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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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September, 1987

SEASONAL FACTORS INCREASE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

Seasonal growth in South Carolina's public sector pushed nonfarm employment to a record level of 1,402,000 in September. This figure was 15,400 higher than August, and 45,000 greater than the year-ago level. The private sector recorded a moderate reduction in its workforce as four out of seven major industry divisions registered losses.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS RECORDED IN GOVERNMENT

The government job count increased 19,400 in September to 258,800, as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools. Educational institutions accounted for all the growth, as state and local schools reported gains of 5,100 and 15,700, respectively. State government experienced a net advance of 4,600, while the local division added 15,200 employees to its ranks. Federal government lost 400 workers due to the termination of summer employees.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

The number of jobs in the private sector dropped 4,000 to 1,143,200 during September. However, this figure was still 42,000 higher than the year-ago level. Leading this decline was trade (-2,700), which began to show the effects of the seasonal slowdown in tourism. The retail division lost 2,200 workers, with general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking places contributing heavily to this decline. Wholesale trade dropped an additional 500 employees from its payrolls. Construction, at 91,800, was down 1,300 as summer ended and building activities slowed. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for the entire decrease. Seasonality also affected finance, insurance, and real estate, which lost 1,000 workers in September, bringing the total to 65,400. Real estate accounted for practically all of the decline. Contrasting trends influenced services during the month of September as 300 net employees were displaced. Large gains in educational services and social services were not enough to offset major losses in hotels and other lodging places, membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services. Strength in the soft-good industry pushed manufacturing to 370,800, an increase of 700 from the previous month. The nondurable-good sector advanced 1,100, responding to increases in textile mill products (+500), and apparel and other textile products (+600). Durables were down 400 during the month as lumber and wood products, and electrical and electronic equipment each declined 300. Transportation and public utilities rose 600 to 58,900, the highest level ever recorded.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPTURN

For the second consecutive month, the number of females in nonagricultural jobs increased. Female employment rose 13,800 to 643,300 during September, with practically all of the growth occurring in the public sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the public sector increased 14,000 to 144,400 as a new school year began. State educational institutions added 2,500 employees, while local education added 12,300, accounting for the overall gain in government. On the negative side, moderate decreases of 300 each were recorded in state and local government other than schools. Federal government lost an additional 200 workers.

Female employment in the private sector, at 498,900, declined 200 during September. Wholesale and retail trade, responding to decreased tourist activity, dropped 1,200 over the month, with most of the decline occurring in the retail sector. The number of jobs held by women in finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 500 to 40,000. Female employment in construction was down 100 from August. Positive trends were found in manufacturing (+1,200), services (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5% in September, the lowest figure in almost fourteen years. This rate represented 74,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 6,500 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed largely to fall semester restaffing at state and local schools, together with recalls from layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.9% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,664,200	1,653,500	1,621,300	1,654,700	1,638,200	1,611,800
Total Employment	1,590,100	1,572,900	1,529,700	1,572,900	1,556,400	1,512,500
Total Unemployment	74,100	80,600	91,600	81,800	81,800	99,300
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.0	6.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,810	232,880	219,110	229,440	229,020	221,620
Total Employment	222,150	223,360	209,540	221,670	220,670	213,100
Total Unemployment	8,660	9,520	9,570	7,770	8,350	8,520
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	335,030	332,260	323,580
Total Employment	322,750	318,830	308,640
Total Unemployment	12,280	13,430	14,940
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,884	121,614	118,244	119,861	120.302	118,272
Total Employment	113,027	114,527	110,229	112,772	113,081	109,987
Total Unemployment	6,857	7,088	8,015	7,089	7,221	8,285
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	6.8	5.9	6.0	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,300 to 187,800 in September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 49,100, added 900 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government reported the largest rise of 1,100, while state government lost 200 jobs. Federal government held steady at 19,100 from one month earlier. Private sector employment, at 138,700, increased 400. Services (+400) recorded the largest upturn. Manufacturing advanced 200, with durables and nondurables contributing 100 positions each. Positive movement was also seen in transportation and public utilities (+200). Due to seasonality, wholesale and retail trade (-300), and construction (-100) experienced declines. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged at 8,700 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce increased 1,900 to 216,300 during September. Due to an upward seasonal trend, total government reported a rise of 2,700. State government (+1,700) and local government (+1,000) experienced employment gains as faculty and nonfaculty staff members resumed their jobs. Federal government continued to hold steady at 8,000 from the previous month. Within the private sector, a decrease of 800 workers was recorded. The industry divisions reporting negative movements were construction (-300); wholesale and retail trade (-300); finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); and services (-100). The only major division registering an increase was transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing showed no change from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's nonagricultural employment rose 5,600 during the month of September, bringing the total to 307,400. This increase resulted from upturns in both the public and private sectors. Government posted the largest increase, rising 4,400. Local government was responsible for 4,200 additional jobs as public schools reopened. State government recorded a moderate increase of 200 jobs while federal government remained constant over the month. The private sector experienced a gain of 1,200 positions. Manufacturing employment posted an increase of 500 with durables and nondurables recording moderate advances of 300 and 200, respectively. Trade advanced 400 jobs, with the entire gain occurring in the retail division. Construction rose 200. The industry divisions that remained constant were services; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in September . . . down from 6.0% the previous month. Strong advances in manufacturing dropped the rate to its lowest level since November, 1979. Overall, nonfarm employment rose 132,000, with manufacturing accounting for 56,000 additions. Growth was widespread in both the durable and nondurable industry groups as factory employment climbed to its highest level since August, 1985. Services added 35,000 workers to the payrolls, while mining recorded its eighth consecutive increase, posting a gain of 4,000. Construction declined by 33,000, while finance, insurance, and real estate remained constant in September.

The average workweek dropped in September . . . Average weekly hours declined to 34.6, a drop of 0.3 hour from August. The manufacturing workweek fell 0.6 hour to 41.0, and factory overtime decreased from 3.8 hours to 3.6 hours. These declines can be attributed to the occurrence of the Labor Day holiday during the survey week. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at $9.02, while the pay rate in factories rose to $10.02 from $9.86. Average weekly earnings for factory workers increased from $403.27 to $406.81.

Retail sales dropped 0.4% in September . . . as car sales slowed in response to higher interest rates and fewer incentives. Purchases at auto dealerships were down 1.4%, with even lower sales expected for October as auto makers begin to curb production plans. In addition, losses were recorded in furniture stores (-0.8%) and general merchandise stores (-0.5%). On the positive front, building materials rose 1.2%. Excluding the auto industry, which is considered very erratic, sales slipped 0.1%. Overall, purchases of durable and nondurable goods fell 0.9% and 0.1%, respectively.

Producer prices rose 0.3% in September . . . This increase, which translates to a 3.7% annual rate, proves that inflation is still well under control. Food prices soared 1.1%, while energy costs plummeted 3.7%, due in large part to sharp declines in gas and home heating oil. Excluding food and energy, prices increased 0.6%. Capital equipment experienced strong growth, recording a gain of 0.7%.

Housing starts surged 4.4% in September . . . Apprehension over rising interest rates prompted a rush by home buyers and builders, who fear they will continue to move upward. Growth was recorded in the Midwest (+10.3%) and South (+7.1%), while declines in starts occurred in the Northeast (-0.8%) and West (-0.4%). Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, dropped 0.6% during the month. Permits for single-family homes dropped 3.2%, while projects with two to four units plunged 7.2%. Projects with five or more units increased 7.6%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Output at the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose 0.2% from August to September . . . pushing production upward for the eighth consecutive month. The dollar's drop in worldwide trading, combined with a rise in export volume, contributed to this advance. Activity at manufacturing plants inched upward 0.1%, as both durables (+0.1%) and nondurables (+0.1%) posted gains. Output at the nation's mines was strong during the month, increasing 0.8%. Utilities slipped 0.1% in September.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECREASES SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.3 point to 108.6 in September. The downturn was caused by a 0.2 hour decrease in average weekly hours. The decline was attributed to less output per hour due to the hiring of more production workers. September's productivity index was 1.8 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.6	108.9	106.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	149.0	150.3	144.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.3	95.3	94.4
Textile Productivity Index-	68.2	68.6	67.5
Apparel Productivity Index	100.2	99.9	101.3

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

PRODUCTION PAYROLL HOLDS STEADY IN SEPTEMBER

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers remained unchanged at $8.12 in September. The durable-good sector held steady at $8.28, while the nondurable-good sector rose $0.01 to $8.04. Within durables, payroll gains were seen in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.04); and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.01). The hard-good industry groups suffering from payroll declines were machinery, except electrical (-$0.06); and instruments and related products (-$0.03). Lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and fabricated metal products showed no change from one month earlier. In nondurables, increases were seen in food and kindred products (+$0.06), and chemicals and allied products (+$0.01). Registering negative movements were textile mill products (-$0.06), paper and allied products (-$0.02), printing and publishing (-$0.02), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.01).

On average nationally, the production payroll for manufacturing workers climbed $0.16 to $10.02. Nondurable goods reported a rise of $0.21, along with a $0.12 addition in durable goods.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.12	$ 8.12	$ 7.96	$ 8.98	$ 9.00	$ 9.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$336.17	$337.79	$327.95	$368.18	$370.80	$387.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.61	$ 98.57	$ 99.32	$106.90	$108.20	$117.30

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.91	$ 7.89	$ 7.81	$ 8.01	$ 7.98	$ 7.81
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.98	$323.49	$316.30	$330.81	$329.57	$324.90
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.33	$ 94.39	$ 95.79	$ 96.05	$ 96.17	$ 98.39

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.02	$ 9.86	$ 9.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$406.81	$403.27	$398.93
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.12	$117.67	$120.81

OVERTIME HOURS UNCHANGED IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's production worker's average overtime hours remained at 4.4 hours during September. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods gained 1,100 production employees, with overtime rising 0.2 of an hour. Durable goods lost 400 workers and average overtime dropped 0.5 of an hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours rose 0.4 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.0
Durable Goods	3.9	4.4	4.0
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.4	4.0

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK EXPERIENCES SLIGHT DECLINE

In response to shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime, hourly decreases in both durables and nondurables caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to fall 0.2 hour to 41.4 in September. Durables, at 42.2, reported notable hourly losses in furniture and fixtures (-1.4); instruments and related products (-1.0); machinery, except electrical (-0.7); and lumber and wood products (-0.2). The industry groups experiencing hourly gains were fabricated metal products (+0.5); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.3); and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.3). Nondurables, at 41.0, recorded declines in textile mill products (-0.5), apparel and other textile products (-0.5), printing and publishing (-0.2), and paper and allied products (-0.1). Hourly gains were seen in food and kindred products (+0.5), and chemicals and allied products (+0.1).

Nationally, average weekly hours fell 0.3 hour to 40.6, while overtime hours remained unchanged at 3.9 hours.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Mancor South Carolina, Inc.	Lugoff	25	The South Carolina facility will be in operation by early November. Fifty potential employees will go through technical training for Mancor, which produces truck chassis components.
Color Conscious	Greenville/ Spartanburg	85	The New York-based company is considering sites in both Upstate counties for a plant which will finish and dye materials for the apparel industry.
B.F. Shaw Company	Laurens	25-100	B.F. Shaw will manufacture complete pipe systems and related products for food and drug processing industries. The company will begin operations by mid-October, initially employing 25 people, with 75 to 100 expected to be hired within six months.
Allied-Signal, Inc.	Conway	100	The New Jersey-based company will be the first tenant in the Atlantic Center for Business and Industry in Horry County. In addition to having a research and development division, Allied-Signal manufactures aerospace and electronics components, engineered materials, and automotive parts. Hiring is expected to begin in early 1988.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$40,000	X		Clinton
Electrical Engineer	82	None	N/A	12	X		$41,600	X		Lancaster
Maintenance Mechanic	84	None	N/A	10	X		$14,500	X		Sumter
Concrete Finisher	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Marion
Millwright	84	None	N/A	10	X		$19,760	X		Gaffney
Personnel Manager	72	None	N/A	18	X		$30,000	X		Clinton
Social Worker	10	Administrative Asst.	14	16	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Accounting Clerk	99	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	24	13	X		$16,000		X	Lexington
Metallurgist	99	Metallurgical Q. C. Testing	99	16	X		$30,000	X		Georgetown
General Office Clerk	65	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Graphic Designer	42	Retail Manager	12	16	X		$10,500		X	Beaufort
Librarian	99	Teacher	60	17	X		$16,000		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 103,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1402.0	1386.6	1357.0	+ 15.4	+ 45.0
Total Private	1143.2	1147.2	1101.2	- 4.0	+ 42.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	91.8	93.1	89.1	- 1.3	+ 2.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	44.7	41.9	- 0.7	+ 2.1
Electrical Work	9.0	9.1	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	370.8	370.1	365.0	+ 0.7	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.8	124.2	121.0	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Nondurable Goods	247.0	245.9	244.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.9	58.3	56.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	17.6	17.4	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	4.1	3.5	3.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Communication	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.9	14.9	- 0.4	- 0.4
Electric Services	9.1	9.4	9.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.9	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	313.7	316.4	299.3	- 2.7	+ 14.4
Wholesale Trade	59.3	59.8	57.5	- 0.5	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.5	33.6	31.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	26.2	25.9	- 0.4	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Retail Trade	254.4	256.6	241.8	- 2.2	+ 12.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.4	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	31.2	31.6	29.7	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Department Stores	20.1	20.4	19.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Food Stores	45.4	45.7	41.8	- 0.3	+ 3.6
Grocery Stores	42.8	43.0	39.5	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.4	66.4	61.9	- 1.0	+ 3.5
Banking	15.1	15.4	14.8	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.2	14.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	8.0	7.8	- 0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.0	14.0	13.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	241.0	241.3	227.8	- 0.3	+ 13.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	24.8	22.6	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Health Services	48.2	48.1	46.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	16.1	16.2	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	21.4	18.4	21.5	+ 3.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.6	10.9	12.8	+ 1.7	- 0.2
Total Government	258.8	239.4	255.8	+ 19.4	+ 3.0
Total Federal Government	38.7	39.1	37.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Total State Government	86.3	81.7	82.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.2
State Education	34.6	29.5	32.8	+ 5.1	+ 1.8
Other State Government	51.7	52.2	49.3	- 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	133.8	118.6	136.0	+ 15.2	- 2.2
Local Education	74.8	59.1	80.0	+ 15.7	- 5.2
Other Local Government	59.0	59.5	56.0	- 0.5	+ 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Manufacturing	370.8	370.1	365.0	+ 0.7	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.8	124.2	121.0	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.8	15.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.2	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.1	28.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.8	20.6	- 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.3	2.6	3.0	- 0.3	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.5	8.5	7.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.9	9.0	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.7	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	247.0	245.9	244.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.7	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Textile Mill Products	105.4	104.9	102.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	27.7	26.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.2	29.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.4	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	7.9	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.6	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.3	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.1	44.9	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.6	6.7	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.3	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.0	6.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.1	2.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.0	5.9	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	8.9	9.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.0	32.2	0.0	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	15.1	0.0	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.8	21.5	21.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.6	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.3	10.2	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1392.2	1388.0	1346.4	+ 4.2	+ 45.8
Total Private	1132.5	1130.4	1091.0	+ 2.1	+ 41.5
Construction	90.9	90.7	88.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Manufacturing	368.8	368.9	363.0	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.2	124.2	120.4	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.7	15.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.2	28.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.9	20.2	- 0.8	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	245.6	244.7	242.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.4	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	104.8	104.4	102.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	27.6	26.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	30.1	29.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.5	14.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.3	44.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.5	14.7	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.8	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	15.9	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.9	32.1	0.0	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	15.1	0.0	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Aug. 1987	Net Change From Sept. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.1	58.1	56.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.2	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	13.1	13.0	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.7	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	308.9	308.6	294.8	+ 0.3	+14.1
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.9	56.8	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	250.3	249.7	237.9	+ 0.6	+12.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.8	30.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	44.5	44.6	41.0	- 0.1	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.1	65.1	61.6	0.0	+ 3.5
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.0	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	238.1	237.4	225.0	+ 0.7	+13.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.8	22.0	21.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	21.1	21.2	21.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government	259.7	257.6	255.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	38.9	38.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Total State Government	86.2	85.7	82.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	134.3	133.0	134.9	+ 1.3	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	307.4	301.8	301.7	216.3	214.4	214.8
Construction	22.2	22.0	23.1	14.7	15.0	14.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.5	99.0	99.1	29.4	29.4	28.3
Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	30.8	14.4	14.4	13.9
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.6	11.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.1	67.9	68.3	15.0	15.0	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.4	32.3	32.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.3	10.3	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.3	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.0	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.4	4.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.6	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.9	3.9	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.9	8.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.9	70.5	68.4	46.8	47.1	47.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	~~16.2~~	~~15.9~~	12.7	12.9	12.6
Retail Trade	54.7	54.3	52.5	34.1	34.2	34.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.9	6.6	4.0	4.2	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.7	11.7	11.5	17.9	18.1	17.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.3	50.3	48.9	39.0	39.1	39.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.7	9.8
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.8
Total Government	41.1	36.7	39.6	57.6	54.9	57.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	11.4	11.2	11.8	33.2	31.5	32.8
Total Local Government	27.7	23.5	25.8	16.4	15.4	17.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	187.8	186.5	182.1	44.0	43.2	43.3
Construction	14.8	14.9	14.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	20.1	13.3	13.3	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	11.8	11.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.8	10.9	10.9	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	-1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.1	9.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.7	47.0	45.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.4	38.7	37.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.7	8.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.0	37.6	36.1	8.5	8.7	8.3
Total Government	49.1	48.2	48.9	5.8	4.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.1	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	13.1	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.1	16.0	17.3	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	47.2	47.8	47.7	46.5	47.8
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.6	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.1	9.1	9.3
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.7	7.6	7.6
Total Government	6.8	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.0	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Aug. 1987	Net Change From Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	643.3	629.5	624.0	+13.8	+19.3
Total Private	498.9	499.1	480.8	- 0.2	+18.1
Construction	7.0	7.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	150.2	149.0	148.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	39.0	39.2	38.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.5	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.4	12.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	111.2	109.8	110.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.2	5.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.2	43.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.1	11.9	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.0	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	37.2	38.0	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.4	12.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	12.9	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	151.3	152.5	144.1	- 1.2	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.8	14.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	136.6	137.7	130.0	- 1.1	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores	23.7	24.0	22.4	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Food Stores	20.9	21.0	19.2	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.0	40.5	38.0	- 0.5	+ 2.0
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.7	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	137.0	136.7	130.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.3	16.2	14.7	- 0.9	+ 0.6
Health Services	39.5	39.6	38.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Hospitals	13.2	13.3	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	13.2	11.2	13.2	+ 2.0	0.0
Total Government	144.4	130.4	143.2	+14.0	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	12.3	12.5	12.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total State Government	46.4	44.2	44.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
State Education	15.9	13.4	15.1	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
Other State Government	30.5	30.8	29.1	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	85.7	73.7	87.0	+12.0	- 1.3
Local Education	56.8	44.5	59.6	+12.3	- 2.8
Other Local Government	28.9	29.2	27.4	- 0.3	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
MANUFACTURING	288.7	288.1	285.3	336.17	337.79	327.95	41.4	41.6	41.2	8.12	8.12	7.96
DURABLE GOODS	95.7	96.1	93.6	349.42	351.07	341.09	42.2	42.4	41.8	8.28	8.28	8.16
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	13.2	12.7	303.26	304.72	309.12	41.6	41.8	42.0	7.29	7.29	7.36
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.7	280.28	290.17	282.08	39.7	41.1	41.0	7.06	7.06	6.88
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.6	8.4	437.58	432.91	389.62	46.7	46.4	43.1	9.37	9.33	9.04
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	11.7	335.75	331.70	330.89	41.4	40.9	40.7	8.11	8.11	8.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.8	21.4	20.8	361.24	369.77	365.08	42.7	43.4	42.7	8.46	8.52	8.55
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.0	354.81	356.07	352.13	42.8	42.9	43.1	8.29	8.30	8.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.6	15.9	15.7	315.70	312.98	292.73	41.0	40.7	40.1	7.70	7.69	7.30
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	338.06	347.39	317.60	42.1	43.1	39.9	8.03	8.06	7.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.0	192.0	191.7	329.64	330.84	321.47	41.0	41.2	40.9	8.04	8.03	7.86
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.5	10.4	286.31	280.35	292.32	39.6	39.1	41.7	7.23	7.17	7.01
Textile Mill Products	91.3	90.8	90.4	310.16	314.34	301.90	41.3	41.8	41.3	7.51	7.52	7.31
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.5	25.2	24.4	317.68	321.48	302.95	41.8	42.3	41.5	7.60	7.60	7.30
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.3	27.2	26.9	321.10	325.86	308.66	40.8	41.3	40.4	7.87	7.89	7.64
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.2	268.81	277.30	276.08	39.3	40.6	40.9	6.84	6.83	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.5	12.2	315.53	323.33	319.62	41.3	42.1	42.0	7.64	7.68	7.61
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	3.0	301.90	302.65	301.50	40.2	40.3	40.2	7.51	7.51	7.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.6	7.7	8.4	299.23	294.34	289.07	44.2	43.8	44.2	6.77	6.72	6.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	36.8	37.5	200.84	203.90	199.06	37.4	37.9	37.7	5.37	5.38	5.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	8.4	197.89	204.61	193.16	38.5	39.5	37.8	5.14	5.18	5.11
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	11.7	12.0	169.75	174.47	171.72	35.0	35.9	36.0	4.85	4.86	4.77
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.5	11.3	527.79	529.87	529.52	43.8	43.9	44.2	12.05	12.07	11.98
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.6	325.66	328.14	305.87	38.0	38.2	36.5	8.57	8.59	8.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.6	19.6	19.8	509.01	507.40	492.80	43.1	43.0	42.3	11.81	11.80	11.65

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.2	15.3	14.7	368.18	370.80	387.32	41.0	41.2	42.1	8.98	9.00	[illegible]
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	360.78	364.20	370.62	42.0	42.3	42.6	8.59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	5.9	379.20	380.95	409.94	39.5	39.6	41.2	9.60	[illegible]	[illegible]

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.8	19.9	317.98	323.49	316.30	40.2	41.0	40.5	7.91	7.89	7.81
Durable Goods	9.7	9.7	9.5	287.78	296.06	295.73	39.1	40.5	40.4	7.36	7.31	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	313.43	313.39	312.61	40.6	40.7	43.0	7 72	7.70	7.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	324.82	322.80	341.90	40.3	40.3	41.9	8.06	8.01	8.16
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.4	346.09	348.60	335.76	41.3	41.5	40.6	8.38	8.40	8.27
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	307.13	300.94	300.66	41.9	41.0	41.7	7.33	7.34	7.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	191.66	191.78	184.78	39.6	39.3	38.1	4.84	4.88	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.3	74.4	330.81	329.57	324.90	41.3	41.3	41.6	8.01	7.98	7.81
Durable Goods	22.6	22.5	22.2	344.43	346.08	339.78	41.8	42.0	42.0	8.24	8.24	8.09
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.1	8.1	365.05	376.01	374.07	42.3	43.4	43.7	8.63	8.71	8.56
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.8	52.2	325.89	322.67	317.95	41.2	41.0	41.4	7.91	7.87	7.68
Textile Mill Products	28.0	27.9	27.9	306.82	310.65	303.78	40.8	41.2	41.5	7.52	7.54	7.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.7	8.8	308.37	311.81	302.74	40.1	40.6	40.8	7.69	7.68	7.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	314.47	324.24	316.20	41.0	42.0	42.5	7.67	7.72	7.44
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	255.25	251.23	244.55	37.1	37.0	36.5	6.88	6.79	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.9	2.8	294.75	312.13	313.99	42.1	43.0	44.1	7.12	7.26	7.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	193.07	193.50	187.96	37.2	37.5	37.0	5.19	5.16	5.08
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	154.88	161.33	133.88	35.2	36.5	31.8	4.40	4.42	4.21
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.8	436.30	422.88	433.30	43.5	42.5	43.2	10.03	9.95	[illegible]

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

SEPTEMBER, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
Abbeville	6,610	6,710	6,270	3,240	3,270	3,170	3,370	3,440	3,100
Aiken	42,800	42,900	43,400	17,800	17,800	17,600	25,000	25,100	25,800
Allendale	2,960	2,850	2,740	1,030	1,030	990	1,930	1,820	1,750
Anderson	48,200	47,200	47,800	19,800	19,800	19,600	28,400	27,400	28,200
Bamberg	4,660	4,620	4,220	1,480	1,480	1,280	3,180	3,140	2,940
Barnwell	8,080	8,460	7,980	2,840	3,150	3,240	5,240	5,310	4,740
Beaufort	32,830	33,840	31,410	1,230	1,220	1,280	31,600	32,620	30,130
Berkeley	23,500	23,300	22,600	6,100	6,000	5,900	17,400	17,300	16,700
Calhoun	4,120	3,910	4,040	2,090	2,110	2,240	2,030	1,800	1,800
Charleston	147,000	146,000	143,300	10,200	10,100	9,600	136,800	135,900	133,700
Cherokee	18,170	18,050	16,650	8,430	8,390	8,050	9,740	9,660	8,600
Chester	12,200	12,210	11,410	5,470	5,500	5,470	6,730	6,710	5,940
Chesterfield	13,850	13,390	12,540	7,330	7,340	6,900	6,520	6,050	5,640
Clarendon	6,410	6,120	6,090	1,550	1,550	1,580	4,860	4,570	4,510
Colleton	9,850	9,440	9,290	2,220	2,190	2,290	7,630	7,250	7,000
Darlington	21,220	20,720	19,590	7,060	7,040	6,780	14,160	13,680	12,810
Dillon	9,870	9,460	9,070	3,690	3,690	3,590	6,180	5,770	5,480
Dorchester	17,300	17,200	16,200	4,800	4,800	4,600	12,500	12,400	11,600
Edgefield	4,850	4,610	4,610	1,990	2,010	2,070	2,860	2,600	2,540
Fairfield	6,870	6,930	6,360	2,190	2,190	2,100	4,680	4,740	4,260
Florence	47,700	46,500	47,800	13,100	13,100	13,200	34,600	33,400	34,600
Georgetown	16,340	16,640	15,410	3,530	3,820	4,060	12,810	12,820	11,350
Greenville	176,600	173,700	172,500	50,700	50,400	49,900	125,900	123,300	122,600
Greenwood	29,110	28,760	27,240	11,140	11,140	11,060	17,970	17,620	16,180
Hampton	5,630	5,480	5,350	1,610	1,610	1,640	4,020	3,870	3,710
Horry	58,730	59,550	56,200	5,460	5,450	5,350	53,270	54,100	50,850
Jasper	3,400	3,230	3,180	220	220	210	3,180	3,010	2,970
Kershaw	16,660	16,520	15,320	6,610	6,470	6,310	10,050	10,050	9,010
Lancaster	18,520	18,770	17,500	8,370	8,320	8,490	10,150	10,450	9,010
Laurens	19,560	19,600	17,790	7,720	7,660	7,320	11,840	11,940	10,470
Lee	3,230	2,980	3,010	940	950	910	2,290	2,030	2,100
Lexington	50,200	49,800	48,200	14,000	14,000	13,400	36,200	35,800	34,800
McCormick	2,320	2,230	2,020	760	760	780	1,560	1,470	1,240
Marion	12,270	12,250	11,240	4,870	4,940	4,760	7,400	7,310	6,480
Marlboro	8,830	8,320	8,290	3,820	3,800	3,720	5,010	4,520	4,570
Newberry	11,660	11,840	11,290	5,000	4,950	5,010	6,660	6,890	6,280
Oconee	23,990	23,350	22,040	9,810	9,520	9,520	14,180	13,830	12,520
Orangeburg	30,110	29,500	27,790	9,240	9,240	8,620	20,870	20,260	19,170
Pickens	33,600	32,600	33,400	11,500	11,500	11,800	22,100	21,100	21,600
Richland	166,100	164,600	166,400	15,400	15,400	14,900	150,700	149,200	151,500
Saluda	3,480	3,280	3,110	1,300	1,280	1,160	2,180	2,000	1,950
Spartanburg	97,200	95,500	95,800	37,300	37,100	37,400	59,900	58,400	58,400
Sumter	31,550	30,360	31,840	8,650	8,630	8,690	22,900	21,730	23,150
Union	10,970	10,850	10,890	6,100	6,100	6,000	4,870	4,750	4,890
Williamsburg	10,780	10,800	10,830	4,230	4,230	4,170	6,550	6,570	6,660
York	44,000	43,200	43,300	13,300	13,300	13,000	30,700	29,900	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
ABBEVILLE____	10,170	10,260	10,340	610	680	950	6.0%	6.6%	9.2%
AIKEN________	60,250	60,320	59,410	2,270	2,530	3,280	3.8%	4.2%	5.5%
ALLENDALE____	4,530	4,430	4,580	290	340	400	6.4%	7.6%	8.7%
ANDERSON ____	66,920	66,580	66,260	2,900	3,340	4,210	4.3%	5.0%	6.4%
BAMBERG______	6,970	6,950	6,960	480	570	800	6.9%	8.2%	11.5%
BARNWELL_____	9,550	9,870	9,910	660	690	820	6.9%	7.0%	8.3%
BEAUFORT_____	36,070	36,570	36,060	1,150	1,160	1,340	3.2%	3.2%	3.7%
BERKELEY_____	52,310	52,710	49,820	1,890	2,010	2,260	3.6%	3.8%	4.5%
CALHOUN______	5,460	5,110	5,570	410	380	420	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
CHARLESTON___	143,780	145,120	136,310	5,700	6,280	6,060	4.0%	4.3%	4.4%
CHEROKEE_____	23,030	22,750	22,280	1,010	1,100	1,300	4.4%	4.8%	5.8%
CHESTER______	14,190	14,010	14,240	1,000	1,030	1,430	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%
CHESTERFIELD_	20,480	19,860	19,730	900	1,020	1,280	4.4%	5.1%	6.5%
CLARENDON____	11,790	11,450	11,870	920	1,120	1,130	7.8%	9.8%	9.5%
COLLETON_____	18,020	16,780	17,980	940	1,080	1,260	5.2%	6.5%	7.0%
DARLINGTON___	28,720	27,990	27,950	2,000	2,110	2,250	7.0%	7.5%	8.1%
DILLON_______	15,170	14,700	14,910	780	880	1,120	5.2%	6.0%	7.5%
DORCHESTER___	34,720	35,050	32,980	1,080	1,230	1,250	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%
EDGEFIELD____	7,700	7,320	7,620	370	340	370	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
FAIRFIELD____	9,170	9,200	9,070	590	640	820	6.5%	6.9%	9.0%
FLORENCE_____	55,600	54,780	54,410	2,970	3,390	3,570	5.3%	6.2%	6.6%
GEORGETOWN___	21,090	21,180	21,130	1,350	1,410	1,780	6.4%	6.6%	8.4%
GREENVILLE___	173,310	171,910	167,290	6,320	6,950	7,600	3.6%	4.0%	4.5%
GREENWOOD____	29,010	28,390	28,770	1,720	1,750	2,230	5.9%	6.2%	7.8%
HAMPTON______	7,600	7,340	7,640	450	460	570	5.9%	6.3%	7.5%
HORRY________	66,960	67,980	67,200	3,290	3,420	3,890	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%
JASPER_______	6,220	6,010	6,140	330	330	400	5.3%	5.4%	6.5%
KERSHAW______	19,560	19,220	18,940	1,050	1,150	1,240	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%
LANCASTER____	25,080	25,220	25,340	1,320	1,490	2,020	5.3%	5.9%	8.0%
LAURENS______	23,540	23,380	22,700	1,300	1,330	1,690	5.5%	5.7%	7.4%
LEE__________	8,040	7,740	8,060	390	450	610	4.8%	5.9%	7.6%
LEXINGTON____	89,690	89,280	86,710	2,610	2,590	2,990	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%
McCORMICK____	3,130	3,060	2,950	220	260	250	7.2%	8.5%	8.5%
MARION_______	14,710	14,600	14,360	1,120	1,170	1,390	7.6%	8.0%	9.7%
MARLBORO_____	12,110	11,300	12,200	820	880	1,180	6.8%	7.7%	9.7%
NEWBERRY_____	15,060	15,200	15,430	840	880	970	5.5%	5.8%	6.3%
OCONEE_______	28,660	27,600	27,940	1,340	1,430	1,840	4.7%	5.2%	6.6%
ORANGEBURG___	40,290	39,270	39,500	2,880	2,890	3,540	7.2%	7.4%	9.0%
PICKENS______	47,940	47,260	45,980	2,010	1,890	2,060	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%
RICHLAND_____	139,760	139,740	134,910	5,170	5,750	5,530	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
SALUDA_______	8,020	7,580	7,530	370	320	390	4.5%	4.2%	5.2%
SPARTANBURG__	113,790	113,080	110,310	3,950	4,580	5,280	3.5%	4.1%	4.8%
SUMTER_______	35,580	34,600	35,590	2,000	2,250	2,640	5.6%	6.5%	7.4%
UNION________	14,620	14,650	14,520	800	920	1,170	5.5%	6.2%	8.1%
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,930	16,810	16,780	1,120	1,220	1,300	6.6%	7.3%	7.7%
YORK_________	68,920	69,310	65,160	2,450	2,900	2,740	3.6%	4.2%	4.2%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
ANDERSON	12,870	12,830	12,830	12,150	12,000	11,770	730	840	1,060	5.6	6.5	8.3
CHARLESTON	38,480	38,830	36,470	36,990	37,190	34,890	1,490	1,640	1,580	3.9	4.2	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,650	45,680	44,110	43,630	43,440	41,950	2,020	2,250	2,160	4.4	4.9	4.9
FLORENCE	15,330	15,090	14,990	14,550	14,210	14,060	770	880	930	5.0	5.8	6.2
GREENVILLE	33,630	33,390	32,530	32,160	31,770	30,760	1,470	1,620	1,770	4.4	4.8	5.4
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	12,150	12,150	11,730	11,730	11,660	420	420	490	3.4	3.5	4.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	15,060	15,060	21,810	14,220	14,220	20,340	840	840	1,470	5.5	5.8	6.7
ROCK HILL	21,910	21,910	20,740	20,980	20,980	19,700	930	930	1,040	4.2	5.0	5.0
SPARTANBURG	23,200	23,200	22,560	22,230	22,230	21,260	970	970	1,300	4.2	4.9	5.8
SUMTER	10,790	10,790	10,800	10,170	10,170	9,980	620	620	820	5.8	6.7	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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OCTOBER, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RECORDS GAIN IN OCTOBER

PUBLIC SECTOR PUSHES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT UPWARD

Continued seasonal growth in the public sector pushed nonfarm employment in South Carolina to a record level of 1,406,000, in October. There were 4,300 new positions added to the nonfarm job count over the month. With the tourist season coming to an end, the private sector dropped 3,700 during the month. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the year-ago figure by 51,500.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVERNMENT GROWTH

Government employment increased 8,000 in October to 266,000, as educational institutions continued to increase their payrolls. Expansion of educationally-related employment occurred during the month as the semester went into full swing for both regularly paid workers and work-study students. Local schools rose 5,100, while state institutions increased 2,700. Local government added a net 5,000 workers to the ranks, while the state division was up 3,000. Federal government remained unchanged.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT LOWERED IN OCTOBER

The job count in the private sector dropped 3,700 to 1,140,000 during October. However, compared to the year-ago level, employment rose 44,600. All major industry divisions experienced declines except transportation and public utilities, where the employment level remained unchanged. Accounting for nearly half of this downfall was wholesale and retail trade (-1,600), which continued to show the effects of summer's end. The retail division lost 1,900 employees as food stores, and eating and drinking places suffered heavy losses. Wholesale trade saw positive movement as 300 workers were added to the payrolls. Employment in construction was down a net 600 from September, with special trade contractors (-800) accounting for the entire decrease. Seasonality affected finance, insurance, and real estate as 600 workers were displaced from their jobs. Real estate accounted for the majority of this decline. Services also showed the effects of the seasonal slowdown in tourism, dropping 400 during the month. Strong advances in educational services and social services were not enough to offset heavy losses in hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services. Despite this decrease, services were 14,600 higher than one year earlier. For the second consecutive month, nondurables were solely responsible for the direction of manufacturing, which dropped 400 to 370,200. Within the soft-good industry group, textile mill products decreased 800, as knitting mills (-400) and weaving mills, synthetics (-300) reported substantial losses. Durable goods remained unchanged as lumber and wood products (-400) virtually offset transportation equipment (+500).

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EDGES UPWARD IN OCTOBER

Expansion of the workforce in the public sector in October was responsible for an over-the-month rise of 3,500 in South Carolina's nonagricultural female employment. A 5,100 gain in school-related government jobs was totally responsible for the positive development.

In the public sector, the monthly boost was generated by sharp expansions in both local and state education. The local and state industry groups experienced employment increases of 3,800 and 1,300, respectively. Federal government was unchanged from 12,300 one month earlier.

In the private sector, four out of six major industry divisions reported declines. With extensive cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 1,000 females from jobs in October. Wholesale trade was unchanged from 14,800 in September. In finance, insurance, and real estate, employment of women dropped 300 over the month. Manufacturing, with negative developments in nondurable goods, lost 200 female workers. The soft-good division dipped 200, while durable goods were stable at 39,200. Also with a slight downturn was the service industry as 100 females were removed from payrolls. Finally, the number of women in transportation and public utilities, and construction remained constant during the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS AGAIN IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.3% in October, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. This rate represented 71,300 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,800 from the September level. The decline in unemployment was attributed mainly to a continued rise in government resulting from fall semester restaffing at state and local schools. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.0% in October.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
October, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,661,400	1,664,200	1,613,600	1,658,300	1,654,700	1,610,500
Total Employment	1,590,100	1,590,100	1,520,900	1,582,600	1,572,900	1,513,400
Total Unemployment	71,300	74,100	92,700	75,700	81,800	97,100
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.9	6.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,450	230,810	219,990	231,480	229,440	220,200
Total Employment	223,320	222,150	209,740	224,110	221,670	211,930
Total Unemployment	8,120	8,660	10,250	7,370	7,770	8,270
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.8	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	334,030	335,030	322,870
Total Employment	322,600	322,750	307,410
Total Unemployment	11,420	12,280	15,460
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.7	4.8

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,743	119,884	118,699	120,361	119,861	118,414
Total Employment	113,898	113,027	110,857	113,187	112,772	110,192
Total Unemployment	6,845	6,857	7,842	7,174	7,089	8,222
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by both the private and public sectors, total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,900 to 189,700 in October. Within the private sector, due to an upward seasonal trend in schools, services reported the largest gain of 600 jobs. Also experiencing positive movement were wholesale and retail trade (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+200). Manufacturing (-100) was the only major industry division registering negative movement. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged over the month. Total government, at 50,300, increased 900, which was 100 greater than a year-ago figure of 49,500. The addition of work-study students and bus drivers contributed to local government's overall rise of 600. State government saw an advance of 200 positions, while federal government picked up 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Continuing the previous month's upward trend in nonagricultural employment, the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 3,400 to reach a total of 219,800 during October. The most significant increase was seen in total government, which added 2,300 positions to the job count. Within government, the state division experienced a considerable rise of 1,300 as faculty and nonfaculty personnel resumed their jobs. Local government reported an addition of 1,000, while the federal government division remained unchanged at 8,000 from one month earlier. Notable gains were recorded within the private sector as employment rose 1,100. Educational upturns pushed the services workforce upward 700 to 39,800 in October. Positive movement was also displayed in wholesale and retail trade (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+100). Offsetting employment differences stabilized job counts in manufacturing; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Sparked by an increase in the public sector, nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 800 to 308,300. Total government, at 42,200, added 1,000 workers to the payrolls. The largest contributor to this increase was local government, which gained 700 workers. State government also experienced an increase of 300, while federal government registered no change during the month. This advance was the result of continued restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The only other major industry division to record a gain was services which advanced 600. On the downside, manufacturing employment decreased 500 in October as durable and nondurable goods declined 300 and 200, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate also lost 200 positions over the month. The construction industry moved in a downward direction as 100 employees were displaced. The industry divisions that reported no change in employment were transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate inched upward to 6.0% in October . . . This increase of 0.1% from September occurred in spite of a rise in nonfarm employment of 550,000. Growth in jobs was widespread, with the largest gains found in local government and services, which rose 165,000 and 150,000, respectively. Trade employment experienced mixed results, with the retail division advancing 70,000 and the wholesale division remaining constant. Manufacturing continued its positive movement as 65,000 positions were added to the ranks. Between June and October, factory employment grew by 220,000. Construction reversed its fortunes, expanding by 40,000. This monthly increase came on the heels of a 30,000 decline in September. Mining posted its ninth consecutive gain, rising 4,000. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities was unchanged in October.

Average weekly hours rose to 34.8 in October . . . an increase of 0.2 hour from the previous month. The manufacturing workweek gained 0.7 hour to 41.1, while factory overtime advanced from 3.6 hours to 4.0 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers climbed to $9.08, an increase of $0.03, while the factory pay rate fell from $9.98 to $9.94. Average weekly earnings rose from $314.04 to $316.89, while factory employees earned an average of $408.53 for a week's work, up from $405.19. These gains in hours and earnings typically signal further job gains.

Retail sales were off 0.1% in October . . . as declining car sales continued to set the pace. Purchases at auto dealerships were down 2.6% during the month. Higher sales are expected for November however, as year-ending incentives are offered by dealers anxious to clear their lots to make room for new models. Excluding autos, sales rose 0.7%. Overall, purchases of durable goods fell 1.0%, while nondurables rose 0.5%.

Producer prices fell 0.2% in October . . . proving that fears of renewed inflation were unfounded. The unexpected drop was the first since July, 1986. Energy prices plummeted 1.0%, while food costs slipped 0.1%. Excluding these two groups, which are considered very erratic, producer prices fell 0.4%. Capital equipment declined 0.4% from one month earlier.

The Consumer Price Index advanced 0.4% from September . . . Nevertheless, the consensus among many economists is that inflation is still under control. Energy costs fell 0.9% during October, while food prices increased 0.3%. Excluding these two categories, which may vary greatly from month to month, prices rose 0.5%. Apparel prices, which were hurt by the depreciation of the dollar, jumped 1.3%. Other items which recorded increases included transportation (+0.5%) and housing (+0.2%).

Housing starts fell 8.2% in October . . . to their lowest level in nearly four and one-half years. This drop was attributed to fears resulting from the stock market crash and an earlier surge in interest rates. However, a recent easing of rates should stabilize housing starts in November. Starts plunged in the Midwest (-19%) and South (-11%), while the West slipped 1.2%. The only region experiencing growth was the Northeast, which rose 0.8%. Starts of multi-family buildings with five or more units slid 16%, while single-family homes fell 7%. Projects with two-to-four units advanced 22%.

Output at the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose for the ninth consecutive month in October . . . The dollar's weakened condition, combined with heavy automobile production, pushed industrial output up 0.6%. Manufacturing, spurred on by the automobile industry, surged 0.9% as both durables (+1.3%) and nondurables (+0.3%) posted gains. Activity at the nation's mines also posted strong growth, increasing 0.5%. Utilities were down 0.1% during the month.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firms	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Photomarker Corp.	Greenville/ Spartanburg	40-140	Photomarker Corporation, a New York-based manufacturer of engineering blueprints and dress patterns, will employ 40 persons initially, and 140 persons eventually. Both Upstate counties are being considered for the Photomarker plant.
Willamette Industries	Rock Hill	85-90	The Portland, Oregon-based Fortune 500 company will become the first tenant in a new business park. Willamette will invest $8 million to build a plant which will produce computer forms. These forms will be distributed to much of the Southeast.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD IN OCTOBER

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.02 to $8.14 during October. The hard-good and soft-good sectors experienced notable rises of $0.03 and $0.02, respectively. Durables, at $8.32, reported payroll gains in fabricated metal products (+$0.09); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.06); instruments and related products (+$0.06); machinery, except electrical (+$0.04); and furniture and fixtures (+$0.01). Suffering from payroll declines were lumber and wood products (-$0.07); and stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.02). Nondurables, at $8.05, recorded positive movement in printing and publishing (+$0.13), paper and allied products (+$0.07), food and kindred products (+$0.05), apparel and other textile products (+$0.03); and textile mill products (+$0.02). Chemicals and allied products (-$0.01) were the only major soft-good industry group with a negative movement. Longer scheduled workweeks and more premium pay were the contributing factors for the overall climb in average hourly earnings.

Throughout the nation, the average hourly production payroll for manufacturing workers declined $0.04 to $9.94. Nondurables were down $0.08, along with a $0.02 drop-in durables.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
October, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.14	$ 8.12	$ 7.97	$ 8.99	$ 8.96	$ 9.21
Average Weekly Earnings	$340.25	$336.98	$329.16	$373.08	$366.46	$384.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.54	$ 97.85	$ 99.59	$108.05	$106.41	$116.48

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.95	$ 7.89	$ 7.78	$ 8.04	$ 8.03	$ 7.84
Average Weekly Earnings	$324.36	$319.54	$313.53	$333.66	$332.44	$326.14
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.94	$ 92.78	$ 94.87	$ 96.63	$ 96.53	$ 98.68

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.94	$ 9.98	$ 9.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$408.53	$405.19	$395.60
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.31	$117.65	$119.70

OVERTIME HOURS EXPERIENCE AN UPTURN IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour more overtime in October than in the previous month. Durable goods experienced an increase of 0.5 hour, while nondurable goods recorded no change over the month. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours increased 0.8 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.6	4.4	3.8
Durable Goods	4.5	4.0	3.7
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	3.9

WORKWEEK RISES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's manufacturing production workers increased 0.3 hour to 41.8 in October. Durables and nondurables experienced similar rises of 0.4 hour. Within durables, significant hourly gains were seen in instruments and related products (+1.0); furniture and fixtures (+1.0); and machinery, except electrical (+0.6). Moderate increases were recorded in fabricated metal products (+0.4); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.4); and stone, clay, and glass products (+0.3). Responding to negative movement were lumber and wood products (-0.2). Nondurables, at 41.4, climbed in all but one major industry group. Positive movements were seen in printing and publishing (+1.1), apparel and other textile products (+0.9), paper and allied products (+0.7), textile mill products (+0.3), and food and kindred products (+0.2). Chemicals and allied products suffered an hourly decline of 0.3 hour. Overall, more overtime worked and longer scheduled workweeks resulted in October's upward pace in average hours worked.

At the national level, average weekly hours rose 0.5 hour to 41.1, along with a 0.1 hour gain in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 0.7 point to 109.7 in October. The upturn was caused primarily by a 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours. Production employment lost 100 positions due to temporary plant closings and layoffs. The textile productivity index was the only index to experience a decrease due to the loss of 700 workers. October's productivity index was 3.0 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.7.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.7	109.0	106.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	151.7	149.6	143.2
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.1	95.4	94.6
Textile Productivity Index	68.4	68.5	67.3
Apparel Productivity Index	102.3	99.9	103.1

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Southeast expanded in the third quarter of 1987. The average employment level of 17,451,000 advanced 108,000 from the previous quarter. Contributing to this upturn, southeastern textile employment also rose during the quarter. Textile employment, at 510,300, was up 4,600 from second quarter 1987, and 16,700 from third quarter 1986. The overall third quarter increase brought southeastern nonfarm employment to a level of 549,000 above that posted for the third quarter of 1986. Factory production workers in the Southeast averaged 41.0 hours per week in the third quarter, a figure which was unchanged from the previous quarter and up 0.3 hour from the third quarter of 1986. Production employees in textile plants in the region averaged 42.4 hours per week in the most recent quarter. This average compares with 42.1 hours in 1987's second quarter and 41.5 in the third quarter of 1986. Third quarter 1987 average hourly earnings of $8.38 were up $0.06 over the quarter and $0.19 from the same quarter a year ago.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Cook, Short Order	03	Dishwasher	01	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hampton
Teacher, Secondary	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Kingstree
Auditor, International	48	None	N/A	16	X		$17,000	X		Greenville
Computer Operator	99	None	N/A	13	X		$13,000	X		Union
Drafter, Detail	48	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000		X	Newberry
Pipe Fitter, Supervisor	99	Site Supervisor	36	12	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood
Emergency Medical Tech.	36	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Diesel Mechanic	36	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Lexington
Metallurgical Engineer	99	Chemical Engineer	99	17	X		$24,000	X		Columbia
Bookkeeper	19	Computer Operator	19	12	X		$10,400		X	Hampton
Credit Manager, Assistant	55	Cashier	35	14	X		$ 8,500		X	Beaufort
Programmer Analyst	83	None	N/A	14	X		$24,960	X		Rock Hill
Production Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$24,000		X	Seneca

*There are currently more than 98,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1406.6	1401.7	1354.5	+ 4.3	+ 51.5
Total Private	1140.0	1143.7	1095.4	- 3.7	+ 44.6
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Construction	90.8	91.4	88.4	- 0.6	+ 2.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.4	13.5	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.9	4.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.6	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	42.9	43.7	41.5	- 0.8	+ 1.4
Electrical Work	8.9	8.9	8.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	370.2	370.6	363.8	- 0.4	+ 6.4
Durable Goods	123.7	123.7	120.0	0.0	+ 3.7
Nondurable Goods	246.5	246.9	243.8	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.8	58.8	56.5	0.0	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.7	17.6	16.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.9	4.1	3.0	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Communication	12.9	13.0	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.6	14.9	0.0	- 0.3
Electric Services	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	312.5	314.1	296.7	- 1.6	+ 15.8
Wholesale Trade	59.7	59.4	57.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.8	33.6	31.6	+ 0.2	2.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.2	14.1	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	25.8	26.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Retail Trade	252.8	254.7	239.0	- 1.9	+ 13.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.3	10.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	31.7	31.3	30.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Department Stores	20.4	20.2	20.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Food Stores	44.3	45.5	41.5	- 1.2	+ 2.8
Grocery Stores	41.7	42.9	39.2	- 1.2	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.1	65.7	61.9	- 0.6	+ 3.2
Banking	15.0	15.2	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	15.0	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.6	6.5	- 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.0	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	241.0	241.4	226.4	- 0.4	+ 14.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.1	23.3	21.0	- 1.2	+ 1.1
Health Services	48.0	47.9	46.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	23.2	22.2	22.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.8	13.1	13.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Total Government	266.0	258.0	259.1	+ 8.0	+ 6.9
Total Federal Government	38.9	38.9	38.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Total State Government	88.2	85.2	83.0	+ 3.0	+ 5.2
State Education	36.3	33.4	33.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.7
Other State Government	51.9	51.8	49.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Total Local Government	138.9	133.9	138.1	+ 5.0	+ 0.8
Local Education	79.9	74.8	82.4	+ 5.1	- 2.5
Other Local Government	59.0	59.1	55.7	- 0.1	+ 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1986
Manufacturing	370.2	370.6	363.8	- 0.4	+ 6.4
Durable Goods	123.7	123.7	120.0	0.0	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.5	15.1	- 0.4	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.3	4.2	- 0.4	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	11.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.2	16.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.6	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.3	28.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.7	- 0.1	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.3	20.5	20.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.3	3.0	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.5	7.5	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.6	2.7	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.5	9.0	8.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	246.5	246.9	243.8	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	15.8	0.0	- 0.3
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Oct. 1986
Textile Mill Products	104.8	105.6	102.6	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.1	28.1	26.7	0.0	+ 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	30.4	29.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.9	9.1	- 0.4	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.5	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.7	6.8	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.4	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.6	45.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.5	6.6	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.4	14.9	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.2	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.0	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	16.0	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.8	32.1	0.0	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.3	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.1	21.8	21.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.7	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.5	10.3	9.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1400.2	1391.9	1349.0	+ 8.3	+ 51.2
Total Private	1137.6	1133.0	1093.1	+ 4.6	+ 44.5
Construction	90.7	90.5	88.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Manufacturing	369.3	368.6	362.9	+ 0.7	+ 6.4
Durable Goods	123.7	123.1	120.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.5	15.2	- 0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.0	11.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.2	16.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.5	30.3	29.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.1	20.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	245.6	245.5	242.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	15.6	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Mill Products	104.5	105.0	102.4	- 0.5	+ 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.1	28.1	26.7	0.0	+ 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	30.1	29.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.8	9.1	- 0.3	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.5	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.3	44.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.5	14.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.9	8.8	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.7	32.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.3	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.9

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.8	59.0	56.5	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.4	16.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication	13.0	13.1	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.7	15.0	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	312.1	309.3	296.3	+ 2.8	+15.8
Wholesale Trade	59.0	58.7	57.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	253.1	250.6	239.3	+ 2.5	+13.8
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.7	30.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	44.0	44.6	41.2	- 0.6	+ 2.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.1	65.4	61.9	- 0.3	+ 3.2
Insurance Carriers	14.2	14.1	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Services	240.0	238.5	225.5	+ 1.5	+14.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.5	21.8	21.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Educational Services	22.0	21.9	21.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Government	262.6	258.9	255.9	+ 3.7	+ 6.7
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.4	38.3	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	87.2	85.1	82.1	+ 2.1	+ 5.1
Total Local Government	136.2	134.4	135.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	308.3	307.5	302.5	219.8	216.4	214.6
Construction	22.1	22.2	23.0	14.7	14.7	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.2	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.0	99.5	98.7	29.4	29.4	28.2
Durable Goods	31.1	31.4	30.6	14.5	14.4	13.9
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	.9	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.8	11.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.3	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.9	68.1	68.1	14.9	15.0	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.2	32.4	31.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.3	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.0	5.0	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.5	7.6	7.9	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.9	3.9	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	8.9	8.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.4	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.9	70.9	68.6	47.2	46.9	46.9
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.2	15.8	12.8	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	54.8	54.7	52.8	34.4	34.2	34.5
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	6.9	6.7	4.1	4.1	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.7	11.5	18.0	18.0	17.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.9	50.3	49.3	39.8	39.1	39.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.6	9.5
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.9
Total Government	42.2	41.2	40.5	59.7	57.4	58.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.0	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	11.8	11.5	12.0	34.3	33.0	32.9
Total Local Government	28.4	27.7	26.6	17.4	16.4	17.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	189.7	187.8	183.5	43.7	44.0	43.4
Construction	14.8	14.8	14.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.1	21.2	20.4	13.3	13.3	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	11.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.0	10.9	10.9	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.2	9.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.7	46.4	45.1	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.2	38.1	36.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.7	38.1	36.4	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total Government	50.3	49.4	49.5	5.5	5.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.2	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	12.9	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.9	17.3	17.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.2	48.1	48.1	47.9	47.9
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.6	13.4	13.3	13.3
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.3	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.6
Total Government	6.8	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.0	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1987

Industry	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Net Change From	
				Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	647.7	644.2	624.9	+ 3.5	+22.8
Total Private	498.5	500.1	478.3	- 1.6	+20.2
Construction	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	150.0	150.2	148.4	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	39.2	39.2	38.0	0.0	+ 1.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.7	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.3	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	110.8	111.0	110.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.2	44.8	43.6	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.1	12.1	11.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.1	12.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.5	6.7	- 0.3	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	37.7	38.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.6	13.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.4	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.4	7.1	7.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.1	12.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	6.1	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	150.6	151.6	142.4	- 1.0	+ 8.2
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.8	14.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.5	8.4	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.3	- 0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	135.8	136.8	128.3	- 1.0	+ 7.5
General Merchandise Stores	24.0	23.8	22.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Food Stores	20.3	20.9	19.0	- 0.6	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.8	40.1	38.1	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Banking	11.2	11.3	11.2	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	137.6	137.7	129.5	- 0.1	+ 8.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.4	15.3	13.7	- 0.9	+ 0.7
Health Services	39.5	39.5	38.2	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Educational Services	14.4	13.7	13.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Total Government	149.2	144.1	146.6	+ 5.1	+ 2.6
Total Federal Government	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Total State Government	47.3	46.0	44.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.7
State Education	16.7	15.4	15.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Other State Government	30.6	30.6	29.1	0.0	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	89.6	85.8	89.9	+ 3.8	- 0.3
Local Education	60.7	56.8	62.6	+ 3.9	- 1.9
Other Local Government	28.9	29.0	27.3	- 0.1	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
MANUFACTURING	289.0	289.1	284.5	340.25	336.98	329.16	41.8	41.5	41.3	8.14	8.12	7.97
DURABLE GOODS	96.3	95.9	92.9	355.26	350.67	341.51	42.7	42.3	41.8	8.32	8.29	8.17
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.9	12.5	298.49	302.85	307.44	41.4	41.6	42.0	7.21	7.28	7.32
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.6	3.6	287.75	280.28	288.40	40.7	39.7	41.2	7.07	7.06	7.00
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.5	8.4	439.45	437.58	380.28	47.0	46.7	42.3	9.35	9.37	8.99
Fabricated Metal Products	12.7	12.6	11.8	343.18	336.17	332.92	41.8	41.4	41.0	8.21	8.12	8.12
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.8	21.7	20.7	371.92	365.08	359.55	43.5	42.9	42.5	8.55	8.51	8.46
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.1	360.75	355.26	364.52	43.1	42.7	44.4	8.37	8.32	8.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.7	15.6	15.5	321.26	315.70	296.54	41.4	41.0	40.4	7.76	7.70	7.34
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.6	347.44	336.84	325.22	43.0	42.0	40.5	8.08	8.02	8.03
NONDURABLE GOODS	192.7	193.2	191.6	333.27	329.23	323.08	41.4	41.0	41.0	8.05	8.03	7.88
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.3	10.5	291.67	288.22	276.31	39.9	39.7	39.7	7.31	7.26	6.96
Textile Mill Products	90.8	91.5	90.1	314.00	310.91	302.32	41.7	41.4	41.3	7.53	7.51	7.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.6	25.5	24.3	318.02	319.96	308.38	41.9	42.1	41.9	7.59	7.60	7.36
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.1	27.4	26.7	323.90	321.10	310.64	41.0	40.8	40.5	7.90	7.87	7.67
Knitting Mills	7.7	8.0	8.2	276.17	269.50	266.00	40.2	39.4	40.0	6.87	6.84	6.65
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.5	12.3	324.59	315.12	320.72	42.1	41.3	42.2	7.71	7.63	7.60
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.8	3.0	306.27	301.90	275.56	41.0	40.2	37.8	7.47	7.51	7.29
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.7	7.7	8.3	303.74	297.44	286.44	44.8	44.0	44.0	6.78	6.76	6.51
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	37.4	37.6	206.28	200.30	202.61	38.2	37.3	38.3	5.40	5.37	5.29
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.7	8.3	195.83	197.89	195.84	38.1	38.5	38.4	5.14	5.14	5.10
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.0	12.3	174.47	169.75	177.26	35.9	35.0	36.7	4.86	4.85	4.83
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.4	11.2	539.34	527.79	537.15	44.5	43.8	44.8	12.12	12.05	11.99
Printing and Publishing	6.0	5.9	5.8	341.04	326.52	307.18	39.2	38.1	36.7	8.70	8.57	8.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.5	19.6	19.7	503.43	507.40	496.72	42.7	43.0	42.6	11.79	11.80	11.66

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
October, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.3	15.3	15.0	373.08	366.46	384.98	41.5	40.9	41.8	8.99	8.96	9.21
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	8.9	369.36	360.36	369.25	42.8	42.0	42.2	8.63	8.58	8.75
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.1	379.14	376.10	407.47	39.7	39.3	41.2	9.55	9.57	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.7	19.8	324.36	319.54	313.53	40.8	40.5	40.3	7.95	7.89	7.78
Durable Goods	9.8	9.7	9.5	296.00	290.27	292.50	40.0	39.6	40.4	7.40	7.33	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	322.51	312.66	310.37	41.4	40.5	42.4	7.79	7.72	7.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	332.92	324.82	332.07	40.6	40.3	41.2	8.20	8.06	8.06
Nondurable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.3	351.10	346.51	332.45	41.6	41.3	40.2	8.44	8.39	8.27
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	308.16	308.28	278.87	41.7	42.0	39.5	7.39	7.34	7.06
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	195.29	192.06	188.44	40.1	39.6	38.3	4.87	4.85	4.92

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.3	74.3	74.3	333.66	332.44	326.14	41.5	41.4	41.6	8.04	8.03	7.84
Durable Goods	22.3	22.5	22.1	354.04	347.76	345.49	42.4	42.0	42.6	8.35	8.28	8.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.2	8.1	382.77	372.75	373.66	43.3	42.6	43.5	8.84	8.75	8.59
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.8	52.2	325.10	326.30	318.06	41.1	41.2	41.2	7.91	7.92	7.72
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.0	28.0	309.89	306.82	304.79	41.1	40.8	41.3	7.54	7.52	7.38
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	311.48	308.37	304.37	40.4	40.1	40.8	7.71	7.69	7.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	318.01	316.00	317.34	41.3	41.2	42.2	7.70	7.67	7.52
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	260.22	262.20	256.03	38.1	38.0	38.1	6.83	6.90	6.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	303.45	299.75	311.71	42.5	42.1	42.7	7.14	7.12	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.2	7.6	194.18	193.07	193.78	37.2	37.2	37.7	5.22	5.19	5.14
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	154.42	154.88	138.88	35.5	35.2	32.6	4.35	4.40	4.26
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	426.15	434.87	421.58	42.7	43.4	42.2	9.98	10.02	9.99

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

OCTOBER, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
Abbeville	6,760	6,720	6,420	3,300	3,260	3,210	3,460	3,460	3,210
Aiken	43,500	43,600	43,700	17,800	17,800	17,500	25,700	25,800	26,200
Allendale	2,950	2,950	3,020	1,030	1,020	1,140	1,920	1,930	1,880
Anderson	48,200	48,200	48,100	19,800	19,800	19,600	28,400	28,400	28,500
Bamberg	4,620	4,640	4,200	1,470	1,470	1,350	3,150	3,170	2,850
Barnwell	8,320	8,040	8,020	3,090	2,820	3,120	5,230	5,220	4,900
Beaufort	32,090	32,550	29,940	1,230	1,220	1,160	30,860	31,330	28,780
Berkeley	23,600	23,300	22,800	6,200	6,200	6,000	17,400	17,100	16,800
Calhoun	4,130	4,100	3,930	2,120	2,080	2,200	2,010	2,020	1,730
Charleston	148,500	146,900	144,500	9,900	10,000	9,800	138,600	136,900	134,700
Cherokee	18,110	18,070	17,150	8,440	8,370	8,210	9,670	9,700	8,940
Chester	12,110	12,130	11,410	5,460	5,440	5,370	6,650	6,690	6,040
Chesterfield	13,780	13,800	12,770	7,290	7,280	6,890	6,490	6,520	5,880
Clarendon	6,340	6,380	6,050	1,520	1,540	1,430	4,820	4,840	4,620
Colleton	9,780	9,820	9,100	2,210	2,220	2,210	7,570	7,600	6,890
Darlington	21,140	21,120	19,500	7,020	7,020	6,740	14,120	14,100	12,760
Dillon	9,760	9,850	9,270	3,640	3,670	3,560	6,120	6,180	5,710
Dorchester	17,600	17,600	16,200	5,000	5,000	4,600	12,600	12,600	11,600
Edgefield	4,870	4,840	4,490	1,980	1,980	2,050	2,890	2,860	2,440
Fairfield	6,820	6,830	6,290	2,160	2,180	2,100	4,660	4,650	4,190
Florence	48,100	47,900	47,900	13,400	13,300	13,300	34,700	34,600	34,600
Georgetown	16,220	16,260	14,890	3,780	3,770	3,950	12,440	12,490	10,940
Greenville	177,200	176,800	172,900	50,700	50,900	49,700	126,500	125,900	123,200
Greenwood	29,010	28,980	27,350	11,110	11,080	10,920	17,900	17,900	16,430
Hampton	5,610	5,620	5,000	1,610	1,610	1,590	4,000	4,010	3,410
Horry	57,410	58,300	53,270	5,320	5,420	5,210	52,090	52,880	48,060
Jasper	3,400	3,410	3,270	210	210	230	3,190	3,200	3,040
Kershaw	16,800	16,670	15,060	6,660	6,560	6,200	10,140	10,110	8,860
Lancaster	18,350	18,460	17,220	8,240	8,320	8,340	10,110	10,140	8,880
Laurens	19,420	19,450	17,540	7,690	7,660	7,150	11,730	11,790	10,390
Lee	3,200	3,220	3,000	940	940	950	2,260	2,280	2,050
Lexington	51,400	51,000	48,200	14,200	14,200	13,400	37,200	36,800	34,800
McCormick	2,300	2,310	1,970	740	750	770	1,560	1,560	1,200
Marion	12,170	12,220	11,320	4,820	4,840	4,680	7,350	7,380	6,640
Marlboro	8,950	8,900	8,150	3,890	3,820	3,770	5,060	5,080	4,380
Newberry	11,640	12,050	10,990	4,630	4,970	4,680	7,010	7,080	6,310
Oconee	23,730	23,900	22,130	9,720	9,770	9,370	14,010	14,130	12,760
Orangeburg	29,970	30,090	27,690	9,170	9,190	8,730	20,800	20,900	18,960
Pickens	33,700	33,700	33,600	11,700	11,800	11,800	22,000	21,900	21,800
Richland	168,400	165,400	166,000	15,200	15,200	14,800	153,200	150,200	151,200
Saluda	3,430	3,440	3,180	1,290	1,290	1,180	2,140	2,150	2,000
Spartanburg	97,400	97,000	96,000	36,600	36,800	37,200	60,800	60,200	58,800
Sumter	31,360	31,360	32,330	8,580	8,610	9,150	22,780	22,750	23,180
Union	11,020	11,050	11,010	6,190	6,220	5,980	4,830	4,830	5,030
Williamsburg	10,940	10,810	10,970	4,340	4,210	4,280	6,600	6,600	6,690
York	43,700	44,000	43,400	13,300	13,300	13,000	30,400	30,700	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
OCTOBER, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	OCT 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
ABBEVILLE____	10,420	10,170	10,240	630	610	950	6.0%	6.0%	9.3%
AIKEN________	60,100	60,150	58,610	2,270	2,260	2,880	3.8%	3.8%	4.9%
ALLENDALE____	4,480	4,530	4,510	290	290	400	6.5%	6.4%	8.9%
ANDERSON ____	66,730	66,920	65,900	2,950	2,900	4,250	4.4%	4.3%	6.4%
BAMBERG______	6,890	6,970	6,800	480	480	520	7.0%	6.9%	7.6%
BARNWELL_____	9,720	9,550	9,750	610	660	750	6.3%	6.9%	7.7%
BEAUFORT_____	35,230	36,070	35,620	1,130	1,150	1,470	3.2%	3.2%	4.1%
BERKELEY_____	52,360	52,310	49,990	1,660	1,890	2,380	3.2%	3.6%	4.8%
CALHOUN______	5,400	5,460	5,420	380	410	360	7.0%	7.4%	6.6%
CHARLESTON___	144,180	143,780	136,830	5,360	5,700	6,460	3.7%	4.0%	4.7%
CHEROKEE_____	22,930	23,030	22,240	960	1,010	1,250	4.2%	4.4%	5.6%
CHESTER______	13,950	14,190	14,020	850	1,000	1,320	6.1%	7.0%	9.4%
CHESTERFIELD_	20,350	20,480	19,510	900	900	1,240	4.4%	4.4%	6.4%
CLARENDON____	11,590	11,790	11,790	910	920	1,210	7.8%	7.8%	10.3%
COLLETON_____	17,800	18,020	17,800	850	950	1,260	4.8%	5.2%	7.1%
DARLINGTON___	28,370	28,720	27,570	1,830	2,000	2,090	6.5%	7.0%	7.6%
DILLON_______	14,980	15,170	14,750	810	780	1,160	5.4%	5.2%	7.9%
DORCHESTER___	34,920	34,720	33,170	1,100	1,080	1,410	3.1%	3.1%	4.3%
EDGEFIELD____	7,670	7,700	7,590	340	370	450	4.4%	4.7%	5.9%
FAIRFIELD____	9,070	9,170	8,990	550	590	770	6.1%	6.5%	8.6%
FLORENCE_____	55,250	55,600	54,300	2,870	2,970	3,750	5.2%	5.3%	6.9%
GEORGETOWN___	21,060	21,090	21,120	1,440	1,350	1,920	6.8%	6.4%	9.1%
GREENVILLE___	172,670	173,310	166,440	5,750	6,320	7,390	3.3%	3.6%	4.4%
GREENWOOD____	28,770	29,010	28,600	1,520	1,720	2,180	5.3%	5.9%	7.6%
HAMPTON______	7,570	7,600	7,530	460	450	580	6.1%	5.9%	7.7%
HORRY________	65,910	66,960	66,670	3,710	3,290	4,580	5.6%	4.9%	6.9%
JASPER_______	6,220	6,220	6,150	320	330	470	5.2%	5.3%	7.6%
KERSHAW______	19,610	19,550	18,820	940	1,050	1,230	4.8%	5.4%	6.5%
LANCASTER____	24,780	25,080	25,150	1,200	1,320	2,000	4.8%	5.3%	8.0%
LAURENS______	23,400	23,540	22,580	1,270	1,300	1,600	5.4%	5.5%	7.1%
LEE__________	7,900	8,040	7,870	340	390	530	4.4%	4.8%	6.7%
LEXINGTON____	90,370	89,690	86,030	2,330	2,610	2,770	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%
McCORMICK____	3,120	3,130	3,000	240	220	290	7.7%	7.2%	9.7%
MARION_______	14,510	14,710	14,250	1,050	1,120	1,380	7.2%	7.6%	9.7%
MARLBORO_____	12,370	12,110	12,140	960	820	1,520	7.8%	6.8%	12.5%
NEWBERRY_____	16,030	15,060	15,280	790	840	1,090	4.9%	5.5%	7.1%
OCONEE_______	28,330	28,660	27,960	1,240	1,340	1,840	4.4%	4.7%	6.6%
ORANGEBURG___	40,050	40,290	38,830	2,880	2,880	3,040	7.2%	7.2%	7.8%
PICKENS______	47,610	47,940	45,740	1,700	2,010	1,990	3.6%	4.2%	4.4%
RICHLAND_____	141,120	139,760	134,170	5,050	5,170	5,500	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%
SALUDA_______	7,780	8,020	7,500	270	370	430	3.5%	4.5%	5.7%
SPARTANBURG__	113,750	113,790	110,700	3,970	3,950	6,080	3.5%	3.5%	5.5%
SUMTER_______	35,290	35,580	35,420	1,930	2,000	2,660	5.5%	5.6%	7.5%
UNION________	14,710	14,620	14,460	790	800	1,170	5.4%	5.5%	8.1%
WILLIAMSBURG_	17,050	16,930	16,550	1,120	1,120	1,280	6.5%	6.6%	7.7%
YORK_________	69,000	69,030	65,300	2,280	2,460	2,880	3.3%	3.6%	4.4%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
ANDERSON	12,840	12,870	12,760	12,100	12,150	11,690	740	730	1,070	5.8	5.6	8.4
CHARLESTON	38,590	38,480	36,620	37,190	36,990	34,930	1,400	1,490	1,690	3.6	3.9	4.6
COLUMBIA	46,080	45,650	43,870	44,110	43,630	41,720	1,970	2,020	2,150	4.3	4.4	4.9
FLORENCE	15,230	15,330	14,960	14,480	14,550	13,980	750	770	980	4.9	5.0	6.6
GREENVILLE	33,490	33,630	32,350	32,150	32,160	30,630	1,340	1,470	1,720	4.0	4.4	5.3
MYRTLE BEACH	11,930	11,930	12,020	11,460	11,460	11,440	470	470	580	3.9	3.4	4.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	16,030	16,030	21,930	15,240	15,240	20,360	790	790	1,570	4.9	5.5	7.2
ROCK HILL	21,920	21,920	20,790	21,060	21,060	19,700	860	860	1,090	3.9	4.2	5.2
SPARTANBURG	23,190	23,190	22,660	22,220	22,220	21,170	970	970	1,490	4.2	4.2	6.6
SUMTER	10,700	10,700	10,750	10,100	10,100	9,920	600	600	830	5.6	5.8	7.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Tammy Rawls, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW HIGH IN NOVEMBER

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT GAINS RECORDED FOR NONAGRICULTURAL JOB COUNT

Employment gains in both the private and public sectors pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record level of 1,409,700 in November. This figure was 2,700 higher than October, and 55,800 greater than the year-ago level. Seasonal hiring for the holiday season spurred private employment, while education was the primary force behind the public sector.

HOLIDAY SEASON PRODUCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Employers in the state's private sector added 1,300 workers to their payrolls over the month, pushing the count to 1,142,200. Leading this advance was wholesale and retail trade, which climbed 1,900 to 315,500. The retail division, which began to show the effects of the Christmas shopping season, accounted for the entire upturn in trade, rising 2,200. General merchandise stores added 1,300 employees to the ranks. Additional gains in miscellaneous retail, and apparel and accessory stores were more than enough to offset heavy losses in eating and drinking places. Whole-

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sale trade, with negative developments in nondurable goods, lost 300 workers. Manufacturing continued to reflect the growing strength of exports. This strength, boosted by the falling dollar, pushed manufacturing to 371,600. Gains were evident in both durable and nondurable goods, which rose 900 and 500, respectively. The hard-good industry was driven by fabricated metal products, which increased 300. Leading the advance in nondurables were textile mill products (+700), and apparel and other textile products (+300). On the negative side, employment in food and kindred products slipped 300, primarily because of layoffs. Transportation and public utilities rose 300 to 59,200, the highest level ever recorded. Water transportation was responsible for 200 of these additions.

Seasonality affected services in a big way, dropping 1,900 employees from payrolls. Reporting heavy losses were amusement and recreation services, hotels and other lodging places, and business services. Also affected by the changing weather was construction, which declined 400. Heavy construction contractors made up one half of this loss. Holding steady at 65,000 during November was employment in finance, insurance, and real estate.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES CONTINUE TO EXPAND PUBLIC SECTOR

Government employment increased 1,400 in November to a record 267,500, as educational institutions continued to expand their ranks. State schools jumped 700, while local education grew by 500. Both state and local government added a net 600 workers each to the count, while the federal division rose 200. State government, at 88,900, represented a new high.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

Approximately 2,400 jobs were added to South Carolina's female nonagricultural job count in November. Employment upturns were experienced by all major industry divisions, except services. The November female nonfarm employment level of 625,600 was 24,500 greater than the comparable year-ago figure.

The private sector added 1,500 female positions over the month reaching a total 21,800 above the November, 1986 level of 478,200. As business activity increased, trade employment rose 2,100 to 152,700. The retail industry group continued to supply the impetus for the advance. Retail employment increased 2,100 over the month, and 8,400 above November, 1986. The wholesale trade female workforce was unchanged from 14,800 jobs in October. There were 500 women added to the manufacturing sector in November. All of the female upturn was found in the soft-good division.

Pushed upward by advances in textile mill products (+500), and apparel and other textile products (+200), female employment in nondurables increased 600 in November. Durable goods fell 100 over the month. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw female employment gains of 200 and 100, respectively. Construction employment at 7,000 was unchanged over the month. Seasonal declines throughout the service division caused employment for females to drop 1,400 from 137,600. The number of positions occupied by women in the public sector, gaining 900 reached 150,100. Educational advances in both the state and local groups produced the positive movement in government. Federal government, at 12,400, rose 100 during November.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.3% to 4.5% in November. This represented 74,500 jobless individuals, an increase of 3,200 from the October level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in tourism and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.9% in November.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,658,200	1,661,400	1,611,200	1,664,400	1,658,300	1,617,400
Total Employment	1,583,700	1,590,100	1,515,800	1,586,500	1,582,600	1,518,600
Total Unemployment	74,500	71,300	95,400	77,900	75,700	98,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.6	6.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,440	231,450	220,030	232,070	231,480	220,340
Total Employment	223,830	223,320	209,880	224,210	224,110	211,840
Total Unemployment	8,610	8,120	10,150	7,870	7,370	8,500
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	334,590	334,030	323,930
Total Employment	322,790	322,600	308,110
Total Unemployment	11,810	11,420	15,820
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	4.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,611	120,744	118,623	120,616	120,361	118,675
Total Employment	113,809	113,898	110,751	113,500	113,187	110,432
Total Unemployment	6,802	6,845	7,872	7,116	7,174	8,243
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,000 to 190,700 in the Charleston area during November. Both the private and public sectors shared equally in this rise. Aided by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, wholesale and retail trade (+400) reported the largest gain over the month. The retail division accounted for 75% of the upturn. An increase of 200 jobs was seen in manufacturing, which was centered totally in durable goods. Also experiencing positive movement was construction (+100). The only industry to record a downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Holding steady from the previous month were transportation and public utilities, and services. Total government, at 50,700, added 500 positions to the payrolls. Within the public sector, employment gains were seen in all three sectors. Federal and state government advanced 200 each, while local government picked up 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

During the month of November, nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 1,400 to 221,300. Overall, increases in both the private and public sectors contributed to the upturn. Within the private sector, manufacturing reported the largest rise of 400. Employment gains were also seen in construction (+300), wholesale and retail trade (+300), and services (+100). The number of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); and transportation and public utilities (-100) showed negative movement. A continuous restaffing of school personnel and returning work-study students were the contributing factors in total government's overall rise of 600. State government added 400 positions to the payrolls, while federal and local government advanced 100 each.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Expansion in both the private and public sectors caused nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area to rise 700 to 309,100. Leading this advance was wholesale and retail trade, which gained 800 workers. This addition was caused by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season. Total government, at 42,400, showed an increase of 200, all of which occurred in local government. Employment in both the federal and state divisions was unchanged for the month. On the downside was manufacturing, which dropped 200 jobs in the nondurable-good sector. Durable-good manufacturing recorded a small gain of 100 jobs. Also experiencing negative movement were construction (-100) and services(-100). Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate showed no change in employment over the month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in November . . . down 0.1% from the previous month. Fears of widespread job cutbacks following Black Monday were unfounded as 274,000 workers were added to the ranks. Employment in service industries, which includes retailers, financial institutions, government, hospitals, and utilities, increased 175,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew 15,000 despite October's stock market crash. Retail employment, normally a stronghold of the Christmas season, slipped 20,000 during the month. Hiring was particularly strong in manufacturing, which accounts for about 19% of all nonfarm employment, as 69,000 people found jobs in factories. Gains were widespread as the falling dollar continued to push American exports.

The average workweek remained unchanged in November . . . at 34.8 hours. The manufacturing workweek fell 0.1 hour to 41.2, while factory overtime fell from 4.0 hours to 3.9 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers rose to $9.12 from $9.09, while the pay rate in factories climbed to $10.01, an increase of $0.06. Average weekly earnings increased to $318.29, up from $316.54, while factory employees earned an average of $414.14, an increase of $3.20 from October.

Retail sales rose 0.2% from October . . . as widespread growth in durables set the pace. Auto sales, however, continued to decline, falling 0.5% during the month. Retail sales, excluding autos, rose 0.4%. Overall, purchases of durables were up 0.4%, while nondurable goods held steady. When compared with November, 1986, sales were 3.4% higher.

The Producer Price Index remained unchanged during the month . . . Producer prices, when combined with the slight rise in retail sales, describe an economy with sluggish consumer spending and few hints of renewed inflation. Food prices increased 0.3%, while energy prices plummeted 0.8% over the month. Excluding food and energy, two areas prone to widespread swings, prices of finished goods were unchanged. Intermediate goods rose 0.4% in November.

Consumer prices advanced 0.3% in November . . . Energy costs, due to rising fuel-oil prices, soared 0.8%. Crude oil prices have fallen recently on world markets, suggesting energy is not a cause for concern in the future. Consumer prices, excluding food and energy, jumped 0.3% over the month. As the dollar continues to fall against foreign currencies, the price of imported goods tends to rise. This can already be seen in apparel prices. Apparel, much of which is imported, increased 0.5% in November.

Housing starts were up 7.5% in November . . . to an annual rate of 1,637,000 units. This upswing can be attributed to lower interest rates. However, the year has not been very good. Housing starts for the first 11 months have been down 9.4% from one year ago. Single-family homes rose 1.5% during the month. Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, declined 0.7%, while permits for single-family homes fell C.6%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Output at the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose 0.4% . . . October's gain was the tenth consecutive monthly increase. Increases were widespread as manufacturers continued to benefit from the two-year decline in the value of the dollar. Durable and nondurable goods climbed 0.4% each.

Personal spending rose 0.5% in November . . . to an annual rate of $3.032 trillion after falling 0.2% in both September and October. Spending on nondurable goods fell less than 0.1%, but spending on services was up 0.4%. Personal income fell 0.4% during the month after rising 1.8% in October and 0.6% in September. Disregarding federal subsidy payments to farmers, income rose 0.7%.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.1 points to 110.6 in November. This upturn was caused by a 1,500 gain in production workers and a 0.2 increase in average weekly hours. The rise in production employment was attributed to new contracts and deadline completion of old contracts. November's productivity index was 3.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 107.5.

TABLE 2

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.6	109.5	107.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	153.2	151.0	144.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.9	96.0	95.7
Textile Productivity Index	69.6	68.5	68.1
Apparel Productivity Index	102.6	102.1	104.2

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

FACTORY PAYROLLS CONTINUE TO RISE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid for piece work, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina rose $0.02 to $8.16 during November. Both durables and nondurables experienced similar increases of $0.03. Durables, at $8.35, reported payroll gains in all but one industry group. The largest rise was seen in furniture and fixtures (+$0.12). Moderate upturns were recorded in fabricated metal products (+$0.05); instruments and related products (+$0.05); machinery, except electrical (+$0.04); and lumber and wood products (+$0.03). Suffering from a payroll decline was electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.01). Nondurables, at $8.07, registered advances in textile mill products (+$0.06), food and kindred products (+$0.03), apparel and other textile products (+$0.02), and chemicals and allied products (+$0.02). Holding steady from one month earlier were paper and allied products, and printing and publishing.

Nationally, manufacturing hourly earnings climbed $0.06 to $10.01. This increase was spurred by incentives paid to employees of the durable- and nondurable-good sectors.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.16	$ 8.14	$ 7.99	$ 9.01	$ 8.99	$ 9.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$342.72	$340.25	$332.38	$381.12	$373.08	$391.35
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.11	$ 98.54	$100.48	$110.21	$108.05	$118.30

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.01	$ 7.95	$ 7.77	$ 8.09	$ 8.04	$ 7.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$332.42	$324.36	$312.35	$338.16	$333.66	$329.75
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.13	$ 93.94	$ 94.42	$ 97.79	$ 96.63	$ 99.68

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.01	$ 9.95	$ 9.78
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.41	$410.94	$400.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$119.84	$119.01	$121.22

OVERTIME HOURS ADVANCE IN NOVEMBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour to 4.7 hours in November. Overtime hours were required by manufacturers in both the hard- and soft-good industries, in order to meet contract deadlines. Both durables and nondurables posted 0.2 hour increases. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours in manufacturing were 0.6 hour higher in November, 1986.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.7	4.5	4.1
Durable Goods	4.5	4.3	3.9
Nondurable Goods	4.8	4.6	4.1

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO MOVE UPWARD

During November, South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek increased 0.2 hour to 42.0. Durables, which advanced 0.3 hour to 43.0, experienced notable rises in nearly all industry groups. The largest hourly gain was seen in instruments and related products (+1.2). Positive movement was also displayed in lumber and wood products (+0.8); furniture and fixtures (+0.5); fabricated metal products (+0.5); and machinery, except electrical (+0.5). Hourly declines were posted in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.5); and electrical and electronic equipment (-0.2). The nondurable-good sector gained 0.2 hour to 41.6. Within nondurables, hourly additions were recorded in food and kindred products (+0.3), and textile mill products (+0.3). Printing and publishing (-0.3), chemicals and allied products (-0.2), and paper and allied products (-0.1) produced negative movements over the month. Remaining constant were apparel and other textile products. The upward pace in weekly hours was the result of longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime worked.

The production employee workweek, throughout the nation, rose 0.1 hour to 41.4. Overtime hours showed no change from the previous month.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Alutech, Inc.	Spartanburg	75-100	Alutech, Inc. of Venezuela is investing $15 million to build a plant in Spartanburg which will employ 75 to 100 persons by the time it opens in early 1989. Alutech, which will produce specialized aluminum alloy products, may eventually employ as many as 300 within three years.
Monotech, Inc.	Summerville	40	Monotech, Inc., a multinational company, will construct a $4 million yarn plant in Summerville. The plant, scheduled for completion in 1988, will employ 40 people. Monotech, a subsidiary of Asten Group, will develop and manufacture precision monofilament yarns using computer-integrated technology.
Embellishments Unlimted	Belton	50	Embellishments Unlimited, a Greenville County cut-and-sew operation, will invest $2 million to open a new plant in Belton. Fifty people will initially be employed, with hopes of an additional 150 employees within a year. The company makes quilts, pillowcases, comforters, and other cloth products.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Engineer	38	Maintenance Mechanic	99	16	X		$20,000		X	Union
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	99	None	N/A	10	X		$12,480	X		Chester
Administrative Assistant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$17,000		X	Spartanburg
Welder	36	Painter	03	12	X		$10,400		X	Hampton
Sales Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$25,000	X		Lexington
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$32,000		X	Rock Hill
Computer Programmer	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Marion
Clerk Typist	24	Switchboard Operator	28	12	X		$ 9,568		X	Kingstree
Teacher, Secondary School	99	None	N/A	19	X		$30,000		X	Clinton
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	15	X		$20,800	X		Lancaster
Materials Manager	24	Distribution Manager	66	16	X		$30,000		X	Columbia
Bookkeeper	36	None	N/A	12	X		$10,500	X		Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	16	X		$40,000	X		Sumter

*There are currently more than 95,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1409.7	1407.0	1353.9	+ 2.7	+ 55.8
Total Private	1142.2	1140.9	1093.3	+ 1.3	+ 48.9
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.5	90.9	88.4	- 0.4	+ 2.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.2	13.4	12.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	42.9	43.0	41.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	8.9	9.0	8.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.6	370.2	364.1	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.6	123.7	119.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.9
Nondurable Goods	247.0	246.5	244.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.2	58.9	56.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Trucking and Warehousing	17.9	17.9	16.8	0.0	+ 1.1
Water Transportation	4.1	3.9	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Communication	12.8	12.8	12.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.7	14.6	14.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electric Services	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315.5	313.6	297.1	+ 1.9	+ 18.4
Wholesale Trade	59.3	59.6	56.9	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.7	33.7	31.4	0.0	+ 2.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.6	25.9	25.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.6	8.7	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1986
Retail Trade	256.2	254.0	240.2	+ 2.2	+ 16.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.1	11.3	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	6.1	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	33.1	31.8	31.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Department Stores	21.5	20.5	21.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Food Stores	44.5	44.3	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Grocery Stores	41.8	41.7	39.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.0	65.0	61.5	0.0	+ 3.5
Banking	15.0	14.9	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.7	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	238.8	240.7	224.1	- 1.9	+ 14.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	22.1	19.9	- 0.9	+ 1.3
Health Services	48.2	48.0	46.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Hospitals	16.2	16.1	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.4	23.3	22.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.8	13.8	13.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Total Government	267.5	266.1	260.6	+ 1.4	+ 6.9
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.0	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Total State Government	88.9	88.3	83.5	+ 0.6	+ 5.4
State Education	37.1	36.4	33.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Other State Government	51.8	51.9	49.6	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	139.4	138.8	138.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Local Education	80.4	79.9	83.0	+ 0.5	- 2.6
Other Local Government	59.0	58.9	55.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1986
Manufacturing	371.6	370.2	364.1	+ 1.4	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.6	123.7	119.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	15.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.4	16.1	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.7	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	30.4	29.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.2	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.3	20.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	3.1	0.0	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.3	8.2	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.5	9.3	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	247.0	246.5	244.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.5	15.8	- 0.3	- 0.6
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.3	2.5	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1986
Textile Mill Products	105.7	105.0	103.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	28.1	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.2	29.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.6	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.4	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.0	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.7	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.6	8.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.1	44.8	45.1	+ 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.6	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.1	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.7	32.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.0	14.2	15.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.2	22.0	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.8	2.7	3.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.5	10.5	9.6	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1407.6	1401.2	1351.6	+ 6.4	+ 56.0
Total Private	1144.9	1138.5	1095.7	+ 6.4	+ 49.2
Construction	90.8	90.8	88.7	0.0	+ 2.1
Manufacturing	370.3	369.3	362.8	+ 1.0	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	124.4	123.7	119.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.4	16.1	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.5	29.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.2	20.2	20.3	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	245.9	245.6	243.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.3	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.6
Textile Mill Products	105.2	104.7	102.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.2	28.1	26.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.0	30.0	29.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.6	9.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.5	44.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.6	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.7	32.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.0	14.2	15.0	- 0.2	- 1.0

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Net Change From: Oct. 1987	Net Change From: Nov. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.2	58.9	56.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Trucking and Warehousing	17.8	17.6	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication	12.9	12.9	12,5	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.7	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315.8	313.2	297.3	+ 2.6	+18.5
Wholesale Trade	59.5	58.9	57.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Retail Trade	256.3	254.3	240.2	+ 2.0	+16.1
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.7	30.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	44.1	44.0	41.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.6	65.0	62.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.5
Insurance Carriers	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	241.6	239.7	226.7	+ 1.9	+14.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.1	22.5	21.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Educational Services	22.0	22.1	21.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Government	262.7	262.7	255.9	0.0	+ 6.8
Total Federal Government	39.4	39.3	38.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total State Government	87.5	87.3	82.2	+ 0.2	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	135.8	136.1	135.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	309.1	308.4	303.2	221.3	219.9	214.3
Construction	22.0	22.1	22.9	15.0	14.7	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.1	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	99.0	98.6	29.7	29.3	28.0
Durable Goods	31.2	31.1	30.6	14.5	14.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.6	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.7	67.9	68.0	15.2	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.3	32.2	32.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.2	9.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.9	5.0	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.5	7.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.8	3.9	4.1	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	8.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.0
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	71.7	70.9	69.2	47.5	47.2	46.7
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.1	15.8	12.9	12.8	12.5
Retail Trade	55.6	54.8	53.4	34.6	34.4	34.2
General Merchandise Stores	7.5	7.1	7.0	4.3	4.1	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.5	17.9	16.1	17.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.5	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.8	50.9	49.1	39.9	39.8	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.7	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.7
Total Government	42.4	42.2	40.9	60.3	59.7	58.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	11.8	11.8	12.0	34.7	34.3	32.9
Total Local Government	28.6	28.4	26.9	17.5	17.4	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	190.7	189.7	183.9	43.6	43.9	42.9
Construction	15.0	14.9	14.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.2	21.0	20.5	13.4	13.3	13.1
Durable Goods	12.0	11.8	11.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.1	11.0	10.9	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	4.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.8	45.3	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.5	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.6	38.3	37.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.5	8.7	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.5	38.5	36.3	8.0	8.4	7.7
Total Government	50.7	50.2	49.5	5.8	5.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.2	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.1	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.0	17.9	17.6	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	48.2	47.9	48.0	48.1	47.9
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.4	13.3	13.3	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.2	9.2	9.2
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.6
Total Government	6.8	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.1	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1987

				Net Change From	
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	650.1	647.7	625.6	+ 2.4	+24.5
Total Private	500.0	498.5	478.2	+ 1.5	+21.8
Construction	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	150.5	150.0	148.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	39.1	39.2	38.1	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.6	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.2	12.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.4	110.8	110.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.2	43.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.2	12.1	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	12.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.2	6.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	37.9	38.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.7	13.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.3	7.4	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.1	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	152.7	150.6	143.5	+ 2.1	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.8	14.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	137.9	135.8	129.5	+ 2.1	+ 8.4
General Merchandise Stores	25.0	24.0	23.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Food Stores	20.4	20.3	19.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.9	39.8	37.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	136.2	137.6	128.3	- 1.4	+ 7.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.9	14.4	12.9	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Health Services	39.6	39.5	38.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Total Government	150.1	149.2	147.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.7
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.3	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	47.7	47.3	44.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
State Education	17.1	16.7	15.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Other State Government	30.6	30.6	29.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	90.0	89.6	90.4	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Local Education	61.1	60.7	63.0	+ 0.4	- 1.9
Other Local Government	28.9	28.9	27.4	0.0	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
MANUFACTURING	290.0	288.5	284.5	342.72	340.25	332.38	42.0	41.8	41.6	8.16	8.14	7.99
DURABLE GOODS	96.6	95.9	92.6	359.05	355.26	345.20	43.0	42.7	42.2	8.35	8.32	8.18
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.6	12.4	305.53	298.49	305.87	42.2	41.4	41.9	7.24	7.21	7.30
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	296.23	287.75	293.34	41.2	40.7	41.2	7.19	7.07	7.12
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.4	8.2	435.24	439.45	385.24	46.5	47.0	42.9	9.36	9.35	8.98
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	12.6	11.6	349.40	343.18	333.32	42.3	41.8	41.1	8.26	8.21	8.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.9	21.7	20.7	377.96	371.92	367.18	44.0	43.5	43.3	8.59	8.55	8.48
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.5	4.1	370.11	360.75	373.05	43.8	43.1	45.0	8.45	8.37	8.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.6	15.7	15.7	319.30	321.26	299.47	41.2	41.4	40.8	7.75	7.76	7.34
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	4.6	359.35	347.44	339.39	44.2	43.0	41.9	8.13	8.08	8.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.4	192.6	191.9	335.71	332.86	327.47	41.6	41.4	41.4	8.07	8.04	7.91
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.3	10.6	295.07	291.67	277.11	40.2	39.9	39.7	7.34	7.31	6.98
Textile Mill Products	91.6	90.9	90.3	318.78	314.00	306.50	42.0	41.7	41.7	7.59	7.53	7.35
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.9	25.6	24.4	327.25	318.02	310.70	42.5	41.9	42.1	7.70	7.59	7.38
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	27.1	26.7	328.30	323.90	313.80	41.4	41.0	40.7	7.93	7.90	7.71
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.7	8.2	283.87	275.49	273.36	41.2	40.1	40.8	6.89	6.87	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.5	12.4	328.32	325.01	327.42	42.2	42.1	42.8	7.78	7.72	7.65
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	3.0	312.91	306.27	297.48	41.5	41.0	40.2	7.54	7.47	7.40
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.6	7.7	8.3	301.00	303.74	284.26	44.2	44.8	43.8	6.81	6.78	6.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.3	37.6	207.04	206.28	204.72	38.2	38.2	38.7	5.42	5.40	5.29
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.6	8.2	195.29	195.83	201.56	37.7	38.1	39.6	5.18	5.14	5.09
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.0	12.5	179.10	174.47	180.42	36.7	35.9	37.2	4.88	4.86	4.85
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	538.13	539.34	533.11	44.4	44.5	44.5	12.12	12.12	11.98
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.8	338.43	341.04	310.06	38.9	39.2	37.0	8.70	8.70	8.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.3	19.5	19.8	501.92	503.43	515.79	42.5	42.7	43.6	11.81	11.79	11.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	14.8	381.12	373.08	391.35	42.3	41.5	42.4	9.01	8.99	9.23
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.7	376.70	369.36	371.45	43.6	42.8	42.5	8.64	8.63	8.74
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.1	387.99	379.14	419.89	40.5	39.7	42.2	9.58	9.55	9.95

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.8	20.1	332.42	324.36	312.35	41.5	40.8	40.2	8.01	7.95	7.77
Durable Goods	9.6	9.8	9.5	306.75	296.00	287.28	40.9	40.0	39.9	7.50	7.40	7.20
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	328.86	322.51	299.94	42.0	41.4	41.6	7.83	7.79	7.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.7	1.6	337.02	332.92	334.40	40.9	40.6	41.8	8.24	8.20	8.00
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.0	10.6	355.32	351.10	335.34	42.0	41.6	40.5	8.46	8.44	8.28
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	312.38	308.16	278.32	42.1	41.7	39.2	7.42	7.39	7.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.0	198.13	195.29	189.24	40.6	40.1	38.7	4.88	4.87	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.5	74.3	74.3	338.16	333.66	329.75	41.8	41.5	41.9	8.09	8.04	7.87
Durable Goods	22.5	22.3	22.0	360.79	354.04	349.25	42.9	42.4	42.8	8.41	8.35	8.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.0	8.0	392.04	382.77	383.62	44.0	43.3	44.4	8.91	8.84	8.64
Nondurable Goods	52.0	52.0	52.3	328.34	325.10	321.21	41.3	41.1	41.5	7.95	7.91	7.74
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.1	28.0	317.41	309.89	309.74	41.6	41.1	41.8	7.63	7.54	7.41
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.8	321.40	311.48	303.96	41.1	40.4	40.8	7.82	7.71	7.45
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	325.62	318.01	319.03	41.8	41.3	42.2	7.79	7.70	7.56
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	267.03	260.22	259.68	38.7	38.1	38.7	6.90	6.83	6.71
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	315.08	303.45	328.70	43.7	42.5	44.6	7.21	7.14	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.7	195.08	194.18	194.56	37.3	37.2	38.0	5.23	5.22	5.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	151.55	154.42	152.33	34.6	35.5	35.1	4.38	4.35	4.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	420.88	426.15	436.46	42.3	42.7	43.3	9.95	9.98	10.08

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1987

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
Abbeville	6,840	6,770	6,220	3,380	3,320	3,170	3,460	3,450	3,050
Aiken	43,400	43,500	43,400	17,800	17,800	17,600	25,600	25,700	25,800
Allendale	2,960	2,950	2,730	1,030	1,030	990	1,930	1,920	1,740
Anderson	48,200	48,200	47,900	19,800	19,800	19,400	28,400	28,400	28,500
Bamberg	4,680	4,640	4,340	1,510	1,480	1,410	3,170	3,160	2,930
Barnwell	8,380	8,340	7,940	3,120	3,100	3,250	5,260	5,240	4,690
Beaufort	32,060	31,930	30,530	1,220	1,230	1,220	30,840	30,700	29,310
Berkeley	23,800	23,700	22,800	6,200	6,100	6,000	17,600	17,600	16,800
Calhoun	4,150	4,140	4,030	2,110	2,120	2,230	2,040	2,020	1,800
Charleston	149,000	148,300	144,700	10,000	9,900	9,800	139,000	138,400	134,900
Cherokee	18,190	18,150	16,750	8,500	8,460	8,280	9,690	9,690	8,470
Chester	12,130	12,140	11,280	5,480	5,470	5,390	6,650	6,670	5,890
Chesterfield	13,880	13,800	12,500	7,370	7,300	6,890	6,510	6,500	5,610
Clarendon	6,320	6,350	5,940	1,480	1,520	1,500	4,840	4,830	4,440
Colleton	9,830	9,800	9,110	2,240	2,210	2,200	7,590	7,590	6,910
Darlington	21,220	21,180	19,510	7,060	7,030	6,830	14,160	14,150	12,680
Dillon	9,820	9,790	9,040	3,660	3,640	3,610	6,160	6,150	5,430
Dorchester	17,900	17,700	16,400	5,000	5,000	4,700	12,900	12,700	11,700
Edgefield	4,900	4,880	4,580	1,980	1,980	2,040	2,920	2,900	2,540
Fairfield	6,880	6,870	6,390	2,200	2,190	2,180	4,680	4,680	4,210
Florence	48,000	48,100	47,900	13,300	13,300	13,200	34,700	34,800	34,700
Georgetown	16,310	16,270	15,270	3,830	3,810	4,060	12,480	12,460	11,210
Greenville	177,600	177,300	173,300	50,600	50,700	49,700	127,000	126,600	123,600
Greenwood	29,100	29,080	27,070	11,160	11,130	11,060	17,940	17,950	16,010
Hampton	5,640	5,620	5,280	1,610	1,610	1,630	4,030	4,010	3,650
Horry	56,170	57,380	53,610	5,370	5,330	5,340	50,800	52,050	48,270
Jasper	3,410	3,410	3,160	210	210	210	3,200	3,200	2,950
Kershaw	16,930	16,830	15,220	6,750	6,670	6,270	10,180	10,160	8,950
Lancaster	18,520	18,380	17,240	8,310	8,260	8,320	10,210	10,120	8,920
Laurens	19,550	19,410	17,740	7,770	7,660	7,270	11,780	11,750	10,470
Lee	3,190	3,200	2,970	940	940	900	2,250	2,260	2,070
Lexington	52,000	51,400	48,200	14,400	14,200	13,300	37,600	37,200	34,900
McCormick	2,310	2,310	2,040	740	740	730	1,570	1,570	1,310
Marion	12,330	12,190	11,100	4,950	4,830	4,710	7,380	7,360	6,390
Marlboro	9,040	8,960	8,090	3,960	3,880	3,580	5,080	5,080	4,510
Newberry	11,820	11,760	11,020	4,700	4,630	4,820	7,120	7,130	6,200
Oconee	23,800	23,780	22,040	9,760	9,730	9,490	14,040	14,050	12,550
Orangeburg	30,030	30,100	27,750	9,190	9,240	8,850	20,840	20,860	18,900
Pickens	33,900	33,700	33,700	11,700	11,700	11,700	22,200	22,000	22,000
Richland	169,300	168,500	166,100	15,300	15,100	14,700	154,000	153,400	151,400
Saluda	3,430	3,430	3,110	1,280	1,290	1,200	2,150	2,140	1,910
Spartanburg	97,600	97,400	96,200	36,600	36,600	37,200	61,000	60,800	59,000
Sumter	31,480	31,470	31,940	8,620	8,620	8,740	22,860	22,850	23,200
Union	10,900	11,040	10,780	6,070	6,200	5,900	4,830	4,840	4,880
Williamsburg	11,000	10,980	10,810	4,370	4,360	4,170	6,630	6,620	6,640
York	43,600	43,900	42,900	13,400	13,300	13,100	30,200	30,600	29,800

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
NOVEMBER, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
ABBEVILLE	10,400	10,420	10,300	610	630	960	5.8%	6.0%	9.3%
AIKEN	60,060	60,100	58,890	2,240	2,270	3,040	3.7%	3.8%	5.2%
ALLENDALE	4,400	4,480	4,460	290	290	490	6.7%	6.5%	11.0%
ANDERSON	66,400	66,730	66,260	2,840	2,950	4,870	4.3%	4.4%	7.3%
BAMBERG	6,880	6,890	6,790	520	480	600	7.5%	7.0%	8.8%
BARNWELL	9,970	9,720	9,670	910	610	700	9.2%	6.3%	7.2%
BEAUFORT	34,990	35,230	35,000	1,240	1,130	1,410	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
BERKELEY	52,420	52,360	49,850	1,610	1,660	2,210	3.1%	3.2%	4.4%
CALHOUN	5,270	5,400	5,320	350	380	330	6.5%	7.0%	6.2%
CHARLESTON	144,940	144,180	137,200	5,810	5,360	6,740	4.0%	3.7%	4.9%
CHEROKEE	22,820	22,930	22,300	940	960	1,230	4.1%	4.2%	5.5%
CHESTER	13,890	13,950	13,980	860	850	1,320	6.2%	6.1%	9.4%
CHESTERFIELD	20,260	20,350	19,560	890	900	1,310	4.4%	4.4%	6.7%
CLARENDON	11,410	11,590	11,580	960	910	1,300	8.5%	7.8%	11.2%
COLLETON	17,680	17,800	17,620	840	850	1,300	4.8%	4.8%	7.4%
DARLINGTON	28,070	28,370	27,410	1,800	1,830	2,130	6.4%	6.5%	7.8%
DILLON	14,810	14,980	14,570	800	810	1,070	5.4%	5.4%	7.3%
DORCHESTER	35,080	34,920	32,980	1,180	1,100	1,200	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%
EDGEFIELD	7,640	7,670	7,550	380	340	460	5.0%	4.4%	6.1%
FAIRFIELD	9,090	9,070	9,120	550	550	820	6.1%	6.1%	9.0%
FLORENCE	54,810	55,250	53,900	2,830	2,870	3,630	5.2%	5.2%	6.7%
GEORGETOWN	21,360	21,060	21,450	1,830	1,440	2,330	8.5%	6.8%	10.9%
GREENVILLE	173,130	172,670	166,850	6,120	5,750	7,440	3.5%	3.3%	4.5%
GREENWOOD	28,990	28,770	28,550	1,850	1,520	2,160	6.4%	5.3%	7.6%
HAMPTON	7,480	7,570	7,590	440	460	700	5.9%	6.1%	9.2%
HORRY	64,820	65,910	65,350	4,700	3,710	5,400	7.2%	5.6%	8.3%
JASPER	6,200	6,220	6,130	370	320	490	5.9%	5.2%	8.0%
KERSHAW	19,580	19,610	18,780	920	940	1,230	4.7%	4.8%	6.5%
LANCASTER	24,750	24,780	25,060	1,120	1,200	2,070	4.5%	4.8%	8.3%
LAURENS	23,410	23,400	22,470	1,310	1,270	1,540	5.6%	5.4%	6.9%
LEE	7,730	7,900	7,740	360	340	560	4.6%	4.4%	7.2%
LEXINGTON	90,760	90,370	86,140	2,680	2,330	2,920	3.0%	2.6%	3.4%
McCORMICK	3,090	3,120	3,000	240	240	310	7.7%	7.7%	10.3%
MARION	14,410	14,510	14,110	980	1,050	1,430	6.8%	7.2%	10.1%
MARLBORO	12,450	12,370	11,890	1,100	960	1,250	8.9%	7.8%	10.5%
NEWBERRY	15,100	16,030	15,030	730	790	1,000	4.8%	4.9%	6.7%
OCONEE	28,370	28,330	27,870	1,390	1,240	1,760	4.9%	4.4%	6.3%
ORANGEBURG	39,470	40,050	38,380	2,760	2,880	2,880	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%
PICKENS	47,610	47,610	45,920	1,680	1,700	2,080	3.5%	3.6%	4.5%
RICHLAND	141,310	141,120	134,210	5,190	5,050	5,590	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%
SALUDA	7,690	7,780	7,390	350	270	410	4.5%	3.5%	5.5%
SPARTANBURG	113,850	113,750	111,150	4,010	3,970	6,300	3.5%	3.5%	5.7%
SUMTER	35,000	35,290	35,220	1,910	1,930	2,620	5.5%	5.5%	7.4%
UNION	14,500	14,710	14,450	810	790	1,320	5.6%	5.4%	9.1%
WILLIAMSBURG	16,960	17,050	16,480	1,260	1,120	1,440	7.4%	6.5%	8.7%
YORK	68,910	69,000	65,630	1,940	2,280	3,040	2.8%	3.3%	4.6%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER, 1987

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986	NOV. 1987	OCT. 1987	NOV. 1986
ANDERSON	12,770	12,840	12,870	12,060	12,100	11,650	710	740	1,220	5.6%	5.8%	9.5%
CHARLESTON	38,790	38,590	36,710	37,270	37,190	34,950	1,520	1,400	1,760	3.9%	3.6%	4.8%
COLUMBIA	46,160	46,080	43,880	44,130	44,110	41,700	2,020	1,970	2,180	4.4%	4.3%	5.0%
FLORENCE	15,110	15,230	14,840	14,370	14,480	13,900	740	750	940	4.9%	4.9%	6.3%
GREENVILLE	33,590	33,490	32,430	32,170	32,150	30,700	1,420	1,340	1,730	4.2%	4.0%	5.3%
MYRTLE BEACH	11,670	11,670	11,730	11,070	11,070	11,040	600	600	690	5.1%	3.9%	5.9%
NORTH CHARLESTON	15,100	15,100	22,020	14,370	14,370	20,380	730	730	1,640	4.8%	4.9%	7.4%
ROCK HILL	21,870	21,870	20,900	21,140	21,140	19,750	730	730	1,150	3.3%	3.9%	5.5%
SPARTANBURG	23,220	23,220	22,770	22,230	22,230	21,220	980	980	1,550	4.2%	4.2%	6.8%
SUMTER	10,610	10,610	10,690	10,020	10,020	9,870	600	600	820	5.6%	5.6%	7.7%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Tammy Rawls, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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DECEMBER, 1987

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GAIN IN DECEMBER

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES STRONG GROWTH

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina increased in December to a record level of 1,412,900. Moderate gains in both the private and public sectors spurred the job count upward 3,400 during the month, the fifth consecutive increase. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the year-ago figure by 56,000.

MIXED RESULTS PUSH PRIVATE SECTOR UPWARD

Employers in the state's private sector accounted for the majority of the growth, adding a net 2,700 workers to the job ranks. Leading this advance was wholesale and retail trade, which climbed 4,800 from one month earlier. Retail establishments, gearing up for the Christmas buying season, employed 4,700 more people than in November. General merchandise stores (+2,300) and food stores (+1,100) were responsible for practically all of the rise in the retail industry. An additional 100 new employees in wholesale trade helped push total trade employment to 320,200,

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a record high for the sector. Scattered gains were seen in both transportation and public utilities (+500), and manufacturing (+400). The 500-worker addition in transportation and public utilities pushed that industry division to 59,800, another record level. Durable goods were solely responsible for the positive direction manufacturing took, increasing 500 over the month. Nondurables lost 100 workers, as scattered declines throughout the industry group were more than enough to offset textile mill products, which gained 200 jobs. The textile industry, striving to hold its own, showed positive movement over the year, rising 3,200.

On the downside, services recorded the largest decline in December, losing 1,800 positions. The bulk of this decrease occurred in hotels and other lodging places, where 1,000 workers lost jobs. Also, moderate losses in educational services and membership organizations contributed in pushing service employment down to 236,900. Construction (-700); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-500) began to show the effects of the winter season. Declines in construction were widespread, while real estate constituted the majority of the downturn in finance, insurance, and real estate.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER

The government job count increased 700 in December to a record level of 268,100, with the local division accounting for the entire upswing. Substitute teachers and bus drivers were the primary forces behind local education, which added 600 workers to the payrolls. A 200 decrease in state education offset a gain of 200 in other state government, while the federal workforce reported no change.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD

For the fifth consecutive month, the number of females in nonfarm jobs increased. Female employment rose 2,900 to 652,700 during December with practically all of the growth occurring in the private sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the private sector increased 2,200 to 502,000, as seasonal growth occurred in the trade industry. Strength in the retail industry pushed trade employment to 155,900, an upturn of 3,100 from the previous month. The retail division rose 3,200 while wholesale trade moved downward 100. Manufacturing, at 151,000, added 400 females, responding to increases within the hard-good industry. Seasonal reductions in food and kindred products caused a drop of 100 women workers in nondurable goods. Seasonality also affected services which lost 1,000 positions in December. Moderate decreases of 100 females each were recorded in construction; transportation and public utilties; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Female employment in the public sector rose 700 to 150,700. Local education institutions added 500, while departments other than education rose 100. The federal sector experienced a moderate 100 upturn in December. State government saw no change in female employment over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose from 4.5% to 4.8% in December. This rate represented 79,600 jobless individuals, an increase of 5,100 from the November level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in agriculture, construction, and tourism. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.8% in December.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
December, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,648,700	1,658,600	1,600,600	1,664,200	1,664,800	1,616,100
Total Employment	1,569,100	1,584,100	1,506,600	1,581,000	1,586,900	1,518,500
Total Unemployment	79,600	74,500	94,000	83,200	77,900	97,600
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.0	4.7	6.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	232,160	232,440	219,530	231,500	232,070	219,030
Total Employment	222,950	223,830	209,460	223,530	224,210	211,090
Total Unemployment	9,210	8,160	10,070	7,970	7,870	7,940
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	333,100	334,590	323,750
Total Employment	321,080	322,790	308,180
Total Unemployment	12,020	11,810	15,570
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.5	4.8

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,206	120,611	118,049	120,722	120,594	118,576
Total Employment	113,679	113,809	110,588	113,744	113,504	110,657
Total Unemployment	6,526	6,802	7,461	6,978	7,090	7,919
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.7

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm workforce increased 1,100 to 191,200 in December. This figure was 7,300 greater than a year-ago level of 183,900. Overall, the private sector contributed the largest monthly rise of 1,000 jobs. Due to the Christmas buying season, trade employment was up 500. The majority of the increase was located in the retail sector. Also experiencing positive movements were construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and services (+100). Manufacturing (-100) was the only major industry division registering negative movement. Total government, at 50,800, added 100 workers to the payrolls. The sole advance was centered in federal government. Both state and local government held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,000 to 222,300 during December. The private sector accounted for 70% of the overall rise. As a result of merchants gearing up for the Christmas buying season, retail trade increased its workforce by 300. Wholesale trade picked up 100. Employment gains were also seen in construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). The only industry experiencing negative movement was services, down 100. Registering no change over the month was manufacturing. Within the public sector, state government reported an addition of 200 positions, along with a 100 advance in federal government. The local government sector remained constant from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Spurred by increases within the private sector, nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 1,500 to 310,700 in December. Influenced by Christmas shoppers, retail trade added 1,200 workers to their payrolls while wholesale trade showed a slight increase of 100. Also showing positive movement was the service industry, which gained 300. Cutbacks were experienced in construction (-100) due to bad weather that hindered completion of contracts. Manufacturing held steady as the nondurable-good sector gained 100, while durable goods lost 100 employees. Also registering no change during the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Total government, at 42,400, was unchanged during the month due to offsetting trends among its components. Local government grew by 200 while state government dropped 200. Federal government held steady over the month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.8% in December . . . This drop of 0.1 percentage point from November pulled the rate down to its lowest level since July, 1979. Nonfarm employment grew 326,000 to a record 103.6 million, nearly 3.2 million more than one year ago, when unemployment was 6.7%. Employment in service industries continued to set the pace in December, as 229,000 workers were added to the payrolls. Manufacturing grew 40,000 during the month, with machinery and electrical equipment accounting for one-half of the gain. This increase could be attributed to strong export growth, aided by the falling dollar. Manufacturers added 443,000 people to the ranks of the employed between the fall of 1986 and December, 1987. The majority of this advance occurred since June, and helped drop the unemployment rate in factories to 5.1%. Construction continued its strong movement in December, rising 55,000 after adding 24,000 the previous month. The number of people listed by the government as unemployed, declined to 6,978,000 in December, a drop of 138,000 over the month. Unemployment for all of 1987 averaged 6.2%, compared with rates of 7.0% in 1986 and 7.2% in 1985. The 1987 rate was the lowest since 1979, when it was 5.8%.

Average weekly hours dropped to a seasonally adjusted 34.7 in December . . . a decrease of 0.2 hour from the previous month. Declines were seen in all major industries with the greatest losses recorded in the workweeks of retail trade (-0.4 hour), and transportation and public utilities (-0.3 hour). The manufacturing workweek fell 0.1 hour to 41.1, with durable goods slipping from 41.8 hours to 41.6 hours. Nondurables were unchanged at 40.4, while factory overtime held steady at 3.9 hours. Average hourly earnings for nonfarm workers were down $0.02 to $9.11, while the pay rate in factories rose from $10.01 to $10.08. Within manufacturing, both durables (+$0.07) and nondurables (+$0.06) posted gains. Average weekly earnings for nonfarm personnel decreased from $318.64 to $316.12, while factory employees earned an average of $422.35, up $7.94 from November.

Retail sales were up 0.7% during December . . . as consumers boosted their purchases at auto dealerships. Car sales, fueled by dealer and manufacturer incentives, jumped 2.4% in December after falling 0.7% the previous month. Sales, excluding auto purchases, rose 0.2%. This moderate growth could be attributed to a weakness in personal income, a trend that was apparent before and after the stock market crash. This weakness is expected to continue. Building materials increased 1.3%, while furniture sales fell 0.5%. Purchases at apparel stores (+0.3%) offset general merchandise stores (-0.4%). Overall, purchases of durable and nondurable goods rose 1.7% and 0.1%, respectively.

Producer prices fell 0.3% in December . . . This decline, the largest since July, 1986, was an indication of an economy where inflation remained under control. Energy and food costs led this slide, posting losses of 1.9% and 1.3%, respectively. Excluding these two categories, which may vary greatly from month to month, prices increased 0.4%. Other changes were reported in crude goods (-0.3%) and intermediate goods (+0.2%). For all of 1987, prices advanced 2.2%. A major factor in this rise was energy, where costs rose 10.2% during the year.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.1% in December . . . the smallest gain since July, 1986. Despite this moderate increase, prices jumped 4.4% in 1987, four times the 1.1% advance in 1986. Apparel prices dropped 1.2% during the month, while energy costs declined 1.1%. Prices in the food industry rose a modest 0.5% in December. Higher prices in 1987 could be attributed to rising energy costs and the decline in the value of the dollar. A lower dollar overseas pushed up import prices which gave American producers more leeway to raise prices. Energy prices were up 8.2% in 1987, with most of this gain occurring in the first half of the year. Excluding fuel, prices increased 4.1% during the year after rising 3.8% in 1986. The good news is many analysts expect oil prices to stabilize in 1988.

Housing starts plunged 16.2% in December . . . to an annual rate of 1,374,000, down from a 1,639,000 level the previous month. This decline was the largest one-month drop since March, 1984, when starts fell 26%. Uncertainty about the economy and high vacany rates for apartments fueled the monthly decline. Both multi-family and single-family housing posted sizable losses, falling 33.7% and 7.8%, respectively. Building permits, a good indication of future activity, were issued in December at an annual rate of 1,340,000, down 8.8% from November. For all of 1987, work was started on 1,617,100 new homes, down 13.1% to its lowest level since the recession year of 1982.

Industrial production rose for the eleventh consecutive month in December . . . climbing 0.2%. Heavy export volume, aided by the falling value of the dollar, pushed domestic factories, mines, and utilities to 82.1% of operating capacity. For the year, average annual output rose 3.8%. This growth comes on the heels of moderate gains in both 1985 (+1.9%) and 1986 (+1.1%). Activity at manufacturing plants inched upward 0.2% during December, with nondurables (+0.6%) setting the pace. Durable goods slipped 0.1% over the month. Mining production increased 0.2% as well, while utility output fell 0.4%. Compared with year-ago levels, the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose 6.4%, 5.3%, and 3.1%, respectively. Other changes in output occurred in defense and space (+0.6%), consumer goods (+0.1%), and business equipment (-0.3%).

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE UPWARD MOVEMENT IN DECEMBER

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced an increase of $0.04 to $8.20 in December. Durables and nondurables reported payroll gains of $0.05 and $0.04, respectively. Durables, at $8.39, recorded upturns in all industry groups. Significant rises were seen in furniture and fixtures (+$0.09); and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.08). Also, displaying notable increases were lumber and wood products (+$0.05); instruments and related products (+$0.05); machinery, except electrical (+$0.04); and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.04). Nondurables, at $8.10, registered payroll additions throughout all industry groups. Sizable gains were seen in chemicals and allied products (+$0.13), and food and kindred products (+$0.09). Showing moderate advances were textile mill products (+$0.06), paper and allied products (+$0.06), and printing and publishing (+$0.04). Contributing factors for the overall climb in factory payrolls were more overtime worked with premium pay and higher hourly earnings for piece work.

Hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers throughout the nation rose $0.07 to $10.08. Durables gained $0.07, while nondurables advanced $0.06.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
December, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.20	$ 8.16	$ 8.06	$ 9.03	$ 9.00	$ 9.26
Average Weekly Earnings	$346.86	$343.54	$340.94	$382.87	$380.70	$398.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$100.34	$ 99.35	$102.97	$110.75	$110.09	$120.26

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.07	$ 8.01	$ 7.81	$ 8.13	$ 8.09	$ 7.96
Average Weekly Earnings	$334.90	$332.42	$320.21	$341.46	$338.16	$337.50
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.88	$ 96.13	$ 96.71	$ 98.77	$ 97.79	$101.93

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.08	$ 10.01	$ 9.85
Average Weekly Earnings	$422.35	$414.41	$408.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$122.17	$119.84	$123.46

OVERTIME HOURS UNCHANGED IN DECEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers saw no change in overtime hours in December. Workers in the soft-good sector lost 0.1 hour dropping to 4.6, while the hard-good sector remained the same. Overall, overtime hours were 0.3 hour higher than in December, 1986.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.3

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek rose 0.2 hour to 42.3 during December. Both durables and nondurables advanced 0.2 hour. The durable-good sector experienced hourly gains in furniture and fixtures (+1.2); electrical and electronic equipment (+0.9); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.4); and lumber and wood products (+0.3). Hourly declines were seen in instruments and related products (-0.5); fabricated metal products (-0.4); and machinery, except electrical (-0.3). The nondurable-good sector reported notable upturns in paper and allied products (+0.6), chemicals and allied products (+0.5), and apparel and other textile products (+0.4). Minute rises were seen in textile mill products (+0.3), food and kindred products (+0.2), and printing and publishing (+0.1). The overall pick up in weekly hours could be attributed to more overtime worked because of stronger export growth, aided by the falling value of the dollar.

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers increased 0.5 hour to 41.9, coupled with a 0.1 hour gain in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EXPANDS IN DECEMBER

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 0.3 point to 111.6 in December. This was the third consecutive month that the index had advanced. The major factor behind this increase was a 0.2 gain in average weekly hours. The durable- and nondurable-good productivity indexes experienced gains of 1.0 and 0.2 points, respectively. Overall, all major industries experienced growth in output per hour. December's productivity index was 2.1 points more than the year-ago figure of 109.5.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

December, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.6	111.3	109.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.6	153.6	147.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.6	97.4	96.8
Textile Productivity Index	70.7	70.2	68.8
Apparel Productivity Index	104.0	102.9	105.9

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Dietronics, Inc.	Spartanburg	150	Dietronics, Inc., a manufacturer of leather products, will move its corporate headquarters from Manhatten to Spartanburg. Dietronics will employ 150 workers by February, with another 150 to be hired by the end of the year.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter, Tool Design	54	None	N/A	15	X		$13,520		X	Bennettsville
Teacher, Pre-School	60	None	N/A	16	X		$11,000		X	Clinton
Sales Manager	99	Personnel Manager	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Columbia
Computer Operator	48	Owner, Trucking Firm	99	13	X		$ 7,500	X		Myrtle Beach
Director, Funeral	99	Manager, Retail Store	66	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Dental Assistant	24	Kitchen Preparation	36	12	X		$10,920		X	Hampton
Cement Finisher	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Production Supervisor	25	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000		X	Lancaster
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000	X		Marion
Mechanical Engineer	03	None	N/A	16	X		$15,500	X		Clinton
Controller	99	Accountant	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Columbia
General Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Gaffney
Instructor	30	Counselor	99	18	X		$16,000	X		Georgetown

*There are currently more than 88,854 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1412.9	1409.5	1356.9	+ 3.4	+ 56.0
Total Private	1144.8	1142.1	1095.9	+ 2.7	+ 48.9
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.9	90.6	88.0	- 0.7	+ 1.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.2	12.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.8	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	42.9	43.0	41.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	9.0	8.9	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.9	371.5	364.1	+ 0.4	+ 7.8
Durable Goods	125.1	124.6	120.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Nondurable Goods	246.8	246.9	243.9	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.8	59.3	56.9	+ 0.5	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	18.0	18.0	16.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Water Transportation	4.0	4.1	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	12.9	12.8	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.8	14.7	14.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric Services	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	320.2	315.4	300.7	+ 4.8	+ 19.5
Wholesale Trade	59.5	59.4	57.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.8	33.8	31.6	0.0	+ 2.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.0	14.2	13.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.6	25.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	3.9	3.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Retail Trade	260.7	256.0	243.7	+ 4.7	+ 17.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.0	6.0	5.8	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	35.3	33.0	34.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
Department Stores	22.8	21.6	22.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.1
Food Stores	45.6	44.5	41.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
Grocery Stores	42.7	41.8	38.5	+ 0.9	+ 4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.5	65.0	61.6	- 0.5	+ 2.9
Banking	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.1	13.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Services	236.9	238.7	223.0	- 1.8	+ 13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.1	21.1	18.9	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Health Services	48.0	48.0	46.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	16.3	16.2	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.2	23.5	22.2	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.7	13.9	13.0	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Total Government	268.1	267.4	261.0	+ 0.7	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government	39.2	39.2	38.0	0.0	+ 1.2
Total State Government	88.8	88.8	83.5	0.0	+ 5.3
State Education	36.8	37.0	33.6	- 0.2	+ 3.2
Other State Government	52.0	51.8	49.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	140.1	139.4	139.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Local Education	81.0	80.4	83.4	+ 0.6	- 2.4
Other Local Government	59.1	59.0	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Dec. 1986
Manufacturing	371.9	371.5	364.1	+ 0.4	+ 7.8
Durable Goods	125.1	124.6	120.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.1	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.0	11.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.7	3.5	3.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.4	16.4	15.0	0.0	+ 1.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.7	29.1	0.0	+ 1.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.8	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.4	20.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.4	8.3	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.6	9.5	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	246.8	246.9	243.9	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.2	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Dec. 1986
Textile Mill Products	106.0	105.8	102.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.5	28.3	26.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.2	29.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	8.1	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.5	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	9.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.6	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.3	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.0	45.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.5	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.4	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.2	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	16.0	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.7	4.6	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.7	4.8	4.7	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.5	31.5	32.0	0.0	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.0	14.0	14.9	0.0	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.0	22.1	20.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.4	10.5	9.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1410.0	1412.1	1354.9	- 2.1	+ 55.1
Total Private	1146.4	1149.5	1098.4	- 3.1	+ 48.0
Construction	90.7	90.9	88.8	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Manufacturing	370.9	370.2	363.1	+ 0.7	+ 7.8
Durable Goods	124.8	124.4	119.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	11.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.5	16.4	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.2	30.9	29.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.2	20.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	246.1	245.8	243.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	15.1	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Mill Products	105.8	105.3	102.6	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.2	28.1	26.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	30.0	29.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.5	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.6	44.7	44.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.5	9.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	8.8	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	16.1	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.6	32.1	0.0	- 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.0	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.9

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1987	Net Change From: Dec. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.4	59.3	56.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	18.0	17.9	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Communication	12.9	12.9	12.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.9	14.8	14.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	316.5	320.4	298.2	- 3.9	+18.3
Wholesale Trade	59.8	59.6	57.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	256.7	260.8	240.9	- 4.1	+15.8
General Merchandise Stores	31.5	31.5	30.4	0.0	+ 1.1
Food Stores	44.9	44.1	41.4	+ 0.8	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.3	65.6	62.4	- 0.3	+ 2.9
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.2	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	242.0	241.5	227.8	+ 0.5	+14.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	22.9	21.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Educational Services	22.1	22.1	21.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Total Government	263.6	262.6	256.5	+ 1.0	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government	39.4	39.4	38.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Total State Government	87.9	87.4	82.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	136.3	135.8	135.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	310.7	309.2	305.3	222.3	221.3	213.3
Construction	21.9	22.0	23.0	15.0	14.8	14.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.1	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	98.9	98.8	29.8	29.8	28.0
Durable Goods	31.1	31.2	30.9	14.7	14.5	13.6
Lumber and Furniture	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.7	11.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	67.8	67.7	67.9	15.1	15.3	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.2	32.3	31.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.6	9.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.6	2.4	2.5	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.9	4.9	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.9	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.5	7.4	7.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.8	3.8	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	8.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.0
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	5.0	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.0	71.7	70.6	48.1	47.7	46.7
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.1	15.8	13.0	12.9	12.3
Retail Trade	56.8	55.6	54.8	35.1	34.8	34.4
General Merchandise Stores	7.8	7.5	7.4	4.5	4.3	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.5	11.5	11.5	17.9	17.8	17.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	51.2	50.9	49.1	39.6	39.8	39.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.7	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total Government	42.4	42.4	41.2	60.8	60.5	57.5
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	8.1	7.9
Total State Government	11.6	11.8	11.9	35.0	34.8	31.9
Total Local Government	28.8	28.6	27.3	17.6	17.6	17.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	191.2	190.1	183.9	43.7	43.6	42.8
Construction	14.9	14.7	14.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.2	21.3	20.3	13.5	13.4	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	12.0	11.3	2.5	2.4	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.0	11.0	11.0	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.4	4.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.4	9.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.5	47.0	45.9	9.1	9.1	9.2
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.5	8.3	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.9	38.5	37.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.5	8.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.5	38.4	36.3	8.0	8.0	7.7
Total Government	50.8	50.7	49.3	5.8	5.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.6	19.5	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.2	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.0	18.0	17.7	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.0	48.2	47.8	48.1	48.0	47.8
Construction	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	19.7	19.8	19.6	13.4	13.3	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Nondurable Goods	14.7	14.8	14.6	9.3	9.2	9.2
Textile Mill Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.6
Total Government	6.9	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.1	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1987

Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Net Change From Nov. 1987	Net Change From Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	652.7	649.8	627.8	+ 2.9	+24.9
Total Private	502.0	499.8	480.1	+ 2.2	+21.9
Construction	6.9	7.0	6.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Manufacturing	151.0	150.6	148.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Durable Goods	39.7	39.2	38.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.2	2.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.2	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.3	111.4	110.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.8	44.8	43.6	0.0	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.2	12.2	11.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	12.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.1	38.1	38.3	0.0	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.7	13.3	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.2	13.3	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	155.9	152.8	146.2	+ 3.1	+ 9.7
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.8	14.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.5	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	141.2	138.0	132.2	+ 3.2	+ 9.0
General Merchandise Stores	26.7	25.0	25.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.1
Food Stores	20.9	20.4	19.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	39.7	39.8	38.1	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.3	0.0	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	134.9	135.9	127.5	- 1.0	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.1	13.8	12.3	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Health Services	39.4	39.5	38.3	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Hospitals	13.3	13.3	13.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	14.2	14.4	13.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Total Government	150.7	150.0	147.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.0
Total Federal Government	12.5	12.4	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State Government	47.6	47.6	44.8	0.0	+ 2.8
State Education	16.9	17.0	15.4	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Other State Government	30.7	30.6	29.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	90.6	90.0	90.9	+ 0.6	- 0.3
Local Education	61.6	61.1	63.4	+ 0.5	- 1.8
Other Local Government	29.0	28.9	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
MANUFACTURING	290.6	291.0	285.0	346.86	343.54	340.94	42.3	42.1	42.3	8.20	8.16	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	96.8	96.6	93.2	363.29	359.45	355.18	43.3	43.1	43.0	8.39	8.34	8.26
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.6	12.4	310.13	305.83	310.79	42.6	42.3	42.4	7.28	7.23	7.33
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.6	308.67	296.23	301.02	42.4	41.2	42.1	7.28	7.19	7.15
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.4	8.4	442.27	434.78	410.62	46.9	46.5	44.2	9.43	9.35	9.29
Fabricated Metal Products	12.9	12.8	11.6	346.93	349.40	331.70	41.9	42.3	40.9	8.28	8.26	8.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.9	22.0	21.1	377.56	378.38	378.70	43.8	44.1	44.5	8.62	8.58	8.51
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.2	371.86	369.23	376.28	43.8	43.8	45.5	8.49	8.43	8.27
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.6	15.6	15.6	327.54	318.89	316.08	42.1	41.2	42.2	7.78	7.74	7.49
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.5	4.6	357.41	359.27	337.38	43.8	44.3	41.6	8.16	8.11	8.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.8	194.4	191.8	338.58	335.30	333.52	41.8	41.6	41.9	8.10	8.06	7.96
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.2	10.5	300.51	295.40	279.00	40.5	40.3	39.8	7.42	7.33	7.01
Textile Mill Products	92.5	92.5	90.4	323.17	318.36	311.12	42.3	42.0	42.1	7.64	7.58	7.39
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.9	25.7	24.4	330.58	327.25	316.09	42.6	42.5	42.6	7.76	7.70	7.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.3	27.2	26.7	335.58	328.30	322.46	42.0	41.4	41.5	7.99	7.93	7.77
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.1	280.55	283.87	273.77	40.6	41.2	40.8	6.91	6.89	6.71
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.6	12.4	331.14	328.32	328.52	42.4	42.2	43.0	7.81	7.78	7.64
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.8	2.9	310.18	312.91	286.99	40.6	41.5	39.1	7.64	7.54	7.34
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.4	299.68	298.12	288.42	44.2	44.1	43.9	6.78	6.76	6.57
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.6	37.8	209.60	207.04	206.84	38.6	38.2	39.1	5.43	5.42	5.29
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.7	8.4	196.27	195.29	200.26	37.6	37.7	39.5	5.22	5.18	5.07
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.0	12.6	182.40	179.10	187.29	37.3	36.7	38.3	4.89	4.88	4.89
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	548.10	538.13	543.00	45.0	44.4	45.1	12.18	12.12	12.04
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.8	339.11	336.69	326.63	38.8	38.7	38.7	8.74	8.70	8.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.2	19.4	19.7	513.42	501.92	527.75	43.0	42.5	44.2	11.94	11.81	11.94

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
December, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.4	15.4	14.6	382.87	380.70	398.18	42.4	42.3	43.0	9.03	9.00	9.26
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	8.6	380.17	375.84	382.36	43.9	43.5	43.5	8.66	8.64	8.79
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.0	385.36	387.99	419.89	40.1	40.5	42.2	9.61	9.58	9.95

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
All Manufacturing	21.0	20.8	19.9	334.90	332.42	320.21	41.5	41.5	41.0	8.07	8.01	7.81
Durable Goods	9.7	9.6	9.4	309.55	307.91	295.39	41.0	41.0	40.8	7.55	7.51	7.24
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	329.75	328.86	290.16	41.9	42.0	40.3	7.87	7.83	7.20
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.6	337.01	337.02	354.47	40.8	40.9	43.6	8.26	8.24	8.13
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.2	10.5	358.26	354.06	342.78	42.0	41.9	41.2	8.53	8.45	8.32
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	319.82	312.38	288.23	42.7	42.1	40.2	7.49	7.42	7.17
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.2	2.0	193.64	197.72	195.22	39.6	40.6	39.2	4.89	4.87	4.98

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.4	74.4	74.1	341.46	338.16	337.50	42.0	41.8	42.4	8.13	8.09	7.96
Durable Goods	22.4	22.5	22.0	362.90	360.79	356.36	43.1	42.9	43.3	8.42	8.41	8.23
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.0	394.70	391.60	393.69	44.1	44.0	45.2	8.95	8.90	8.71
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.9	52.1	332.80	328.34	329.70	41.6	41.3	42.0	8.00	7.95	7.85
Textile Mill Products	28.1	28.1	28.0	321.86	317.41	313.32	41.8	41.6	42.0	7.70	7.63	7.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.8	8.7	323.49	321.40	308.59	41.0	41.1	41.2	7.89	7.82	7.49
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	335.26	326.04	330.38	42.6	41.8	43.3	7.87	7.80	7.63
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	259.75	266.50	247.10	37.7	38.4	36.5	6.89	6.94	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	319.44	315.08	328.70	44.0	43.7	44.6	7.26	7.21	7.37
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	206.58	195.23	195.07	39.2	37.4	38.1	5.27	5.22	5.12
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	161.09	151.55	151.20	36.2	34.6	35.0	4.45	4.38	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	421.93	420.88	449.24	41.9	42.3	44.0	10.07	9.95	10.21

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

DECEMBER, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
Abbeville	6,860	6,830	6,280	3,380	3,360	3,170	3,480	3,470	3,110
Aiken	43,100	43,400	43,300	17,700	17,700	17,600	25,400	25,700	25,700
Allendale	2,980	2,960	2,740	1,040	1,030	990	1,940	1,930	1,750
Anderson	48,000	48,200	47,800	19,700	19,800	19,600	28,300	28,400	28,200
Bamberg	4,680	4,670	4,370	1,500	1,490	1,390	3,180	3,180	2,980
Barnwell	8,430	8,390	8,010	3,140	3,110	3,240	5,290	5,280	4,770
Beaufort	31,950	32,040	30,760	1,100	1,220	1,080	30,850	30,820	29,680
Berkeley	24,500	24,400	22,700	6,200	6,200	5,900	18,300	18,200	16,800
Calhoun	4,130	4,140	4,060	2,080	2,090	2,220	2,050	2,050	1,840
Charleston	148,900	148,000	144,900	10,100	10,200	9,800	138,800	137,800	135,100
Cherokee	18,340	18,220	16,990	8,560	8,500	8,310	9,780	9,720	8,680
Chester	12,220	12,160	11,400	5,510	5,480	5,380	6,710	6,680	6,020
Chesterfield	13,910	13,890	12,620	7,360	7,350	6,880	6,550	6,540	5,740
Clarendon	6,360	6,330	6,130	1,490	1,480	1,620	4,870	4,850	4,510
Colleton	9,890	9,850	9,230	2,260	2,240	2,220	7,630	7,610	7,010
Darlington	21,280	21,240	19,710	7,070	7,040	6,830	14,210	14,200	12,880
Dillon	9,890	9,830	9,120	3,680	3,660	3,600	6,210	6,170	5,520
Dorchester	17,800	17,700	16,300	4,900	4,900	4,600	12,900	12,800	11,700
Edgefield	4,930	4,900	4,620	1,970	1,970	2,040	2,960	2,930	2,580
Fairfield	6,900	6,890	6,430	2,190	2,200	2,130	4,710	4,690	4,300
Florence	48,100	48,000	47,800	13,400	13,300	13,200	34,700	34,700	34,600
Georgetown	16,660	16,600	15,400	4,080	4,050	4,050	12,580	12,550	11,350
Greenville	177,900	177,200	174,400	50,400	50,400	49,800	127,500	126,800	124,600
Greenwood	29,000	28,930	27,170	11,040	10,940	11,000	17,960	17,990	16,170
Hampton	5,670	5,650	5,320	1,630	1,620	1,620	4,040	4,030	3,700
Horry	55,220	56,180	51,820	5,390	5,370	5,340	49,830	50,810	46,480
Jasper	3,430	3,420	3,200	220	210	210	3,210	3,210	2,990
Kershaw	17,110	16,950	15,390	6,740	6,740	6,240	10,370	10,210	9,150
Lancaster	18,530	18,540	17,420	8,250	8,300	8,260	10,280	10,240	9,160
Laurens	19,690	19,560	17,960	7,830	7,730	7,290	11,860	11,830	10,670
Lee	3,160	3,190	3,000	900	930	900	2,260	2,260	2,100
Lexington	52,500	52,200	48,100	14,500	14,500	13,300	38,000	37,700	34,800
McCormick	2,280	2,310	2,060	720	740	720	1,560	1,570	1,340
Marion	12,370	12,340	11,220	4,970	4,940	4,650	7,400	7,400	6,570
Marlboro	9,100	9,050	8,200	3,990	3,950	3,610	5,110	5,100	4,590
Newberry	11,930	11,830	11,110	4,760	4,690	4,820	7,170	7,140	6,290
Oconee	23,700	23,840	22,070	9,720	9,750	9,450	13,980	14,090	12,620
Orangeburg	30,120	30,040	28,160	9,170	9,160	8,990	20,950	20,880	19,170
Pickens	34,300	34,000	34,000	11,700	11,700	11,800	22,600	22,300	22,200
Richland	169,800	169,100	165,200	15,300	15,300	14,700	154,500	153,800	150,500
Saluda	3,450	3,420	3,140	1,300	1,280	1,190	2,150	2,140	1,950
Spartanburg	98,500	98,000	96,900	36,800	36,800	37,200	61,700	61,200	59,700
Sumter	31,570	31,630	32,100	8,590	8,660	8,780	22,980	22,970	23,320
Union	10,960	10,910	10,900	6,140	6,090	5,970	4,820	4,820	4,930
Williamsburg	10,960	11,030	10,880	4,290	4,380	4,200	6,670	6,650	6,680
York	43,700	43,600	42,800	13,500	13,400	13,000	30,200	30,200	29,800

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
DECEMBER, 1987

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
ABBEVILLE	10,610	10,400	10,250	910	600	940	8.6%	5.8%	9.2%
AIKEN	60,090	60,070	58,520	2,500	2,230	3,040	4.2%	3.7%	5.2%
ALLENDALE	4,330	4,400	4,360	300	290	480	6.9%	6.7%	11.0%
ANDERSON	65,520	66,390	65,490	2,990	2,820	4,410	4.6%	4.2%	6.7%
BAMBERG	6,680	6,880	6,750	480	520	680	7.1%	7.5%	10.1%
BARNWELL	9,530	9,970	9,620	590	910	740	6.2%	9.1%	7.7%
BEAUFORT	34,410	34,990	34,950	1,380	1,240	1,780	4.0%	3.5%	5.1%
BERKELEY	52,310	52,430	49,560	1,700	1,610	2,010	3.3%	3.1%	4.1%
CALHOUN	5,120	5,280	5,210	350	350	340	6.9%	6.6%	6.5%
CHARLESTON	144,910	144,970	137,160	6,330	5,810	6,960	4.4%	4.0%	5.1%
CHEROKEE	22,730	22,820	22,370	1,000	940	1,320	4.4%	4.1%	5.9%
CHESTER	13,870	13,900	13,910	940	860	1,300	6.8%	6.2%	9.3%
CHESTERFIELD	19,970	20,260	19,180	900	880	1,100	4.5%	4.4%	5.7%
CLARENDON	11,140	11,410	11,330	900	960	1,010	8.1%	8.4%	8.9%
COLLETON	17,560	17,680	17,440	930	840	1,230	5.3%	4.8%	7.1%
DARLINGTON	27,610	28,080	27,060	1,800	1,800	2,060	6.5%	6.4%	7.6%
DILLON	14,600	14,810	14,370	810	800	1,070	5.5%	5.4%	7.4%
DORCHESTER	34,940	35,080	32,820	1,180	1,180	1,100	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
EDGEFIELD	7,530	7,640	7,440	390	390	440	5.2%	5.1%	5.9%
FAIRFIELD	8,980	9,070	8,960	550	530	750	6.1%	5.9%	8.4%
FLORENCE	54,200	54,820	53,340	2,840	2,820	3,440	5.2%	5.2%	6.4%
GEORGETOWN	22,060	21,370	21,620	2,400	1,820	2,600	10.9%	8.5%	12.0%
GREENVILLE	172,140	173,170	166,290	6,010	6,130	6,840	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%
GREENWOOD	28,570	28,990	28,180	1,880	1,850	2,020	6.6%	6.4%	7.2%
HAMPTON	7,450	7,480	7,490	510	440	680	6.9%	5.9%	9.1%
HORRY	64,000	64,830	63,140	5,980	4,690	6,210	9.3%	7.2%	9.8%
JASPER	6,130	6,190	6,150	380	360	530	6.2%	5.8%	8.6%
KERSHAW	19,550	19,590	18,650	980	920	1,160	5.0%	4.7%	6.2%
LANCASTER	24,590	24,750	24,990	1,270	1,120	2,050	5.2%	4.5%	8.2%
LAURENS	23,250	23,410	22,440	1,300	1,300	1,520	5.6%	5.6%	6.8%
LEE	7,530	7,740	7,590	430	370	550	5.7%	4.8%	7.2%
LEXINGTON	90,520	90,770	85,770	2,700	2,670	2,840	3.0%	2.9%	3.3%
McCORMICK	3,110	3,100	3,050	350	250	410	11.4%	8.1%	13.4%
MARION	14,220	14,410	13,900	1,010	980	1,340	7.1%	6.8%	9.6%
MARLBORO	12,520	12,460	11,640	1,320	1,110	1,070	10.5%	8.9%	9.2%
NEWBERRY	15,010	15,100	14,910	750	720	990	5.0%	4.8%	6.6%
OCONEE	27,970	28,370	27,640	1,460	1,390	1,790	5.2%	4.9%	6.5%
ORANGEBURG	38,880	39,480	38,180	2,770	2,760	2,860	7.1%	7.0%	7.5%
PICKENS	47,580	47,620	46,020	1,890	1,680	2,170	4.0%	3.5%	4.7%
RICHLAND	140,980	141,330	133,270	5,260	5,170	5,100	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
SALUDA	7,600	7,680	7,280	390	340	410	5.1%	4.5%	5.6%
SPARTANBURG	113,380	113,880	111,450	4,120	4,010	6,570	3.6%	3.5%	5.9%
SUMTER	34,720	35,070	34,870	2,120	1,970	2,490	6.1%	5.6%	7.1%
UNION	14,550	14,500	14,480	960	810	1,280	6.6%	5.6%	8.8%
WILLIAMSBURG	16,670	16,960	16,340	1,400	1,260	1,510	8.4%	7.4%	9.2%
YORK	68,970	68,930	65,250	2,150	1,930	2,820	3.1%	2.8%	4.3%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
DECEMBER, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
ANDERSON	12,610	12,770	12,700	11,860	12,060	11,590	750	710	1,110	5.9%	5.5%	8.7%
CHARLESTON	38,780	38,800	36,700	37,120	37,280	34,880	1,650	1,520	1,820	4.3%	3.9%	5.0%
COLUMBIA	46,050	46,160	43,540	44,000	44,140	41,550	2,050	2,020	1,990	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
FLORENCE	14,940	15,110	14,690	14,200	14,380	13,800	740	740	890	4.9%	4.9%	6.1%
GREENVILLE	33,390	33,600	32,300	32,000	32,170	30,710	1,400	1,430	1,590	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%
MYRTLE BEACH	11,450	11,670	11,280	10,690	11,080	10,490	760	590	790	6.6%	5.1%	7.0%
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,180	23,150	22,030	21,650	21,740	20,340	1,540	1,410	1,690	6.6%	6.1%	7.7%
ROCK HILL	21,900	21,870	20,770	21,090	21,140	19,700	810	730	1,070	3.7%	3.3%	5.2%
SPARTANBURG	23,130	23,220	22,840	22,120	22,240	21,230	1,010	990	1,610	4.4%	4.2%	7.0%
SUMTER	10,530	10,640	10,580	9,870	10,020	9,810	660	610	770	6.3%	5.8%	7.3%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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INDEX REVISION
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1987 REVISED EMPLOY-
MENT SERIES

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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FEBRUARY, 1988

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB COUNT EXPANDS IN FEBRUARY

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS

Employment gains in both the private and public sectors pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to 1,406,500 in February. This figure was 12,300 higher than January, and 54,500 greater than the year-ago level. The primary force behind much of the growth in total nonfarm employment was found in the public sector, which accounted for more than one half of the rise. Elsewhere, all major industry divisions, with the exception of transportation and public utilities, recorded advances during February.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BOOST PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The government workforce increased 6,500 in February to 261,700, as nonfaculty personnel returned from their mid-year break. Gains in state (+3,200) and local (+2,600) education were the prime motivating factors behind this growth in government. State institutions, other than education, reported advances of 700, pushing the state count up 3,900 during the month. The local division added 2,900 employees to its ranks. Federal government dropped 300 workers from the payrolls over the month.

(Continued on page 3)

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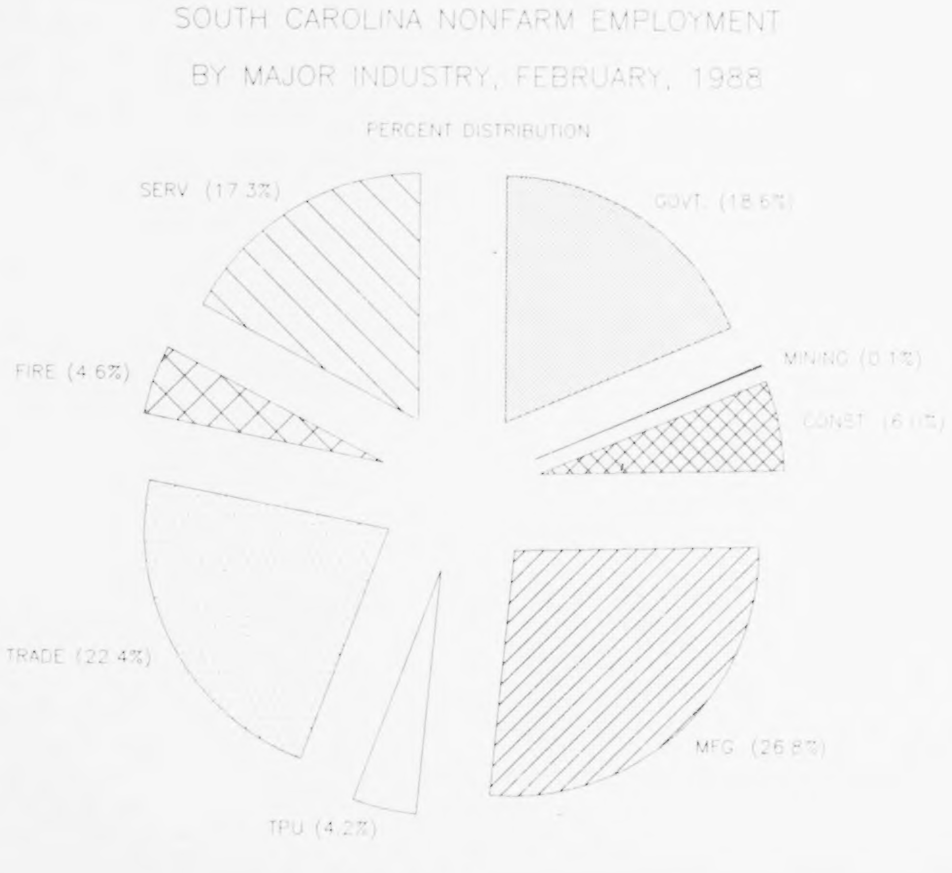
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK

Employment gains throughout the private sector pushed the job count up 5,800 in February. This rise, following a seasonal decline in January, placed the private workforce at 1,144,800. Spurred by educational increases totalling 1,200, services led the way during the month, climbing 3,200. Significant advances were also seen in hotels and other lodging places, and business services. Membership organizations experienced the sole decline within services, falling slightly from the previous month. Wholesale and retail trade, rebounding from seasonal losses in January, added 1,100 employees to the listings. A loss of 300 jobs in general merchandise stores was not enough to offset strong growth in eating and drinking places, as the retail division accounted for 82% of the trade expansion. Wholesale trade, up 200, grew to a level of 56,900. Scattered gains in durable goods pushed the manufacturing job count to 377,400, an increase of 1,100 over the month. Employment in the hard-good sector, up 800, was supported by lumber and wood products (+300), and machinery, except electrical (+300). Nondurables, primarily buoyed by new contracts in the apparel industry, advanced 300 during February. Strength in apparel and other textile products (+800) was more than enough to offset temporary losses in textile mills (-500). Construction, benefitting from minor gains in heavy construction and general building contracting, added 300 employees to the workforce. An upturn of 100 was registered by finance, insurance, and real estate, while transportation and public utilities, at 59,500, remained unchanged from January.


SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY, 1988
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

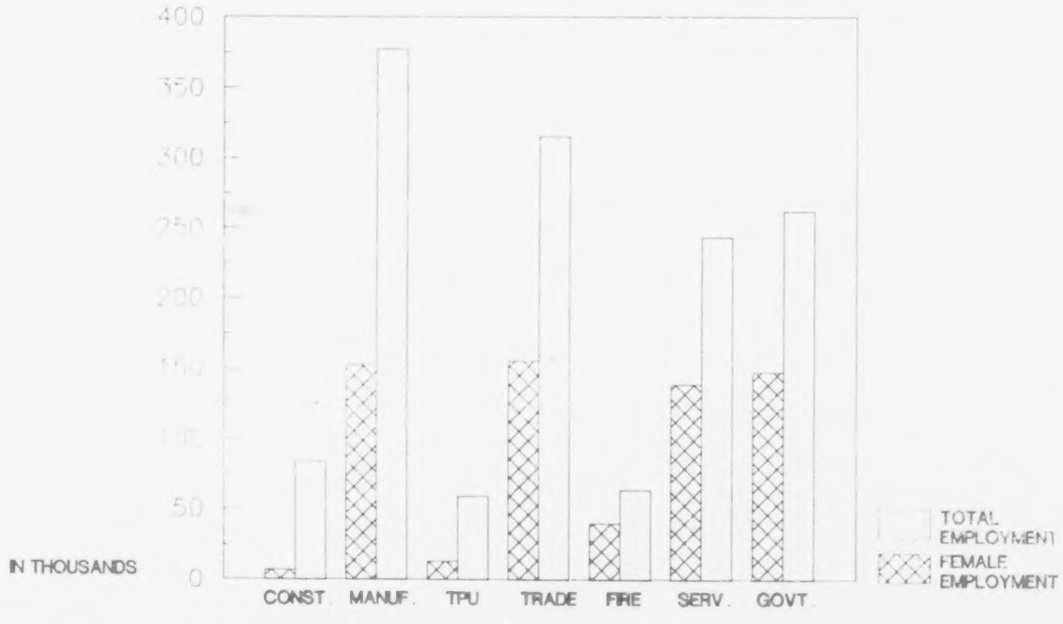
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK IN FEBRUARY

Rebounding from seasonal job losses and layoffs, South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 7,100 to 654,800 in February. Expansion in both the public and private sectors was responsible for the upturn in female employment. The return of nonfaculty staff accounted for a 54% increase in the total female job count. Local and state education added 2,000 and 1,400 jobs, respectively. The local government division, up 2,100, realized the largest employment gain in February. Job-holders in the federal division experienced a loss of 100 jobs over the month.

There were 3,300 female workers added to the private sector in February. Approximately 70% of this growth was found in services. Influenced by the return of working students and seasonality in hotels and other lodging places, the job count of women in services rose 2,300 over the month, and 7,900 above the comparable year-ago figure. Trade gained ground during February as its female workforce grew by 700. The retail division was responsible for 86% of the overall rise, while wholesale manufacturers saw a moderate 100 increase. As a result of recalls and new orders, female employment in manufacturing advanced 500 to 152,900. The durable-good workforce was up 400, while nondurables climbed 100. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported no change in employment levels from the previous month. On the negative side, the number of jobs held by females in transportation and public utilities dropped 200 to 13,000.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 25,800. All major industry divisions reported expansions over the year, with the exception of government and construction. Trade (+15,100) and services (+7,900) were responsible for 89% of the over-the-year growth.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY, 1988



UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped from 6.1% to 5.6% in February. This represented 90,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,800 from the January level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to the spring semester rehiring of non-faculty personnel at colleges and universities. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.7% in February.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,629,200	1,619,800	1,595,100	1,651,300	1,645,400	1,617,200
Total Employment	1,538,400	1,521,200	1,495,100	1,564,600	1,551,500	1,521,300
Total Unemployment	90,800	98,600	100,000	86,700	93,900	95,900
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.7	5.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	220,320	218,760	214,970	226,830	225,760	223,930
Total Employment	210,060	208,030	204,020	219,240	216,390	215,160
Total Unemployment	10,270	10,730	10,950	7,590	9,370	8,770
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.9	5.1	3.3	4.2	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	318,240	316,480	316,970
Total Employment	304,960	301,840	301,490
Total Unemployment	13,270	14,630	15,480
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.6	4.9

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,942	119,742	117,967	121,348	121,175	119,230
Total Employment	112,460	112,139	109,464	114,409	114,129	111,344
Total Unemployment	7,482	7,603	6,503	6,938	7,046	7,886
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.8	6.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose 1,100 to 189,200 during February. This figure represented an increase of 9,100 above the year-ago level of 180,100. Both the private and public sectors experienced seasonal gains. The private sector was responsible for approximately 55% of the overall growth. Within the private sector, construction picked up 300 positions due to more favorable weather conditions. As a result of strength in private educational institutions, lodging, and health care, the service industry advanced 300. Positive movement was also seen in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Jobs in the manufacturing industry were down 100 due to less business in the nondurable-good sector. Despite seasonal effects, jobs in transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade were unchanged from January's level during February. Total government, at 50,800, reported a moderate addition of 500 workers. Local government and state government recorded employment gains of 300 and 200, respectively. Federal government held steady from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

During the month of February, employment in the Columbia area experienced an increase of 2,100 to 229,200. An overall rise of 1,300 was seen in the public sector, along with an 800 gain in the private sector. Total government, at 63,500, was 2,600 higher than the year-ago figure of 60,900. State goverment (+1,200) recorded the largest addition, while local government added 100 workers to the job count. Federal government showed no change in employment from the previous month. Within the private sector, the construction workforce (+300) registered the largest increase. Positive movements were also reported in finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); services (+100); and manufacturing (+100). The number of positions in transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade was unchanged from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area showed a moderate increase of 700 to 309,800 in February. The public sector, gaining 500 workers, had the most influence on nonagricultural employment. This growth was caused by the return of nonfaculty staff in both local (+400) and state (+100) government. Federal government remained unchanged over the month. Services, experiencing seasonal upturns in educational institutions, saw an increase of 400. Manufacturing had a small gain of 200, all of which occurred in the durable-good sector. On the negative side, trade displaced 300 employees. Retail trade was the sole force behind the decrease in total trade employment. This decrease was caused by the laying off of extra workers that were employed during the holiday season. Construction dropped 100 positions. Remaining at a constant level during the month were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.7% in February . . . This drop of 0.1% from January pulled the rate down to its lowest level since July, 1979, when the rate was also 5.7%. Nonfarm payrolls surged 531,000, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. The majority of this growth occurred in the service-producing sector, which rose 403,000. Employment in the service industry advanced sharply, rising 200,000. Gains were widespread, with health and business services increasing 60,000 and 55,000, respectively. Retail trade grew substantially during the month, adding 110,000 employees to the ranks. The goods-producing sector, which includes manufacturing, construction, and mining, reported a moderate upturn of 128,000. Construction led this movement, adding 105,000 workers to the payrolls. Manufacturing accounted for 20,000 more positions during the month. However, since last June, factories have experienced upturns totalling 400,000.

Average weekly hours rose to a seasonally adjusted 34.9 in February . . . an increase of 0.2 hour from January. The workweek in manufacturing averaged 40.9 hours during the month, a decrease of 0.2 hour, with durable and nondurable goods each losing 0.2 hour. Factory overtime declined 0.1 hour to 3.8. Nonfarm personnel earned $9.12 an hour, $0.02 less than the previous month, while the pay rate in factories held steady at $10.07. Despite the drop in nonfarm wages, average weekly earnings increased from $317.16 to $318.29, a gain which could be attributed to a longer scheduled workweek. Factory employees earned an average $409.85 a week, down $3.02 from January.

Retail sales, boosted by strength in autos, jumped 0.6% from January . . . A [illegible]6% rise in car sales accounted for one half the month's increase. Excluding the automobile industry, sales rose 0.3%. Overall, purchases of durable goods were up 1.6%, while nondurable sales slipped 0.1%. Many economists believe retail sales will remain modest in coming months as households continue to rebuild their assets following the weak growth in income last year.

Wholesale prices fell during the month . . . as declines in both food and energy costs pushed the Producer Price Index down 0.2%. This decrease lowered the annual rate for the first two months of 1988 to 1.1%, half the 2.2% rate for 1987. Food prices plunged 1.1%, while the cost of energy decreased 0.8%. Excluding these two erratic categories, prices rose 0.3% over the month. Other changes occurred in crude goods (+1.0%) and capital equipment (+0.2%). The price of intermediate goods remained the same after 15 consecutive increases.

Consumer prices advanced 0.2% during February . . . Falling energy (-0.6%) and food (-0.3%) prices were two welcome signs for the economy. Items other than energy and food rose (0.2%) over the month. Other changes in consumer prices were reported in medical care services (+0.7%), automobiles (+0.3%), and clothing (-0.3%).

Personal income rose at the fastest pace in four months during February . . . Incomes increased 0.9%, reflecting recent employment gains. Disposable income, the amount left after taxes, climbed 1.1%. Consumer spending advanced 0.7%, with auto sales fueling this rise. These increases provide further evidence that a recession is not in the near future.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Felters Company	Spartanburg	30	Felters Company located in Spartanburg County town of Roebuck, is planning to build a plant in Union County that will initially employ 30 people. The company will invest $800,000 in the factory. Plans call for expansion within two years that will boost employment to 75. Felters is a manufacturer of felt.
Champion Spark Plug Company	Pickens	50	Toledo-based Champion Spark Plug Company will move some of its aviation spark plug production to a factory in Liberty by mid-March. The transfer will result in an additional 50 jobs for the Liberty plant, which was acquired by Champion in early 1987.

HOURLY EARNINGS REMAINED UNCHANGED IN FEBRUARY

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers remained unchanged at $8.25 in February. The hard-good sector showed no change over the month, while the soft-good sector decreased $0.01. Durables, at $8.42, recorded offsetting payroll trends from one month earlier. The industry groups experiencing notable advances were furniture and fixtures (+$0.09); machinery, except electrical (+$0.07); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.05); and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.04). Contract completions and less premiums resulted in payroll declines in instruments and related products (-$0.11), and lumber and wood products (-$0.05). Nondurables, at $8.15, reported negative movement in paper and allied products (-$0.07). Moderate upturns were seen in printing and publishing (+$0.07), chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), and food and kindred products (+$0.03). Apparel and other textile products held steady from one month earlier. The overall halt in hourly earnings resulted from offsetting trends within manufacturing.

Throughout the nation, the manufacturing production worker payrolls remained unchanged at $10.07. Durables and nondurables each experienced a loss of $0.01 in February.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
February, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.25	$ 8.25	$ 8.05	$ 9.07	$ 8.97	$ 9.23
Average Weekly Earnings	$344.02	$339.90	$334.88	$372.78	$365.08	$395.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$296.57	$293.78	$300.07	$321.36	$315.54	$354.81

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.18	$ 8.13	$ 7.83	$ 8.23	$ 8.18	$ 7.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$336.20	$334.14	$322.60	$346.48	$332.93	$331.52
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$289.83	$288.80	$289.07	$298.69	$287.75	$297.06

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.07	$ 10.07	$ 9.84
Average Weekly Earnings	$409.85	$412.87	$401.47
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.32	$356.85	$359.74

OVERTIME HOURS RISES IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average 0.1 hour more overtime in February than in the previous month. The hard-good sector gained 0.1 of an hour during the month. This upturn was attributed to hourly increases due to contract deadlines. Nondurable goods remained constant over the month. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours increased 0.6 of an hour.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.3	3.8
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	3.9
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	3.8

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK RISES IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek rose 0.5 hour to 41.7 in February. Durables and nondurables experienced hourly gains of 0.6 and 0.4, respectively. Overall, longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime contributed to the month's upward pace in weekly hours. Durables, at 42.8, saw additions in nearly all industry groups. Significant increases were reported in furniture and fixtures (+3.4), electrical and electronic equipment (+4.6), and lumber and wood prducts (+1.4). Hourly rises were also seen in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.9); and machinery, except electrical (+0.3). Hourly declines were recorded in instruments and related products (-2.5), and fabricated metal products (-0.2). Nondurables, at 41.2, witnessed hourly advances in apparel and other textile products (+1.7), food and kindred products (+0.8), printing and publishing (+0.7), and chemicals and allied products (+0.1). Less overtime worked was observed in paper and allied products (-1.1), and textile mill products (-0.1).

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers lost 0.3 hour to 40.7, in addition to a 0.2 hour decline in overtime hours.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

The publication entitled South Carolina Nonfarm Employment, Hours and Earnings is available. The publication contains annual averages of employment, payroll, and hours for the state and three metropolitan statistical areas for 1978 through 1987. For a copy please contact Gerri Taylor of the Labor Market Information Division at (803) 737-2660.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EXPANDS IN FEBRUARY

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index increased 1.8 points to 111.5 in February. Production employment (+1,300) and average weekly hours (+0.5) were responsible for the increase. Apparel's productivity index, rising 5.9 points, recorded the largest upturn. Durable and nondurable goods experienced gains in output per hour. Textile's index decreased 0.6 point during the month. This downturn was caused by a 500 decrease in production workers and a 0.1 hour decline in average weekly hours. February's production-worker productivity index was 3.5 points greater than the year-ago figure of 108.0.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
February, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.5	109.7	108.0
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.9	151.0	146.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.5	96.4	95.5
Textile Productivity Index	70.4	71.0	68.6
Apparel Productivity Index	100.2	94.3	103.2

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
February, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 1988 from-	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
All items (1982-84 - 100.0)......	116.0	115.7	111.6	+0.3	+3.9
All items (1967 - 100.0).........	347.4	346.7	334.4	+0.3	+3.9

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day to day living. Effective with the January, 1978 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing a new CPI for All Urban Consumers which covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage, such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI shown above represents U.S. city averages and is not seasonally adjusted. Effective with the January, 1988 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing the CPI for the 1982-84 base year.

Note: There is no separate Consumer Price Index for South Carolina or any area within the state.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Engineer	99	None	N/A	12	X		$40,000	X		Marion
Electrician	60	Warehouse Supervisor	24	15	X		$13,520	X		Hampton
Sales Representative Advertising	24	Sales Representative, Printing Supplies	11	13	X		$18,000	X		Greenville
Administrative Assistant	42	Dental Assistant	30	14	X		$12,000		X	Union
Graphic Designer	10	None	N/A	16	X		$11,440		X	Florence
Drafter Architectural	19	Autocad Drafter	19	13	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Accountant	78	Sales Person	19	16	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Production Supervisor	30	Administrative Assistant	36	16	X		$17,000	X		Columbia
Stock Broker	22	Account Executive	22	16	X		$20,000	X		Columbia
Personnel Management	99	Management Analyst	99	17	X		$25,000		X	Columbia
Controller	99	Management Analyst	99	16	X		$27,000		X	Columbia
Plant Manager	99	Manager, Sales	99	18	X		$40,000	X		Columbia
Management, Sales	99	Industrial Sales Representative	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Columbia

*There are currently more than 96,712 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1406.5	1394.2	1352.0	+ 12.3	+ 54.5
Total Private	1144.8	1139.0	1090.2	+ 5.8	+ 54.6
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	84.0	83.7	84.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.7	12.5	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	4.0	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.5	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Special Trade Contractors	41.1	41.2	40.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical Work	8.1	8.2	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.4	376.3	366.3	+ 1.1	+ 11.1
Durable Goods	127.4	126.6	121.5	+ 0.8	+ 5.9
Nondurable Goods	250.0	249.7	244.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.5	59.5	57.1	0.0	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	18.4	18.2	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Water Transportation	3.4	3.6	3.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	12.5	12.6	12.5	- 0.1	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.3	15.2	- 0.1	0.0
Electric Services	9.4	9.5	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	315.1	314.0	288.8	+ 1.1	+ 26.3
Wholesale Trade	56.9	56.7	55.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.2	32.1	30.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.1	13.1	12.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.7	24.6	24.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	7.9	8.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1987
Retail Trade	258.2	257.3	233.6	+ 0.9	+ 24.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.4	11.2	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	31.9	32.2	29.6	- 0.3	+ 2.3
Department Stores	19.5	20.1	19.2	- 0.6	+ 0.3
Food Stores	45.0	44.9	40.8	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Grocery Stores	42.2	42.0	38.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.0	63.9	63.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Banking	14.3	14.3	15.0	0.0	- 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.1	14.1	14.8	0.0	- 0.7
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	6.4	0.0	- 0.8
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.2	15.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Life Insurance	8.0	7.9	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	243.2	240.0	228.7	+ 3.2	+ 14.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.4	19.8	19.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Health Services	49.1	48.8	47.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	22.2	21.0	22.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.7	11.8	12.9	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Total Government	261.7	255.2	261.8	+ 6.5	- 0.1
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.4	37.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Total State Government	87.9	84.0	83.9	+ 3.9	+ 4.0
State Education	37.7	34.5	34.4	+ 3.2	+ 3.3
Other State Government	50.2	49.5	49.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	135.7	132.8	140.2	+ 2.9	- 4.5
Local Education	77.5	74.9	83.7	+ 2.6	- 6.2
Other Local Government	58.2	57.9	56.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1987
Manufacturing	377.4	376.3	366.3	+ 1.1	+11.1
Durable Goods	127.4	126.6	121.5	+ 0.8	+ 5.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.7	15.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.4	5.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.9	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.7	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.7	15.7	14.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.6	31.3	29.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.3	20.9	0.0	+ 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.8	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.6	7.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.1	9.1	8.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.0	249.7	244.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.1	2.2	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.4

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1987
Textile Mill Products	107.9	108.4	104.7	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	28.3	26.9	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.6	29.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.7	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.7	6.8	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	44.0	44.9	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.3	0.0	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.5	15.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.2	5.1	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.5	5.9	6.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.4	8.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.1	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.1	31.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.8	0.0	- 0.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.8	21.9	20.6	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.6	10.6	9.4	0.0	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1428.1	1418.1	1373.1	+ 10.0	+ 55.0
Total Private	1171.7	1164.0	1114.9	+ 7.7	+ 56.8
Construction	87.3	87.5	89.5	- 0.2	- 2.2
Manufacturing	379.3	377.6	365.9	+ 1.7	+ 13.4
Durable Goods	128.1	127.2	120.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	14.8	15.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.9	11.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.8	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.7	31.4	29.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.8	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.3	19.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Nondurable Goods	251.2	250.4	245.3	+ 0.8	+ 5.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.6	15.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	108.1	108.4	103.8	- 0.3	+ 4.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	28.3	27.1	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.9	30.6	30.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.6	8.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.7	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.1	45.5	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.3	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.7	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.4	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.0	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.2	31.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.7	0.0	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From: Jan. 1988	Net Change From: Feb. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.2	60.0	56.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.6	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Communication	12.5	12.5	12.8	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	328.1	324.3	306.3	+ 3.8	+21.8
Wholesale Trade	57.8	57.5	58.6	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Retail Trade	270.3	266.8	247.7	+ 3.5	+22.6
General Merchandise Stores	33.0	32.0	31.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.7
Food Stores	46.7	46.4	43.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.5	65.3	63.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.3	15.1	13.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Services	249.7	247.7	231.1	+ 2.0	+18.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.7	23.8	22.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Educational Services	21.2	20.5	21.5	+ 0.7	- 0.3
Total Government	256.4	254.1	258.2	+ 2.3	- 1.8
Total Federal Government	38.7	38.8	38.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	86.0	84.6	82.8	+ 1.4	+ 3.2
Total Local Government	131.7	130.7	136.8	+ 1.0	- 5.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	309.8	309.1	299.9	229.2	227.1	220.2
Construction	21.0	21.1	19.9	13.5	13.2	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.6	10.6	10.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.8	100.6	98.5	29.4	29.3	28.6
Durable Goods	31.1	30.9	29.8	15.0	14.8	14.2
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	0.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.2	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Eletrical	11.8	11.8	11.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.5	2.4	2.3
Nondurable Goods	69.7	69.7	68.7	14.4	14.5	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.1	33.2	32.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.4	9.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.4	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.2	9.7	2.1	2.1	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.7	5.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.4	7.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.8	4.1	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.2	8.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	10.8	10.2	10.2	9.8
Trucking and Warehousing	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.3	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	71.2	71.5	67.3	50.1	50.1	48.3
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.4	12.8	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	55.2	55.5	51.9	37.3	37.4	35.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.4	6.6	4.8	4.9	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.3	4.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.7	18.1	17.9	17.7
Banking	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.9	5.8	5.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	54.0	53.6	49.7	44.0	43.9	41.6
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	10.5
Health Services	-	-	-	8.1	8.1	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.8
Total Government	39.0	38.5	41.8	63.5	62.2	60.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total State Government	13.4	13.3	12.4	35.7	34.5	34.3
Total Local Government	23.6	23.2	27.4	19.8	19.7	18.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	189.2	188.1	180.1	46.4	45.6	43.3
Construction	13.7	13.4	12.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	19.1	13.9	13.3	12.8
Durable Goods	11.3	11.2	10.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.4	8.2	11.2	10.7	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	9.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.8	46.8	43.2	9.6	9.6	8.9
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.0	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.7	38.8	35.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.2	7.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	40.2	39.9	38.3	9.1	9.1	8.4
Total Government	50.8	50.3	49.4	6.6	6.5	6.3
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.3	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.9	13.7	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.6	17.3	17.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.3	51.3	48.7	50.3	50.3	48.5
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	19.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.4	14.4	14.3	8.6	8.6	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.5	8.5	8.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	10.6	11.6	11.6	11.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	7.1	7.1	6.6	8.5	8.5	8.0
Total Government	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.4	9.4	8.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1988

Industry	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Net Change From Jan. 1988	Net Change From Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	654.8	647.7	629.0	7.1	25.8
Total Private	507.5	504.2	479.7	3.3	27.8
Construction	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	152.9	152.4	148.7	0.5	4.2
Durable Goods	40.2	39.8	37.7	0.4	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.1	8.6	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	11.5	0.1	0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	112.7	112.6	111.0	0.1	1.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	45.9	46.2	44.5	-0.3	1.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.9	11.3	-0.2	0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.1	12.9	0.1	0.3
Knitting Mills	6.8	6.9	6.6	-0.1	0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	37.5	38.2	0.5	-0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.3	8.5	-0.1	-0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.9	13.2	0.1	-0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.4	7.5	7.1	-0.1	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	13.2	12.8	-0.2	0.2
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	155.3	154.6	140.2	0.7	15.1
Wholesale Trade	14.4	14.3	13.8	0.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.1	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	140.9	140.3	126.4	0.6	14.5
General Merchandise Stores	24.4	24.5	22.6	-0.1	1.8
Food Stores	21.0	21.0	19.0	0.0	2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.3	40.3	39.8	0.0	0.5
Banking	11.1	11.2	11.6	-0.1	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.3	8.3	0.1	0.1
Services	138.7	136.4	130.8	2.3	7.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.8	12.4	11.9	0.4	0.9
Health Services	40.8	40.5	39.2	0.3	1.6
Hospitals	13.8	13.7	13.6	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	13.4	12.7	13.3	0.7	0.1
Total Government	147.3	143.5	149.3	3.8	-2.0
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.5	11.4	-0.1	0.0
Total State Government	47.9	46.1	46.0	1.8	1.9
State Education	17.3	15.9	15.8	1.4	1.5
Other State Government	30.6	30.2	30.2	0.4	0.4
Total Local Government	88.0	85.9	91.9	2.1	-3.9
Local Education	58.9	56.9	63.6	2.0	-4.7
Other Local Government	29.1	29.0	28.3	0.1	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

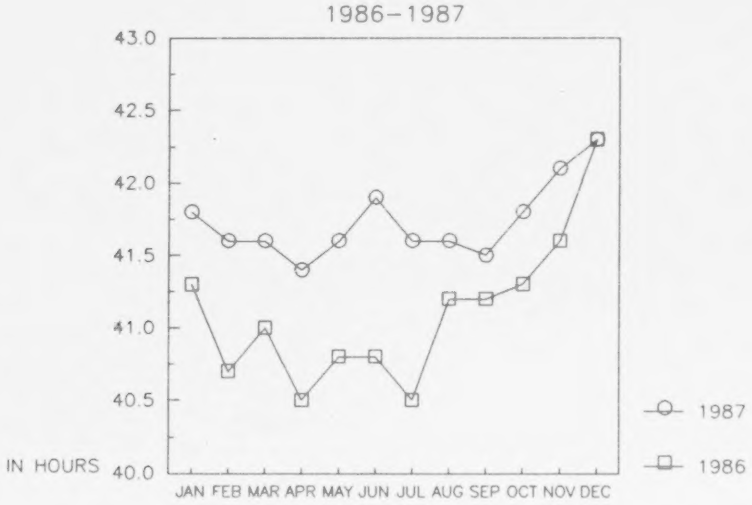
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

February, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.5	293.2	285.8	344.02	339.90	334.88	41.7	41.2	41.6	8.25	8.25	8.05
DURABLE GOODS	98.1	97.0	93.3	360.38	355.32	348.10	42.8	42.2	42.4	8.42	8.42	8.21
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.0	12.6	313.17	304.67	310.37	41.7	40.3	42.4	7.51	7.56	7.32
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.1	3.8	296.74	268.80	279.86	41.1	37.7	40.5	7.22	7.13	6.91
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.1	8.1	427.95	417.63	403.88	45.0	44.1	43.9	9.51	9.47	9.20
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.9	11.4	342.36	343.20	327.24	41.1	41.3	40.5	8.33	8.31	8.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.6	22.4	20.9	381.48	375.82	362.42	44.0	43.7	43.3	8.67	8.60	8.37
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.6	4.1	386.96	371.01	370.27	45.1	43.7	45.1	8.58	8.49	8.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	16.8	15.8	241.71	326.98	307.69	43.2	41.6	40.7	7.91	7.86	7.56
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.8	4.8	337.22	362.15	323.60	42.1	44.6	40.4	8.01	8.12	8.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.4	196.2	192.5	335.78	332.93	328.78	41.2	40.8	41.2	8.15	8.16	7.98
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.4	10.3	305.66	298.45	274.38	40.7	39.9	38.7	7.51	7.48	7.09
Textile Mill Products	94.1	94.6	91.7	317.54	317.89	307.19	41.4	41.5	41.4	7.67	7.66	7.42
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.7	24.5	325.98	326.40	312.25	41.9	41.9	41.8	7.78	7.79	7.47
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.5	26.9	331.25	330.01	316.71	41.2	41.2	40.5	8.04	8.01	7.82
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.7	8.4	285.07	276.61	288.42	40.9	39.8	41.8	6.97	6.95	6.90
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.7	12.5	330.48	339.98	306.47	42.1	43.2	40.7	7.85	7.87	7.53
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.2	299.53	303.67	292.53	38.9	39.8	39.8	7.70	7.63	7.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.6	8.4	280.85	286.60	289.50	41.0	41.9	43.6	6.85	6.84	6.64
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.0	37.7	202.17	192.95	202.84	37.3	35.6	38.2	5.42	5.42	5.31
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.5	8.6	190.01	177.67	206.25	36.4	34.3	40.6	5.22	5.18	5.08
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.3	12.1	12.5	180.20	173.11	177.38	36.7	35.4	36.2	4.91	4.89	4.90
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.5	11.3	542.46	559.06	523.74	44.5	45.6	43.5	12.19	12.26	12.04
Printing and Publishing	6.0	5.9	5.7	350.95	342.03	335.94	39.7	39.0	39.2	8.84	8.77	8.57
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.4	19.5	514.71	510.94	513.30	43.0	42.9	43.5	11.97	11.91	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

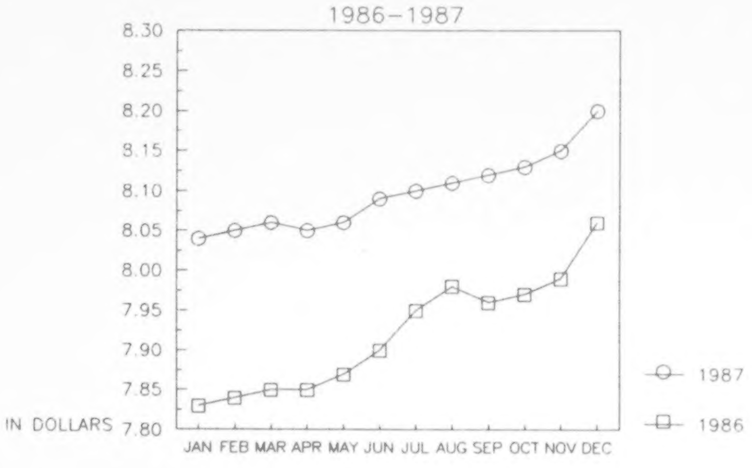


TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.5	14.0	13.8	372.78	365.08	395.97	41.1	40.7	42.9	9.07	8.97	9.23
Durable Goods	8.9	8.5	8.4	371.94	366.37	388.51	42.9	42.8	44.3	8.67	8.56	8.77
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.4	373.21	364.12	409.00	38.2	37.5	40.9	9.77	9.71	10.00

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
All Manufacturing	20.7	20.6	20.1	336.20	334.14	322.60	41.1	41.1	41.2	8.18	8.13	7.83
Durable Goods	10.0	9.9	9.5	313.50	312.98	298.07	40.4	40.7	41.0	7.76	7.69	7.27
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.0	304.38	315.55	299.88	38.0	40.3	40.8	8.01	7.83	7.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	336.80	329.94	339.81	40.0	39.8	41.9	8.42	8.29	8.11
Nondurable Goods	10.7	10.7	10.6	357.81	355.68	344.86	41.8	41.6	41.3	8.56	8.55	8.35
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	326.40	319.54	292.54	42.5	42.1	40.8	7.68	7.59	7.17
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	199.70	194.22	200.29	40.1	39.2	40.3	4.98	4.96	4.97

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.9	74.7	346.48	332.93	331.52	42.1	40.7	41.7	8.23	8.18	7.95
Durable Goods	22.6	22.5	21.9	378.82	346.45	349.78	44.1	41.0	42.5	8.59	8.45	8.23
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.1	409.51	392.03	370.22	45.4	43.9	43.3	9.02	8.93	8.55
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.4	52.8	333.29	327.64	324.16	41.3	40.6	41.4	8.07	8.07	7.83
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.8	28.0	322.09	319.71	308.92	41.4	41.2	41.3	7.78	7.76	7.48
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.3	319.97	313.24	317.82	40.4	39.6	41.6	7.92	7.91	7.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.5	9.7	344.37	341.85	316.58	43.1	43.0	41.6	7.99	7.95	7.61
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	242.53	233.55	248.79	35.2	34.6	37.3	6.89	6.75	6.67
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	325.31	331.36	299.10	44.2	44.9	41.6	7.36	7.38	7.19
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.9	197.02	181.66	199.56	37.6	34.8	38.6	5.24	5.22	5.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	149.06	148.07	159.07	33.8	33.5	36.4	4.41	4.42	4.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	431.28	421.87	442.38	42.2	41.4	43.8	10.22	10.19	10.10

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

FEBRUARY, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987
Abbeville	6,700	6,540	6,490	3,650	3,610	3,430	3,050	2,930	3,060
Aiken	45,800	46,100	44,800	17,300	17,500	17,500	28,500	28,600	27,300
Allendale	3,000	2,950	2,990	1,200	1,180	1,160	1,800	1,770	1,830
Anderson	51,300	51,300	48,700	19,500	19,600	19,000	31,800	31,700	29,700
Bamberg	4,250	4,170	4,150	1,500	1,480	1,390	2,750	2,690	2,760
Barnwell	7,030	6,970	7,200	3,210	3,210	3,260	3,820	3,760	3,940
Beaufort	30,310	29,830	28,470	1,030	1,020	990	29,280	28,810	27,480
Berkeley	23,700	23,600	22,200	5,700	5,700	5,700	18,000	17,900	16,500
Calhoun	3,980	3,950	4,010	2,130	2,150	2,310	1,850	1,800	1,700
Charleston	148,100	147,200	141,200	9,300	9,400	8,900	138,800	137,800	132,300
Cherokee	17,290	17,090	16,950	8,830	8,800	8,320	8,460	8,290	8,630
Chester	11,640	11,500	11,500	5,510	5,470	5,460	6,130	6,030	6,040
Chesterfield	13,530	13,470	13,030	7,660	7,700	7,340	5,870	5,770	5,690
Clarendon	6,610	6,510	6,240	1,470	1,440	1,510	5,140	5,070	4,730
Colleton	9,850	9,730	9,180	2,370	2,330	2,220	7,480	7,400	6,960
Darlington	20,420	20,150	19,320	7,240	7,200	6,970	13,180	12,950	12,350
Dillon	9,470	9,330	9,270	3,790	3,760	3,660	5,680	5,570	5,610
Dorchester	17,400	17,300	16,700	4,500	4,500	4,500	12,900	12,800	12,200
Edgefield	4,710	4,660	4,450	1,960	1,980	2,030	2,750	2,680	2,420
Fairfield	6,240	6,120	6,240	2,290	2,270	2,120	3,950	3,850	4,120
Florence	50,400	50,300	48,500	13,100	13,100	13,200	37,300	37,200	35,300
Georgetown	16,420	16,080	14,550	4,630	4,580	4,020	11,790	11,500	10,530
Greenville	178,100	177,900	172,100	51,400	51,300	50,400	126,700	126,600	121,700
Greenwood	28,650	28,110	27,850	11,970	11,870	11,560	16,680	16,240	16,290
Hampton	5,220	5,160	4,890	1,680	1,660	1,600	3,540	3,500	3,290
Horry	53,480	52,000	48,970	5,470	5,350	5,250	48,010	46,650	43,720
Jasper	3,650	3,600	3,370	350	350	240	3,300	3,250	3,130
Kershaw	15,810	15,430	15,150	6,800	6,770	6,390	9,010	8,660	8,760
Lancaster	17,250	16,980	17,320	8,120	8,040	8,230	9,130	8,940	9,090
Laurens	17,520	17,420	18,060	7,730	7,780	7,720	9,790	9,640	10,340
Lee	3,240	3,190	3,090	1,000	990	990	2,240	2,200	2,100
Lexington	53,200	52,700	50,700	14,300	14,200	13,800	38,900	38,500	36,900
McCormick	1,930	1,860	1,820	760	750	720	1,170	1,110	1,100
Marion	11,350	11,230	11,180	5,240	5,220	4,990	6,110	6,010	6,190
Marlboro	9,120	9,010	8,360	4,560	4,540	4,070	4,560	4,470	4,290
Newberry	11,720	11,420	10,970	5,230	5,190	4,790	6,490	6,230	6,180
Oconee	22,810	22,230	23,130	9,800	9,970	9,470	13,010	12,260	13,660
Orangeburg	28,600	28,260	28,090	9,350	9,310	9,080	19,250	18,950	19,010
Pickens	33,300	33,100	32,900	11,900	11,900	11,600	21,400	21,200	21,300
Richland	176,000	174,400	169,500	15,100	15,100	14,800	160,900	159,300	154,700
Saluda	3,480	3,420	3,220	1,390	1,360	1,320	2,090	2,060	1,900
Spartanburg	98,400	98,100	95,000	37,500	37,400	36,500	60,900	60,700	58,500
Sumter	30,620	30,560	29,180	8,470	8,420	8,400	22,150	22,140	20,780
Union	10,190	10,270	9,900	5,650	5,720	5,400	4,540	4,550	4,500
Williamsburg	10,140	10,180	9,630	4,090	4,140	3,820	6,050	6,040	5,810
York	46,400	45,600	43,300	13,900	13,300	12,800	32,500	32,300	30,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
FEBRUARY, 1988

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987
ABBEVILLE____	10,750	10,670	10,630	760	840	1,000	7.0	7.9	9.4
AIKEN________	59,650	58,600	58,820	4,060	3,440	3,480	6.8	5.9	5.9
ALLENDALE____	4,610	4,580	4,640	340	370	440	7.3	8.1	9.4
ANDERSON ____	66,680	66,490	65,400	3,450	3,870	3,840	5.2	5.8	5.9
BAMBERG______	6,520	6,410	6,620	530	520	830	8.1	8.1	12.5
BARNWELL_____	8,670	8,560	8,830	710	660	750	8.2	7.7	8.5
BEAUFORT_____	34,620	34,200	32,780	1,570	1,670	1,790	4.5	4.9	5.4
BERKELEY_____	51,020	50,560	49,910	1,980	2,000	2,280	3.9	3.9	4.6
CALHOUN______	5,240	5,220	5,090	350	370	300	6.7	7.1	5.8
CHARLESTON___	135,270	134,420	131,720	7,030	7,420	7,170	5.2	5.5	5.4
CHEROKEE_____	22,840	22,760	22,400	1,200	1,270	1,310	5.3	5.6	5.8
CHESTER______	13,980	14,060	14,110	1,000	1,180	1,330	7.1	8.4	9.4
CHESTERFIELD_	20,520	20,530	19,790	1,040	1,080	1,100	5.0	5.3	5.6
CLARENDON____	12,210	12,090	11,570	1,040	1,060	1,110	8.5	8.7	9.6
COLLETON_____	19,030	18,910	18,030	1,030	1,070	1,660	5.4	5.6	9.2
DARLINGTON___	28,260	28,100	26,930	2,130	2,230	2,360	7.5	7.9	8.8
DILLON_______	15,000	15,050	14,530	1,100	1,330	1,090	7.3	8.9	7.5
DORCHESTER___	34,040	33,780	33,340	1,260	1,310	1,500	3.7	3.9	4.5
EDGEFIELD____	7,570	7,500	7,310	400	400	410	5.3	5.3	5.6
FAIRFIELD____	8,650	8,650	8,860	630	760	850	7.3	8.8	9.5
FLORENCE_____	54,690	54,350	54,020	3,480	3,540	3,870	6.4	6.5	7.2
GEORGETOWN___	23,270	23,010	21,020	2,860	2,890	3,010	12.3	12.5	14.3
GREENVILLE___	164,180	163,080	162,810	6,430	6,940	6,860	3.9	4.3	4.2
GREENWOOD____	29,600	29,920	28,810	1,810	2,500	1,950	6.1	8.3	6.8
HAMPTON______	7,290	7,270	7,020	540	570	750	7.4	7.9	10.7
HORRY________	66,400	65,910	60,990	6,980	7,890	6,780	10.5	12.0	11.1
JASPER_______	6,870	6,880	6,360	510	560	530	7.4	8.2	8.4
KERSHAW______	19,170	18,960	18,480	1,030	1,160	1,230	5.4	6.1	6.6
LANCASTER____	24,300	24,330	25,070	1,370	1,620	2,190	5.6	6.7	8.7
LAURENS______	21,940	22,080	22,600	1,320	1,440	1,510	6.0	6.5	6.7
LEE__________	8,010	7,990	7,800	500	570	580	6.3	7.1	7.5
LEXINGTON____	92,640	92,260	91,470	2,550	3,350	3,060	2.8	3.6	3.3
McCORMICK____	2,870	2,910	2,790	360	470	410	12.5	16.2	14.6
MARION_______	14,480	14,340	13,960	1,650	1,580	1,450	11.4	11.0	10.4
MARLBORO_____	13,400	13,520	11,860	1,590	1,790	1,090	11.9	13.3	9.2
NEWBERRY_____	15,710	15,570	14,860	900	1,100	1,040	5.7	7.1	7.0
OCONEE_______	28,700	28,580	29,220	1,700	2,120	1,990	5.9	7.4	6.8
ORANGEBURG___	39,600	39,200	38,560	3,330	3,210	3,280	8.4	8.2	8.5
PICKENS______	46,300	45,890	45,840	2,390	2,430	2,430	5.2	5.3	5.3
RICHLAND_____	134,180	133,500	132,460	5,030	6,030	5,710	3.8	4.5	4.3
SALUDA_______	7,930	7,880	7,410	420	490	440	5.3	6.2	6.0
SPARTANBURG__	107,760	107,510	108,320	4,460	5,270	6,190	4.1	4.9	5.7
SUMTER_______	36,080	36,110	35,190	2,580	2,910	2,830	7.2	8.0	8.0
UNION________	14,310	14,520	14,380	1,000	1,170	1,190	7.0	8.0	8.3
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,610	16,490	16,000	1,650	1,610	1,580	10.0	9.8	9.9
YORK_________	67,840	66,620	66,480	2,750	2,540	3,510	4.0	3.8	5.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FEBRUARY, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987	FEB. 1988	JAN. 1988	FEB. 1987
ANDERSON	12,860	12,850	12,640	11,990	11,880	[illegible]	870	970	960	6.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHARLESTON	36,190	35,960	35,240	34,360	34,020	33,370	1,840	1,940	1,870	5.1	5.4	[illegible]
COLUMBIA	43,840	43,680	43,320	41,870	41,330	41,090	1,960	2,350	2,230	4.5	5.4	[illegible]
FLORENCE	15,070	14,970	14,870	14,160	14,050	13,870	900	920	1,010	6.0	6.1	6.8
GREENVILLE	31,880	31,690	31,630	30,380	30,070	30,040	1,500	1,610	1,600	4.7	5.1	5.0
MYRTLE BEACH	11,830	11,690	10,840	10,940	10,690	9,980	890	1,000	860	7.5	8.6	7.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,740	21,640	21,200	20,030	19,840	19,460	1,710	1,800	1,740	7.9	8.3	8.2
ROCK HILL	21,580	21,190	21,200	20,540	20,230	19,870	1,040	960	1,330	4.8	4.5	6.3
SPARTANBURG	22,000	21,990	22,190	20,910	20,700	20,670	1,090	1,290	1,520	5.0	5.9	6.8
SUMTER	10,950	10,960	10,680	10,140	10,050	9,800	810	910	880	7.4	8.3	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1987
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1987	June 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Monthly Average 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.1	1352.0	1366.6	1388.1	1400.3	1406.2	1338.4	1395.8	1410.6	1416.9	1418.0	1422.1	1392.5
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	84.5	84.3	85.2	84.4	86.8	88.5	88.1	88.6	87.1	87.4	87.1	86.7	86.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.4	13.1	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6
Special Trade Contractors	40.6	40.3	40.4	41.9	42.8	43.5	43.2	43.3	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.2
Electrical Work	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #17)	365.4	366.3	367.3	369.5	371.6	376.1	374.4	377.4	378.2	378.2	378.4	378.5	373.4
Durable Goods	120.7	121.5	122.0	122.8	124.2	126.2	125.7	126.8	126.7	125.7	127.0	127.4	124.8
Nondurable Goods	244.7	244.8	245.3	246.7	247.4	249.9	248.7	250.6	251.5	251.5	251.4	251.1	248.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	57.1	57.2	57.8	57.8	58.9	59.0	59.2	59.6	59.9	60.3	60.6	58.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.4	17.6
Water Transportation	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1
Electric Services	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	289.7	288.8	293.6	304.9	309.9	316.4	318.3	320.6	319.1	318.1	320.3	325.3	310.4
Wholesale Trade	55.2	55.2	55.5	56.2	56.3	57.1	57.1	57.4	57.2	57.1	56.9	57.1	56.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.6	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.0	31.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.7	25.4	25.2	24.9	25.1	25.0
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 16 (continued)
1987
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1987	June 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Monthly Average 1987
Retail Trade	234.5	233.6	238.1	248.7	253.6	259.3	261.2	263.2	261.9	261.0	263.4	268.2	253.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
General Merchandise Stores	30.4	29.6	29.9	30.7	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.2	30.9	31.3	32.4	34.9	31.2
Department Stores	20.1	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.3	20.4	21.7	19.6
Food Stores	40.9	40.8	41.7	43.7	44.4	44.8	45.8	45.9	45.7	44.5	44.9	45.8	44.1
Grocery Stores	38.5	38.5	39.3	41.1	41.7	41.8	42.8	42.9	42.8	41.6	41.9	42.7	41.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	63.1	63.4	64.3	63.7	64.4	65.7	66.1	65.5	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.1	64.5
Banking	14.9	15.0	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
Insurance Carriers	15.1	15.3	15.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1
Life Insurance	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Services	225.8	228.7	234.1	242.5	245.2	246.3	247.1	247.3	247.8	247.2	244.5	243.1	241.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.1	19.0	20.4	23.2	24.2	25.2	25.5	25.1	23.8	22.5	21.5	20.5	22.4
Health Services	47.0	47.1	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.0	49.0	49.2	49.1	48.6
Hospitals	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.5
Educational Services	21.5	22.0	22.6	22.7	21.9	19.3	18.2	18.5	22.2	23.4	23.5	23.2	21.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.4	12.9	13.5	13.5	12.7	11.2	10.7	10.8	13.0	13.7	13.8	13.7	12.7
Total Government	258.1	261.8	263.3	263.7	263.0	252.6	233.7	235.5	252.2	260.1	261.4	262.2	255.6
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.3
Total State Government	81.6	83.9	84.2	84.4	83.4	79.7	78.9	80.2	83.8	86.9	87.5	87.5	83.5
State Education	32.3	34.4	34.5	34.8	33.7	29.8	28.8	30.3	34.3	37.3	38.0	37.8	33.8
Other State Government	49.3	49.5	49.7	49.6	49.7	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.6	49.5	49.7	49.7
Total Local Government	138.7	140.2	141.0	141.0	141.2	134.4	116.4	116.7	130.0	134.7	135.3	135.9	133.8
Local Education	82.2	83.7	84.4	84.1	84.0	75.8	57.6	57.7	72.1	77.0	77.5	78.0	76.2
Other Local Government	56.5	56.5	56.6	56.9	57.2	58.6	58.8	59.0	57.9	57.7	57.8	57.9	57.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 17
1987
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1987	June 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Monthly Average 1987
Manufacturing	365.4	366.3	367.3	369.5	371.6	376.1	374.4	377.4	378.2	378.2	378.4	378.5	373.4
Durable Goods	120.7	121.5	122.0	122.8	124.2	126.2	125.7	126.8	126.7	126.7	127.0	127.4	124.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.7	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
Household Furniture	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.9	15.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.8	30.7	30.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction and Related Machinery	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	[illegible]	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	[illegible]	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	20.9	20.7	21.2	21.4	21.8	21.7	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Household Appliances	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transportation Equipment	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.2	8.9
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Nondurable Goods	244.7	244.8	245.3	246.7	247.4	249.9	248.7	250.6	251.5	251.5	251.4	251.1	248.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.5	15.7
Meat Products	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5

(Contined on next page)

TABLE 17 (continued)
1987
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1987	Apr. 1987	May 1987	June 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1987	Monthly Average 1987
Textile Mill Products	104.4	104.7	104.9	106.1	106.8	107.7	106.8	108.1	108.6	108.6	109.1	109.1	107.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.4	27.7	27.9	27.9	28.1	28.3	27.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.3
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.8
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.9	45.0	44.9	44.5	44.5	43.9	44.0	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.8	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.0
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Printing and Publishing	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.7
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
Chemical and Allied Products	32.1	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.7	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.1	32.0	32.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.6	20.6	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Tammy Rawls, Glenn Murray, Ron Johnson Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Theresa Hair, Sam McClary and Gerri Taylor.

5/17/88 57155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MARCH, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RISES IN MARCH

STATE'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SURGES

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina advanced in March to a record level of 1,423,900. Strong seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed the job count upward 14,900 during the month. Additions were also recorded in the public sector as nonagricultural employment bettered the year-ago figure by 57,300. The gain in nonfarm employment was the largest one-month increase since April, 1987, when 21,500 workers were added to the ranks.

SEASONALITY PUSHES PRIVATE COUNT UPWARD

The two fastest growing industries, services and trade, continued to fuel the economic growth which the state has been experiencing the past few years. With services and trade gaining 4,700 and 4,200 positions, respectively, the private sector climbed 12,800 to 1,159,400. However, these two industry divisions were not the only groups registering advances. All major industry divisions rose in March, with services recording an all-time high of 249,000. Increases were seen throughout services, with hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services responsible for the majority of the growth.

(Continued on page 3)

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Large gains were also reported in business services and educational services. Of the 4,200 additions in trade, 3,800 were in the retail division. Practically all of this increase occurred in eating and drinking places. Benefiting from favorable weather conditions, construction employers added 1,800 employees to the payrolls. The good news in construction was that the growth was not centered in any one area, but spread throughout the division. Seasonality was evident in both finance, insurance, and real estate (+800); and transportation and public utilities (+800). Real estate was the primary force behind the former, while trucking and warehousing spurred the latter. An increase of 600 in durable goods pushed manufacturing upward a net 500. In an industry which has undergone difficult times recently, this rise was a welcome sign. Manufacturing, at 378,300 overall, stood 11,000 higher than the year-ago figure. Machinery, except electrical (+400), was the primary force behind the surge in durables. The soft-good division lost 100 jobs, as strong growth in apparel and other textile products (+500) was not enough to offset heavy losses throughout textile mill products (-600). These declines, however, were temporary, with April expected to show a rebound.

PUBLIC SECTOR RECORDS MODERATE GAIN

Government employment increased 2,100 in March to a record level of 264,500 as both local (+1,400) and state (+900) government recorded significant advances. Local education, up 1,100, was primarily responsible for the developments in local government, while state educational institutions accounted for 400 additions. Federal employers dropped 200 workers from the payrolls.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SWINGS UPWARD

For the second consecutive month, nonfarm female employment in South Carolina surged upward. The overall climb was 6,800 above February's level of 656,200. Seasonal activity in both the private and public sectors contributed to the employment growth. The beginning of tourist activities in resort areas accounted for significant gains in services (+2,700), and trade (+2,500). Benefiting from expansions in hotels and other lodging places, health services, and education, employment in services reached an all-time high of 141,500. The retail division comprised 92% of the overall growth in trade while wholesale increased 200 over the month. Positive movement was also found in finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; and transportation and public utilities. The number of female jobs in manufacturing declined 100 in March. The minute addition of 100 female workers in nondurables was cancelled out by the downturn in durables.

Responding to moderate employment gains in the local and state divisions, government employment reached a level of 149,300. Local female jobholders were increased by 1,000 with the majority of the growth centered in education. State female employees rose 400 in March, while the federal job count was lowered 100 to 11,300.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped seasonally from 5.6% to 5.1% in March. This represented 83,500 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,300 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in March.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,639,600	1,631,800	1,605,200	1,649,400	1,653,900	1,615,000
Total Employment	1,556,100	1,541,000	1,507,100	1,568,500	1,567,200	1,519,500
Total Unemployment	83,500	90,800	98,100	80,900	86,700	95,500
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.6	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	223,360	220,870	216,190	230,890	227,590	224,740
Total Employment	213,560	210,620	205,290	222,820	219,980	216,160
Total Unemployment	9,800	10,250	10,900	8,070	7,610	8,580
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	320,480	318,680	318,920
Total Employment	308,230	305,380	303,590
Total Unemployment	12,260	13,300	15,330
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.2	4.8

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,957	119,942	118,353	120,903	121,175	119,246
Total Employment	112,867	112,460	110,229	114,103	114,409	111,455
Total Unemployment	7,090	7,482	8,124	6,801	6,938	7,791
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm employment rose 1,500 to 191,100 during March. The private sector accounted for 80% of the overall growth. Within the private sector, due primarily to the start of the tourist season, services (+600) experienced the largest employment gain. Positive movement was also found in manufacturing (+500), the result of recalls from temporary layoffs. The construction (+100), and trade (+100) industries reported minimal additions in March. The only industry to suffer a downturn was transportation and public utilities (-100). Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged over the month. Total government, at 51,500, recorded a rise of 300 jobs. Local government (+300), more specifically local education, was the sole contributor to the upturn. Both federal and state government held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Jobs in the Columbia area experienced a rise of 1,500 to 231,500 in March. The private sector was responsible for 60% of the gain. Due to widespread growth, the service industry (+400) recorded the largest increase in employment. As shoppers geared up for the Easter buying season, trade picked up 300 positions. Construction added 200 workers, which could be attributed to more favorable weather conditions. Positive movement was also seen in transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing was down 200, resulting from less business in nondurable goods. Jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate held steady from one month earlier. Total government, at 64,200, registered an increase of 600. Local government, more specifically local education, picked up 300 positions. Also, as a result of scattered gains throughout, state government advanced 300. The federal job count was unchanged over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Sparked by increases in both the private and public sectors, the Greenville-Spartanburg area nonfarm employment count rose 1,600 in March to a level of 311,900. This figure represented an increase of 9,600 above the year-ago level of 302,300. The private sector, gaining 1,300 positions, was responsible for 81% of the monthly growth. Services, at 54,800, was one of the factors that boosted employment in this sector. The beginning of the tourist season caused services to hire 800 persons. Trade, with positive movement in the retail division, gained 400 positions in March. Wholesale trade, at 16,000, remained constant over the month. Due to warmer weather, construction added 300 workers to its payroll. On the downside, manufacturing recorded a loss of 200 positions attributed solely to less business in the nondurable-good area. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change in their workforces during the past month. The public sector recorded a moderate addition of 300 workers due to an advance in local government (+400). State government lost 100 positions while federal government remained unchanged from a month ago.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.6% in March . . . the lowest level since May, 1979, when the rate was also 5.6%. This drop of 0.1 percentage point from February can be attributed to an increase of 262,000 in nonfarm payrolls, the 21st consecutive gain. Not since June, 1986 have nonfarm listings failed to add personnel. This continued growth has pushed the total job count to 104,600,000. Once again, service-producing industries accounted for the majority of the upswing, rising 178,000 over the month. Major divisions which registered positive movement were wholesale trade (+15,000) and real estate (+10,000). Finance dropped 5,000 from the ranks, while retail trade remained constant. Goods-producing industries gained 84,000, with construction responsible for 95% of the expansion. In fact, between September, 1987, and March, 1988, construction recorded increases totalling 270,000. Manufacturing declined 1,000 during the month, primarily due to temporary layoffs. Overall, the unemployment rate in service-producing industries rose from 5.1% to 5.2% in March, while the rate declined 0.4% to 6.5% in goods-producing industries. Year-ago rates were 5.8% for the former, and 8.0% for the latter. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, fell from 62.2 in February to 55.7 in March.

The average workweek fell 0.2 hour in March . . . to 34.6. Average weekly hours in manufacturing declined from 41.0 to 40.9, while factory employees worked 3.7 hours of overtime, the same amount as in February. Hourly pay rates did increase across the board, as nonfarm personnel earned $9.19, up $0.06, and factory workers earned $10.08, up from $10.06. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in this gain, each adding $0.02 an hour to paychecks. Average weekly earnings increased from $317.72 to $317.97, while factory employees earned $412.27 for a week's work, up $2.83.

Retail sales, driven by Easter buying, surged 0.8% in March . . . This gain, following revised figures of +0.1% in January and +0.6% in February, placed first quarter sales at +1.7%. Retail sales, excluding autos, which is considered a very erratic industry, rose 0.8% during the month. Sales of durable goods, those intended to last three years or longer, were 0.5% higher than the previous month, and 9.0% greater than one year earlier. Sales of nondurable goods recovered somewhat in March, jumping 1.0%. However, despite this increase, sales of nondurables in the first quarter were the same as in the fourth quarter, and only 3.4% higher than in first quarter 1987. This increase fell short of the inflation rate.

Wholesale prices, up 0.6% in March . . . provided the strongest indication to date of impending inflation. This increase in the Producer Price Index, coupled with strength elsewhere in the economy, placed pressure on prices, and renewed fears of inflation as a long-term problem. This rise followed mixed results in January (+0.4%) and February (-0.2%), and amounted to a 7.0% annual rate. A surge in food and energy prices accounted for much of the March increase. Excluding these two groups, which can vary widely from month to month, prices rose 0.4%. Costs of intermediate goods rose 0.6%, while prices of crude goods fell 0.4%.

Housing starts rose 1.9% in March . . . This increase, coupled with February's 9.6% surge, provided further evidence that the housing industry had reversed the downward trend of 1987. However, heavy losses in apartment construction held the overall level of starts to an annual rate of 1.54 million units. An 18.7% increase in the West provided the boost housing needed, as the South (-5.8%) and Northeast (-3.5%) recorded moderate declines. Housing starts rose 2.7% in the Midwest.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities gained 0.1% during the month . . . Strength in both mining (+0.4%) and manufacturing (+0.2%) was more than enough to offset heavy losses in utilities (-1.2%). Within manufacturing, durable goods jumped 0.3%, while nondurables held steady. Other changes occurred in business equipment (+0.6%), and defense and space (-0.3%). Production of consumer goods was unchanged from February.

Consumer spending jumped 0.7% from February . . . squelching fears that the nation could be entering a recession. Consumer spending, which accounts for two thirds of overall economic activity, was propelled by strength in nondurable goods and services. Personal incomes advanced 0.8% during the month. This rise, coming on the heels of February's 0.6% gain, was due largely in part to profit-sharing payments in the auto industry. Disposable incomes climbed 0.6%, while the savings rate fell from 4.7% to 4.5% of disposable income.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

South Carolina's agricultural outlook is fair to good for 1988. Most counties across the state have been clearing, fertilizing, and preparing land for planting, with some planting already in progress. Corn planting continued at a fast pace with many early planted fields up to good stands. However, rainfall was needed in most counties to activate corn herbicides and for proper germination to continue. Tobacco transplanting was progressing at a somewhat slower than normal pace; however, plantbeds were maturing rapidly and planting should be active in the coming weeks. Cotton growers were continuing to wait on warmer temperatures before planting. The early condition of this year's peach crop was reported as fair to mostly good. As of April 4, watermelon planting was active and nearly half the acreage planted. Tomatoes were rated in good condition, but in need of additional rainfall. Planting of other fruit and vegetable crops was active, and the overall condition is rated fair to good.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL MOVES UPWARD IN MARCH

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers increased $0.01 to $8.26 during March. The durable-good sector edged up $0.02, while the nondurable-good sector remained unchanged. Durables, at $8.43, registered gains in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.06); machinery, except electrical (+$0.05); lumber and wood products (+$0.04); and instruments and related products (+$0.04). Payroll declines were seen in furniture and fixtures (-$0.07), and electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.04). Fabricated metal products showed no change over the month. Nondurables, at $8.16, experienced the largest payroll increase in printing and publishing (+$0.10). Positive movement was also seen in apparel and other textile products (+$0.05), chemicals and allied products (+$0.05), and food and kindred products (+$0.02). Holding steady from one month earlier were textile mill products, and paper and allied products. Premiums paid for overtime worked contributed to the overall rise in the production payroll.

Nationally, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $0.02 to $10.08. Both durables and nondurables shared equally with gains of $0.02 each.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
March, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.26	$ 8.25	$ 8.06	$ 9.10	$ 9.08	$ 9.14
Average Weekly Earnings	$344.44	$343.20	$335.30	$381.29	$372.28	$384.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.66	$295.86	$299.11	$327.29	$320.93	$343.26

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.26	$ 8.21	$ 7.89	$ 8.23	$ 8.21	$ 7.97
Average Weekly Earnings	$339.49	$339.07	$323.49	$343.19	$344.82	$333.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.41	$292.30	$288.57	$294.58	$297.26	$297.89

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.08	$ 10.06	$ 9.85
Average Weekly Earnings	$412.27	$409.44	$402.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.88	$352.97	$359.38

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN MARCH

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.1 hour decrease in overtime worked during March. Nondurable goods saw a 0.2 of an hour decline in overtime attributed to less business. The durable-good sector increased 0.1 of an hour for the month. Overall, overtime hours were up 0.2 hour over the 4.0 level of a year-ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.3	4.0
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.8
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.2	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE IN MARCH

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose 0.1 hour to 41.7 in March. The soft-good sector reported an increase of 0.1 hour to 41.2. However, the hard-good sector recorded a decline of 0.1 hour to 42.7. Within nondurables, hourly gains were seen in chemicals and allied products (+0.5), apparel and other textile products (+0.5), and food and kindred products (+0.1). Hourly declines were observed in paper and allied products (-0.2), printing and publishing (-0.1), and textile mill products (-0.1). Within durables, positive movement was displayed in machinery, except electrical (+0.2); and instruments and related products (+0.1). The industry groups registering negative movement were electrical and electronic equipment (-0.7); lumber and wood products (-0.4); fabricated metal products (-0.3); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.2). Furniture and fixtures showed no change from the previous month. Overall, longer scheduled workweeks within nondurables pushed average weekly hours upward.

Throughout the nation, average weekly hours climbed 0.2 hour to 40.9, while overtime hours remained constant.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS UPWARD

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index grew 0.2 point to 111.7 in March. The gain was caused by a 0.1 hour increase in the workweek. March's productivity index was 3.4 higher than the year-ago level of 108.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
March, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.7	111.5	108.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	155.0	154.9	146.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.5	97.4	95.9
Textile Productivity Index	70.1	69.9	69.5
Apparel Productivity Index	101.8	99.7	101.8

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
March, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to March, 1988 from-	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All items	116.5	116.0	112.1	+0.4	+3.9

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day to day living. Effective with the January, 1978 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing a new CPI for All Urban Consumers which covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population. It includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups which historically have been excluded from CPI coverage, such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI shown above represents U.S. city averages and is not seasonally adjusted. Effective with the January, 1988 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing the CPI for the 1982-84 base year.

Note: There are no separate Consumer Price Index for South Carolina or any area within the state.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Cost Accountant	62	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Gaffney
Mechanical Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$28,400	X		Lancaster
Personnel Manager	08	None	N/A	16	X		$14,500		X	Marion
Crop Production Specialist	99	Farm Manager	99	16	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Sales Representative, General Sales	60	Personnel Recruiter	36	16	X		$25,000	X		Columbia
Secretary	12	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000		X	Spartanburg
Programmer Analyst	60	Computer Operator	96	13	X		$15,000	X		Liberty
Teacher, P.E.	06	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Controller	99	Accountant	96	16	X		$30,000	X		Greenville
Shipping & Receiving Supervisor	43	None	N/A	16	X		$16,640		X	Rock Hill
Auto Mechanic	15	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Golf Pro	38	None	N/A	15	X		$20,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Purchasing Agent	10	Stock Room Clerk	10	16	X		$14,500		X	Clinton

*There are currently more than 96,681 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1423.9	1409.0	1366.6	+ 14.9	+ 57.3
Total Private	1159.4	1146.6	1103.3	+ 12.8	+ 56.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	86.0	84.2	85.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.2	12.7	12.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.1	4.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.6	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Special Trade Contractors	41.7	41.1	40.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Electrical Work	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.3	377.8	367.3	+ 0.5	+ 11.0
Durable Goods	128.1	127.5	122.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Nondurable Goods	250.2	250.3	245.3	- 0.1	+ 4.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.1	59.3	57.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	18.6	18.3	16.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	319.5	315.3	293.6	+ 4.2	+ 25.9
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.2	55.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.6	32.4	30.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.0	24.8	24.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Retail Trade	261.9	258.1	238.1	+ 3.8	+ 23.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	31.8	32.0	29.9	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.2	19.5	19.2	- 0.3	0.0
Food Stores	44.7	44.8	41.7	- 0.1	+ 3.0
Grocery Stores	41.8	42.0	39.3	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	64.9	64.1	64.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Banking	14.3	14.3	15.0	0.0	- 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.1	14.1	14.8	0.0	- 0.7
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	6.4	0.0	- 0.8
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.0	- 0.2
Life Insurance	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	249.0	244.3	234.1	+ 4.7	+ 14.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.8	20.6	20.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Health Services	49.5	49.2	47.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	16.7	16.6	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Educational Services	22.7	22.1	22.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.0	12.7	13.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Total Government	264.5	262.4	263.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.0	38.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.8	87.9	84.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
State Education	38.2	37.8	34.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.7
Other State Government	50.6	50.1	49.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	137.9	136.5	141.0	+ 1.4	- 3.1
Local Education	79.5	78.4	84.4	+ 1.1	- 4.9
Other Local Government	58.4	58.1	56.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Manufacturing	378.3	377.8	367.3	+ 0.5	+11.0
Durable Goods	128.1	127.5	122.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.5	5.1	0.0	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.1	4.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.8	10.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.7	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.9	31.5	29.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.4	20.7	0.0	+ 1.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.5	2.7	2.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	8.7	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.2	250.3	245.3	- 0.1	+ 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.4	15.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1987

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Textile Mill Products	107.3	107.9	104.9	- 0.6	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	27.9	27.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.6	30.7	29.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.6	9.4	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.5	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	9.1	8.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	44.7	45.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.1	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	6.7	6.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.7	14.9	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.2	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.3	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.4	31.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.7	0.0	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.2	21.9	20.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.3	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.7	10.6	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1432.9	1430.3	1374.2	+ 2.6	+ 58.7
Total Private	1174.8	1172.9	1117.3	+ 1.9	+ 57.5
Construction	87.2	87.1	86.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	380.0	379.7	369.0	+ 0.3	+ 11.0
Durable Goods	128.4	128.1	122.2	+ 0.3	+ 6.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	15.1	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	15.8	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.8	31.7	29.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.6	20.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Nondurable Goods	251.6	251.6	246.7	0.0	+ 4.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.8	15.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile Mill Products	107.9	108.3	105.5	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	28.0	27.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.8	30.9	30.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.7	9.4	- 0.3	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.4	15.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.2	9.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	44.8	45.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.1	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.9	15.0	- 0.5	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.2	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.1	15.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.4	31.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.2	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From: Feb. 1988	Net Change From: Mar. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.7	59.9	57.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	18.7	17.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.2	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	328.5	328.4	301.4	+ 0.1	+27.1
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.1	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Retail Trade	270.3	270.3	245.8	0.0	+24.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	33.1	30.8	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Food Stores	46.2	46.7	43.1	- 0.5	+ 3.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.5	65.4	64.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	15.2	15.2	15.4	0.0	- 0.2
Services	251.3	250.8	236.3	+ 0.5	+15.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.7	21.8	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Educational Services	21.6	21.3	21.6	+ 0.3	0.0
Total Government	258.1	257.4	256.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	37.9	38.4	38.2	- 0.5	- 0.3
Total State Government	86.7	85.9	82.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	133.5	133.1	136.5	+ 0.4	- 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	311.9	310.3	302.3	231.5	230	221.9
Construction	21.3	21.0	20.0	13.9	13.7	13.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.7	10.6	10.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.6	100.8	98.5	29.2	29.4	28.7
Durable Goods	31.1	31.1	30.0	15.0	15.0	14.2
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.7
Machinery, Except Eletrical	11.7	11.8	11.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	5.9	2.5	2.5	2.3
Nondurable Goods	69.5	69.7	68.5	14.2	14.4	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.9	33.1	32.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.4	9.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.4	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.3	9.3	9.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics				-	-	-
Products	9.2	9.2	8.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.5	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.4	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	71.6	71.2	68.3	50.4	50.1	48.4
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.0	15.6	12.9	12.8	12.3
Retail Trade	55.6	55.2	52.7	37.5	37.3	36.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.3	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	4.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.8	18.2	18.2	18.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	54.8	54.0	50.4	44.7	44.3	41.9
Business Services	-	-	-	11.7	11.6	10.7
Health Services	-	-	-	8.1	8.1	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.9
Total Government	39.8	39.5	42.1	64.2	63.6	61.2
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total State Government	13.8	13.9	12.5	36.1	35.8	34.5
Total Local Government	24.0	23.6	27.6	20.1	19.8	18.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	191.1	189.6	181.4	47.0	45.9	44.3
Construction	13.5	13.4	12.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing	19.9	19.4	19.3	13.8	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	11.6	11.3	11.0	2.7	2.7	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.1	8.3	11.1	10.7	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.4	.3	.5	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	10.0	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.8	46.7	43.6	9.6	9.6	9.0
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.1	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.8	38.6	35.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.3	8.3	8.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	41.1	40.5	38.5	9.7	9.1	9.2
Total Government	51.5	51.2	49.5	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.3	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.9	13.9	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.3	18.0	17.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.4	49.1	50.4	50.4	48.8
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing	19.6	19.6	19.0	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.5	8.6	8.6	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	7.1	7.1	6.6	8.5	8.5	8.0
Total Government	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.5	9.5	8.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1988

Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Net Change From	
				Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	663.0	656.2	636.6	6.8	26.4
Total Private	513.7	508.2	486.4	5.5	27.3
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.2	153.3	149.1	-0.1	4.1
Durable Goods	40.0	40.2	37.8	-0.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.5	11.4	-0.1	1.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.2	113.1	111.3	0.1	1.9
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.8	45.9	44.5	-0.1	1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.7	11.3	0.0	0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.2	12.8	0.0	0.4
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.8	6.7	-0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.4	38.1	38.3	0.3	0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.3	8.4	0.4	0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	13.1	13.6	-0.1	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.3	4.2	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.3	8.1	-0.1	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.0	12.8	0.1	0.3
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	157.9	155.4	142.8	2.5	15.1
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.5	13.8	0.2	0.9
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.7	0.1	0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.1	0.1	0.4
Retail Trade	143.2	140.9	129.0	2.3	14.2
General Merchandise Stores	24.3	24.5	22.8	-0.2	1.5
Food Stores	20.9	20.9	19.5	0.0	1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.6	40.4	40.5	0.2	0.1
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.6	0.0	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	-0.2
Services	141.5	138.8	133.8	2.7	7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	12.9	12.7	0.7	0.9
Health Services	41.2	40.8	39.6	0.4	1.6
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.8	0.1	0.1
Educational Services	13.6	13.3	13.6	0.3	0.0
Total Government	149.3	148.0	150.2	1.3	-0.9
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.4	11.5	-0.1	-0.2
Total State Government	48.4	48.0	46.2	0.4	2.2
State Education	17.6	17.4	15.9	0.2	1.7
Other State Government	30.8	30.6	30.3	0.2	0.5
Total Local Government	89.6	88.6	92.5	1.0	-2.9
Local Education	60.4	59.5	64.2	0.9	-3.8
Other Local Government	29.2	29.1	28.3	0.1	0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.8	295.0	286.6	344.44	343.20	335.30	41.7	41.6	41.6	8.26	8.25	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.2	93.8	359.96	359.95	346.04	42.7	42.8	42.2	8.43	8.41	8.20
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.3	12.7	311.82	313.17	305.76	41.3	41.7	42.0	7.55	7.51	7.28
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	3.9	288.14	290.97	268.60	40.3	40.3	39.5	7.15	7.22	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.1	422.51	421.68	404.40	44.9	45.1	44.1	9.41	9.35	9.17
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	11.9	11.3	339.46	341.95	325.58	40.8	41.1	39.9	8.32	8.32	8.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.6	21.2	385.42	381.48	362.88	44.2	44.0	43.2	8.72	8.67	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.2	387.86	385.65	375.20	45.1	45.0	45.7	8.60	8.57	8.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.0	15.8	334.48	341.71	308.51	42.5	43.2	40.7	7.87	7.91	7.58
Instruments and Related Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	339.29	336.80	333.68	42.2	42.1	41.4	8.04	8.00	8.06
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.4	196.8	192.8	336.19	335.38	329.99	41.2	41.1	41.3	8.16	8.16	7.99
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.4	10.4	307.22	305.66	282.10	40.8	40.7	39.4	7.53	7.51	7.16
Textile Mill Products	93.6	94.1	91.7	316.42	317.18	312.16	41.2	41.3	41.9	7.68	7.68	7.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.3	25.4	24.6	322.04	324.84	318.75	41.5	41.7	42.5	7.76	7.79	7.50
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.6	26.8	326.42	331.66	321.85	40.6	41.2	41.0	8.04	8.05	7.85
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.6	8.4	281.76	284.31	288.54	40.6	40.5	42.0	6.94	7.02	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.5	12.5	330.12	330.48	317.75	42.0	42.1	41.7	7.86	7.85	7.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	3.2	315.46	299.53	292.00	40.6	38.9	39.3	7.77	7.70	7.43
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	8.3	283.59	280.85	291.48	41.1	41.0	43.7	6.90	6.85	6.67
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	37.5	37.5	205.30	200.71	200.87	37.6	37.1	37.9	5.46	5.41	5.30
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.5	8.6	202.83	190.01	194.89	37.7	36.4	38.9	5.38	5.22	5.01
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.3	12.7	180.07	178.72	176.78	36.6	36.4	36.3	4.92	4.91	4.87
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.3	542.90	545.34	512.74	44.5	44.7	42.8	12.20	12.20	11.98
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.8	345.43	342.42	339.23	38.9	39.0	39.4	8.88	8.78	8.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	19.7	19.5	523.30	515.14	513.42	43.5	43.0	43.4	12.03	11.98	11.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
March, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	14.0	381.29	372.28	384.79	41.9	41.0	42.1	9.10	9.08	9.14
Durable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.5	378.01	372.37	374.54	43.3	42.9	43.3	8.73	8.68	8.65
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	386.10	372.02	399.40	39.6	38.0	40.1	9.75	9.79	9.96

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	20.9	20.7	20.1	339.49	339.07	323.49	41.1	41.3	41.0	8.26	8.21	7.89
Durable Goods	10.3	10.0	9.5	317.49	313.50	298.66	40.6	40.4	40.8	7.82	7.76	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	311.92	304.00	297.08	38.7	38.0	40.2	8.06	8.00	7.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	331.89	338.04	347.19	39.7	40.1	42.6	8.36	8.43	8.15
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.6	361.96	363.76	346.49	41.7	42.2	41.2	8.68	8.62	8.41
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	326.82	326.40	297.44	42.5	42.5	41.6	7.69	7.68	7.15
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	197.81	199.70	188.86	39.8	40.1	38.7	4.97	4.98	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.9	74.2	343.19	344.82	333.94	41.7	42.0	41.9	8.23	8.21	7.97
Durable Goods	22.7	22.5	21.7	371.94	373.61	347.73	43.4	43.8	42.2	8.57	8.53	8.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.3	412.68	408.61	374.10	45.5	45.3	43.5	9.07	9.02	8.60
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.4	52.5	330.87	332.48	328.55	41.0	41.2	41.8	8.07	8.07	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.6	28.8	27.8	322.92	322.09	313.58	41.4	41.4	41.7	7.80	7.78	7.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.4	8.6	8.3	323.97	319.97	314.42	40.7	40.4	41.1	7.96	7.92	7.65
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.5	9.6	340.75	344.37	324.78	42.7	43.1	42.4	7.98	7.99	7.66
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	221.38	242.53	251.40	32.7	35.2	37.3	6.77	6.89	6.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	327.52	325.75	322.37	44.2	44.2	43.8	7.41	7.37	7.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	187.52	193.14	203.97	36.2	37.0	39.3	5.18	5.22	5.19
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	151.31	149.06	153.79	33.7	33.8	35.6	4.49	4.41	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	436.48	431.28	432.39	42.5	42.2	42.6	10.27	10.22	10.15

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

MARCH, 1988

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
Abbeville	6,840	6,730	6,510	3,640	3,650	3,430	3,200	3,080	3,080
Aiken	46,400	46,300	45,100	17,700	17,700	17,500	28,700	28,600	27,600
Allendale	3,090	3,020	3,030	1,210	1,200	1,160	1,880	1,820	1,870
Anderson	51,500	51,400	49,100	19,600	19,600	19,000	31,900	31,800	30,100
Bamberg	4,350	4,270	4,190	1,530	1,510	1,440	2,820	2,760	2,750
Barnwell	7,150	7,060	7,250	3,210	3,220	3,280	3,940	3,840	3,970
Beaufort	30,840	30,360	29,220	1,020	1,020	1,000	29,820	29,340	28,220
Berkeley	24,500	24,400	22,400	5,900	5,800	5,600	18,600	18,600	16,800
Calhoun	4,080	4,000	4,060	2,160	2,140	2,330	1,920	1,860	1,730
Charleston	148,700	147,700	142,200	9,300	9,100	9,100	139,400	138,600	133,100
Cherokee	17,660	17,490	17,130	8,830	8,850	8,350	8,830	8,640	8,780
Chester	11,880	11,700	11,550	5,540	5,530	5,440	6,340	6,170	6,110
Chesterfield	13,750	13,530	13,180	7,620	7,640	7,390	6,130	5,890	5,790
Clarendon	6,870	6,670	6,290	1,460	1,460	1,510	5,410	5,210	4,780
Colleton	10,050	9,900	9,250	2,380	2,380	2,240	7,670	7,520	7,010
Darlington	20,820	20,500	19,660	7,240	7,260	7,040	13,580	13,240	12,620
Dillon	9,600	9,500	9,440	3,740	3,790	3,710	5,860	5,710	5,730
Dorchester	17,900	17,500	16,800	4,700	4,500	4,600	13,200	13,000	12,200
Edgefield	4,820	4,730	4,490	1,990	1,970	2,010	2,830	2,760	2,480
Fairfield	6,360	6,260	6,370	2,290	2,290	2,120	4,070	3,970	4,250
Florence	50,400	50,400	48,800	13,100	13,100	13,200	37,300	37,300	35,600
Georgetown	16,660	16,490	15,010	4,650	4,640	4,080	12,010	11,850	10,930
Greenville	179,000	178,100	173,800	51,300	51,400	50,400	127,700	126,700	123,400
Greenwood	29,040	28,770	28,150	11,970	12,010	11,690	17,070	16,760	16,460
Hampton	5,310	5,230	4,920	1,680	1,670	1,620	3,630	3,560	3,300
Horry	55,940	54,020	52,240	5,540	5,490	5,310	50,400	48,530	46,930
Jasper	3,740	3,660	3,440	360	350	250	3,380	3,310	3,190
Kershaw	16,340	15,860	15,250	6,810	6,800	6,420	9,530	9,060	8,830
Lancaster	17,610	17,310	17,460	8,180	8,150	8,190	9,430	9,160	9,270
Laurens	17,930	17,690	18,190	7,810	7,770	7,760	10,120	9,920	10,430
Lee	3,300	3,250	3,130	1,000	1,000	990	2,300	2,250	2,140
Lexington	53,000	52,800	51,300	14,100	14,100	13,900	38,900	38,700	37,400
McCormick	1,980	1,940	1,800	770	760	750	1,210	1,180	1,050
Marion	11,640	11,390	11,350	5,280	5,250	5,090	6,360	6,140	6,260
Marlboro	9,200	9,150	8,540	4,490	4,570	4,140	4,710	4,580	4,400
Newberry	12,000	11,760	11,140	5,300	5,250	4,880	6,700	6,510	6,260
Oconee	23,340	23,080	22,600	9,940	10,030	9,640	13,400	13,050	12,960
Orangeburg	29,150	28,710	28,350	9,350	9,370	9,010	19,800	19,340	19,340
Pickens	33,600	33,400	32,900	12,000	12,000	11,700	21,600	21,400	21,200
Richland	178,500	177,200	170,600	15,100	15,300	14,800	163,400	161,900	155,800
Saluda	3,540	3,500	3,290	1,390	1,390	1,340	2,150	2,110	1,950
Spartanburg	99,300	98,800	95,700	37,300	37,400	36,400	62,000	61,400	59,300
Sumter	31,220	31,210	30,050	8,660	8,630	8,620	22,560	22,580	21,430
Union	10,390	10,380	9,970	5,760	5,760	5,410	4,630	4,620	4,560
Williamsburg	10,330	10,330	9,840	4,150	4,170	3,910	6,180	6,160	5,930
York	47,000	45,900	44,300	13,800	13,400	12,800	33,200	32,500	31,500

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
ABBEVILLE	10,770	10,770	10,550	680	760	940	6.3	7.1	8.9
AIKEN	59,760	59,670	58,960	3,840	4,060	3,300	6.4	6.8	5.6
ALLENDALE	4,640	4,610	4,710	300	330	450	6.5	7.2	9.6
ANDERSON	67,200	66,820	65,610	3,480	3,460	3,780	5.2	5.2	5.8
BAMBERG	6,560	6,530	6,590	520	540	760	7.9	8.2	11.5
BARNWELL	8,660	8,660	8,910	680	710	830	7.9	8.2	9.4
BEAUFORT	34,240	34,530	33,240	1,200	1,570	1,630	3.5	4.6	4.9
BERKELEY	51,750	51,130	50,260	1,890	1,960	2,330	3.6	3.8	4.6
CALHOUN	5,240	5,230	5,210	300	350	370	5.7	6.7	7.1
CHARLESTON	137,040	135,620	132,190	6,660	7,040	6,860	4.9	5.2	5.2
CHEROKEE	23,000	22,980	22,440	1,240	1,210	1,250	5.4	5.3	5.6
CHESTER	13,960	13,980	14,100	920	990	1,340	6.6	7.1	9.5
CHESTERFIELD	20,570	20,450	19,890	1,070	1,040	1,060	5.2	5.1	5.3
CLARENDON	12,330	12,250	11,590	890	1,040	1,070	7.2	8.5	9.2
COLLETON	19,080	19,050	18,050	950	1,040	1,610	5.0	5.5	8.9
DARLINGTON	28,120	28,250	27,180	1,850	2,120	2,310	6.6	7.5	8.5
DILLON	15,050	14,980	14,820	1,150	1,100	1,200	7.6	7.3	8.1
DORCHESTER	34,580	34,120	33,740	1,250	1,250	1,710	3.6	3.7	5.1
EDGEFIELD	7,590	7,560	7,330	370	400	400	4.8	5.3	5.5
FAIRFIELD	8,670	8,650	8,880	630	630	750	7.3	7.3	8.5
FLORENCE	55,040	54,820	54,420	3,310	3,470	3,780	6.0	6.3	7.0
GEORGETOWN	22,700	23,280	20,920	2,260	2,870	2,440	10.0	12.3	11.7
GREENVILLE	165,480	164,430	163,950	6,040	6,470	6,910	3.7	3.9	4.2
GREENWOOD	29,500	29,590	28,930	1,700	1,810	1,920	5.8	6.1	6.6
HAMPTON	7,230	7,260	7,030	440	530	740	6.1	7.3	10.5
HORRY	66,410	66,740	63,000	5,120	6,990	5,540	7.7	10.5	8.8
JASPER	6,830	6,870	6,420	390	500	480	5.7	7.3	7.5
KERSHAW	19,530	19,140	18,560	1,030	1,030	1,260	5.3	5.4	6.8
LANCASTER	24,310	24,290	25,110	1,190	1,380	2,160	4.9	5.7	8.6
LAURENS	22,070	22,050	22,720	1,230	1,320	1,570	5.6	6.0	6.9
LEE	7,990	8,010	7,880	420	500	600	5.3	6.3	7.6
LEXINGTON	94,180	92,950	91,850	2,620	2,560	3,030	2.8	2.8	3.3
McCORMICK	2,850	2,880	2,770	310	360	360	10.7	12.6	13.0
MARION	14,570	14,470	14,270	1,570	1,640	1,610	10.8	11.3	11.3
MARLBORO	13,250	13,380	12,090	1,480	1,580	1,120	11.1	11.8	9.3
NEWBERRY	15,750	15,700	14,930	780	890	990	4.9	5.7	6.6
OCONEE	28,750	28,900	28,060	1,470	1,700	1,950	5.1	5.9	7.0
ORANGEBURG	39,680	39,570	39,300	3,160	3,320	3,830	8.0	8.4	9.7
PICKENS	46,520	46,350	46,380	2,130	2,380	2,670	4.6	5.1	5.7
RICHLAND	136,710	134,640	132,890	5,450	5,050	5,550	4.0	3.8	4.2
SALUDA	7,970	7,930	7,470	420	420	380	5.2	5.3	5.1
SPARTANBURG	108,490	107,890	108,590	4,080	4,450	5,750	3.8	4.1	5.3
SUMTER	36,140	36,090	35,480	2,400	2,590	2,790	6.6	7.2	7.9
UNION	14,350	14,310	14,280	960	1,000	1,260	6.7	7.0	8.8
WILLIAMSBURG	16,430	16,590	16,130	1,360	1,640	1,660	8.3	9.9	10.3
YORK	68,150	67,840	67,510	2,380	2,750	3,770	3.5	4.0	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCH, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987	MAR. 1988	FEB. 1988	MAR. 1987
ANDERSON	12,960	12,890	12,680	12,090	12,020	11,730	870	870	950	6.7	6.7	7.5
CHARLESTON	36,670	36,280	35,370	34,930	34,450	33,580	1,740	1,840	1,790	4.7	5.1	5.1
COLUMBIA	44,680	43,980	43,450	42,550	42,010	41,280	2,130	1,970	2,170	4.8	4.5	5.0
FLORENCE	15,170	15,100	14,990	14,300	14,200	14,000	860	900	980	5.7	6.0	6.6
GREENVILLE	32,110	31,930	31,850	30,710	30,420	30,250	1,400	1,500	1,610	4.4	4.7	5.0
MYRTLE BEACH	11,940	11,890	11,290	11,290	11,010	10,580	650	890	700	5.4	7.5	6.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,980	21,790	21,240	20,370	20,080	19,580	1,620	1,710	1,670	7.4	7.8	7.8
ROCK HILL	21,660	21,580	21,540	20,760	20,550	20,120	900	1,040	1,430	4.2	4.8	6.6
SPARTANBURG	22,130	22,030	22,230	21,130	20,940	20,810	1,000	1,090	1,410	4.5	5.0	6.3
SUMTER	10,960	10,950	10,770	10,210	10,150	9,900	750	810	870	6.8	7.4	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific ccunties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Tammy Rawls, Glenn Murray, Ron Johnson, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Theresa Hair, Sam McClary and Gerri Taylor.

6/14/88

S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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APRIL, 1988

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS ALL-TIME HIGH IN APRIL

SEASONALITY INFLUENCES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose 14,300 in April as seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed the job count to 1,439,000, an all-time high. This was the third consecutive month of growth above the 10,000 level, with these three months accounting for 44,800 additions. All major industry divisions registered advances during the month, with three groups recording record highs. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the year-ago figure by 50,900.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

The public sector set an all-time high, picking up 700 jobs to run its count to 264,500. State government was responsible for practically all of this increase as employers added 600 to state payrolls. An advance of 300 was seen in both state education and other state government. Federal government added 100 employees, while the local job count remained constant. Within local government, a loss of 100 in schools was offset by a gain of 100 in other government.

(Continued on page 3)

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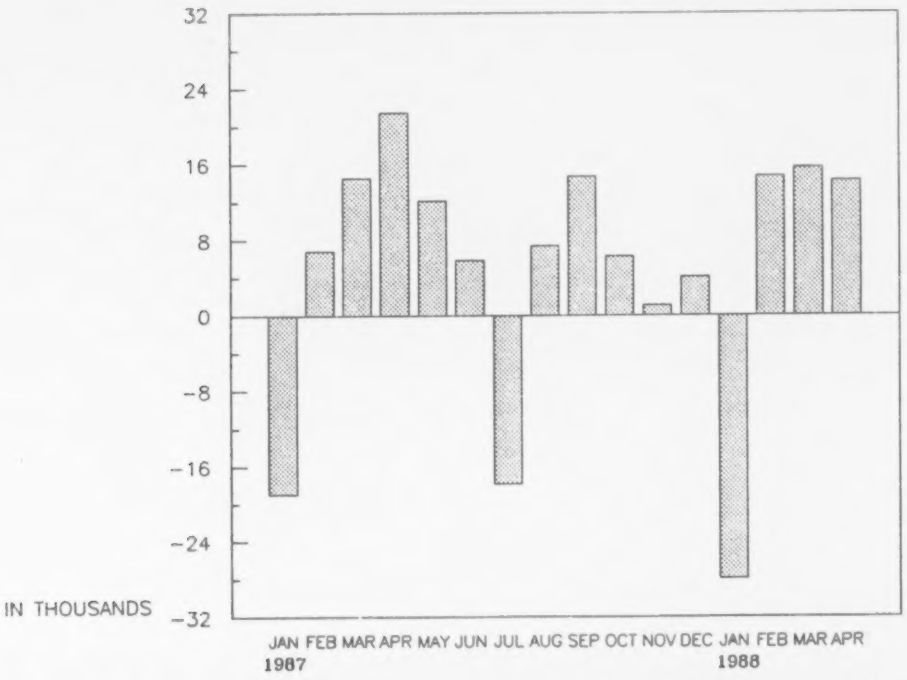
PRIVATE SECTOR SURGES

For the second consecutive month, service-producing industries were the primary factor behind the surge in nonfarm employment. The private sector, with record highs being established in trade (+6,300 to 326,500) and services (+3,900 to 254,000), rose 13,600 to 1,174,500 during the month. Of the 6,300 additions in trade, 97% were located in the retail division. The majority of this increase occurred in eating and drinking places, while more moderate gains were recorded in apparel and accessory stores, automotive dealers and services stations, and building materials and garden supplies. Wholesale trade added 200 positions to the job count. The service industry, breaking the previous high of 250,100, was led by a jump of 2,300 in hotels and other lodging places. Significant advances were also seen in amusement and recreation services. Increased building activity pushed construction payrolls upward 1,600. Although this growth was widespread, the majority was registered by special trade contractors (+900). Positive movement was also seen in finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,000); and transportation and public utilities (+600). Manufacturing reported a minor increase of 200, entirely in durable goods. The hard-good sector, up 400, was driven by machinery, except electrical (+300), while nondurables, down 200, experienced heavy losses in textile mill products (-900). Despite this small gain, manufacturing, at 378,200, stood 8,700 higher than one year earlier.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY, 1987-APRIL, 1988



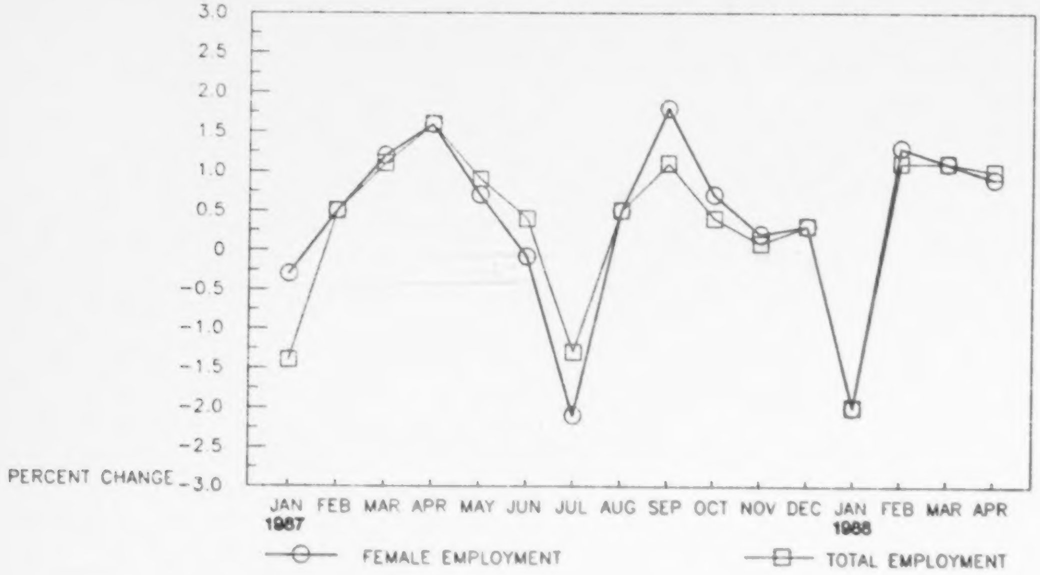
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Female employment climbed to 669,700 in April, up 6,000 from the previous month. This surge in employment in South Carolina pushed the female job count to an all-time high. Expansion in the private sector created 5,800 jobs, accounting for 97% of the growth. The public sector recorded a slight gain of 200 female workers.

In the private sector, the retail division (+3,500) continued to push trade employment upward. Retail employers were responsible for the entire increase of women employees in trade (+3,400), with wholesale trade declining 100. Overall, retail trade recorded 58% of the monthly increase in female employment. Services (+2,200) benefitted from a seasonal upturn in hotel and other lodging places (+1,400). Positive movement was also recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); and construction (+100). Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged for the month. Female employment in the manufacturing sector declined 400 in April. Nondurable goods accounted for the entire decrease, with durable goods holding steady. In total government, female employment increased 200 to 148,900 in April. State government added 300 jobs, while local government dropped 100 from the ranks due to a decline in local education. Federal government held steady.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 22,800. Five of six major industry divisions in the private sector experienced expansion over the year, with the exception of construction, which remained unchanged. Total government was 1,300 lower than the year-ago level of 150,200.

PERCENT CHANGE IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY,1987-APRIL,1988



UNEMPLOYMENT HITS 15-YEAR LOW IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell sharply to 4.5% in April, the lowest figure in almost 15 years. This rate represented 74,000 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,500 from the March level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to continued seasonal hiring in trade, services, construction, and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in April.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,646,700	1,641,100	1,623,800	1,641,700	1,650,900	1,618,800
Total Employment	1,572,700	1,557,600	1,533,200	1,565,500	1,570,000	1,526,000
Total Unemployment	74,000	83,500	90,600	76,200	80,900	92,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	5.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	225,050	223,890	219,570	234,420	232,680	227,020
Total Employment	216,380	214,120	209,500	226,710	224,590	218,500
Total Unemployment	8,670	9,780	10,070	7,720	8,090	8,520
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	323,130	320,120	322,510
Total Employment	312,240	307,870	307,650
Total Unemployment	10,890	12,250	14,860
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.8	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,264	119,957	118,347	121,323	120,903	119,363
Total Employment	113,905	112,867	111,041	114,713	114,103	111,806
Total Unemployment	6,359	7,090	7,306	6,610	6,801	7,557
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.6	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During the month of April, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area experienced a rise of 1,300 to 192,600. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 185,600. Due to scattered gains throughout, the private sector accounted for approximately 85% of the overall growth. Jobs in manufacturing were up 300 as a result of continued recalls from layoffs. Durable goods rose 200 over the month and nondurable goods climbed 100. Increased tourism along the coast resulted in a 300 upturn in the trade industry. Influenced by seasonality as well, employment in services advanced 200. Positive movement was also seen in construction (+100); transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Employers in the public sector added 200 workers to the payrolls. Federal and local government experienced a rise of 100 each, while state government held steady at 14,300 from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,800 to 234,700 in April. Approximately 89% of the overall gain was centered in the private sector. Manufacturing (+600) was the largest contributor as both durables (+300) and nondurables (+300) shared equally in the rise. Following the upward pace was wholesale and retail trade (+500), which benefited from seasonal influences. Positive movement was also observed in finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); construction (+100); transportation and public utilities (+100); and services (+100). The addition in the service industry was due mainly to last-minute income tax filers. Total government, at 64,400, advanced 200 over the month. Contributing to the increase were state and local government, with employment gains of 100 each. Federal government, at 8,400, remained unchanged from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Strong seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area upward 3,400 in April to a record level of 315,200. Gains were recorded in six of seven major industries as the nonagricultural job count exceeded the year-ago figure by 8,300. The private sector accounted for 3,100 additions during the month, with the majority coming in seasonal-sensitive industries. Trade, up 1,100, was spurred by an increase of 900 in the retail division. Services jumped 800 to 55,600 as favorable weather conditions moved people outdoors. This level not only exceeded one year ago by 3,900, but also placed services at an all-time high. Construction advanced 600, while manufacturing rose 500. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods increased 300, entirely in textile mills, while the hard-good sector added 200 workers to the payroll. Transportation and public utilities reported a minor increase of 100; however, this slight rise did push employment to 11,600, a record level. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only industry not to increase as employment remained constant. Employers in the public workforce added 300 employees to the ranks as local and state government added 200 and 100, respectively.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate slipped to 5.4% in April . . . as nonfarm payrolls added 174,000. This drop of 0.2 percentage point from March lowered the rate to its lowest level since June, 1974, when it was also 5.4%, and provided stark contrast to the year-ago rate of 6.3%. The increase in payrolls, however, was the smallest since September, 1987, when 159,000 workers were added to the ranks. This modest rise in employment is expected to ease fears of an overheating economy. Service-producing industries accounted for more than two thirds of the increase by adding 117,000 jobs. The service industry advanced 55,000, with much of the gain in the health field. Other areas registering growth were finance, insurance, and real estate (+17,000); retail trade (+16,000); wholesale trade (+15,000); and transportation and public utilities (+12,000). The goods-producing sector was up 57,000, with manufacturing comprising 44,000 of the increase. Much of the growth in factories occurred in fabricated metal products, and machinery, except electrical. Mining jumped 15,000, while construction held steady from one month earlier. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, fell for the second consecutive month to 56.5. February's index was 62.7, while March registered 58.1.

Average weekly hours rose 0.3 hour in April . . . to 34.9, while the average workweek in factories was 0.2 hour higher than the March level of 41.0. Overtime advanced from 3.7 hours to 4.0 hours. A large gain in wholesale trade (+$0.10) propelled the nonfarm pay rate upward $0.05 to $9.22, while factory wages also grew $0.05 to $10.12 an hour. Average weekly earnings increased $4.50 to $321.78, while factory employees took home paychecks averaging $414.92 in April. All major industries registered growth, with mining (+$9.94), wholesale trade (+$6.76), and construction (+$6.41) leading the way.

Retail sales fell 0.6% in April . . . for the first decline in six months. Factors blamed for this negative movement included an early Easter, bad weather, and large tax bills for some people. However, news was not all bad, as March's figure was revised upward from +0.8% to +1.7%. Car sales (-1.0%) decreased for the first time since November, 1987, as various incentive programs began to phase out. Retail sales, excluding the highly erratic automobile industry, fell 0.5%. Other negative changes during the month included restaurants (-1.6%), gasoline stations (-1.3%), department stores (-0.5%), and grocery stores (-0.3%). Positive movement was seen at hardware and building supply stores (+1.0%). Overall, sales of both durable and nondurables goods dropped 0.6% each.

The Producer Price Index increased 0.4% over the month . . . despite the biggest jump in energy prices in 15 months. This moderate gain in wholesale prices quelled much of the fear of impending inflation that had surfaced following March's 0.6% rise. For the first four months of the year, prices rose at an annual rate of 2.9%. Energy costs, fueled by rising world crude oil prices, jumped 3.1% during the month. Excluding both the energy and food (+0.4%) sectors, prices in April advanced only 0.1%. Increases were also recorded for crude materials (+1.3%), intermediate materials (+0.8%), and finished goods (+0.4%). A good sign occurred at automobile dealerships where prices of new cars fell 0.5%.

Consumer prices, driven by rising apparel costs, were 0.4% higher than March . . . This increase, which amounts to a 5.3% compound annual rate, was also fed by a jump in food and beverage costs, and the first energy advance since November, 1987. Clothing prices soared 2.0% during the month, matching March's upswing. These increases were the greatest since 1947, when records were first kept. Higher costs were also registered in energy (+0.8%), and food and beverage (+0.6%).

Housing starts advanced 0.5% in April . . . despite a large drop in single-family homes. Restricted by higher mortgage interest rates, construction of single-family units fell 6.9%. However, multi-family construction, dormant in recent months, soared 23.3% to produce the overall increase. April's gain, coupled with increases in February (+9.9%) and March (+2.3%), was still not enough to surpass the year-ago level, which stood 4.5% higher. Building permits, considered a good sign of future construction activity, fell 4.1%, with single-family permits (-6.8%) more than offsetting multi-family units (+ 2.2%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain received over much of the state during April was very beneficial to crop growth. Corn planting continued to make excellent progress by mid-April and was nearing completion in many counties. Tobacco transplanting moved at a rapid pace and was well ahead of last year. Charleston County's tomato crop was progressing well although high winds caused some problems. Most of the crop was in the staking/tying stage. Tomatoes were rated in good condition statewide. Most other vegetable crops were rated in fair to good condition with some dampening off problems reported on watermelons. Early strawberry harvest got underway the last part of April.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended April 24, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Corn	Planted	95
Cotton	Planted	11
Peanuts	Planted	5
Tobacco	Planted	65
Watermelons	Planted	80
Cantaloups	Planted	64
Spg. Cukes	Planted	73
Tomatoes	Planted	94
Snap Beans	Planted	49
Sorghum	Planted	2
Sweet Potato	Planted	5

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE IN APRIL

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.01 to $8.27 in April. Durables and nondurables edged upward $0.02 and $0.01, respectively. Durables, at $8.44, witnessed its largest monthly increase in machinery, except electrical (+$0.07). Minute additions were seen in fabricated metal products (+$0.01), and instruments and related products (+$0.01). Negative movement was displayed in furniture and fixtures (-$0.06); stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.03); lumber and wood products (-$0.02); and electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.02). Nondurables, at $8.18, experienced the largest payroll addition in paper and allied products (+$0.09). Positive movement was also observed in apparel and other textile products (+$0.02), and textile mill products (+$0.01). Suffering from payroll declines were food and kindred products (-$0.05), printing and publishing (-$0.03), and chemicals and allied products (-$0.01). Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers dropped $1.24 from the previous month to $342.38, but were $9.11 higher than the year-ago figure of $333.27.

Throughout the nation, average hourly earnings advanced $0.05 to $10.12. Durables and nondurables saw payroll gains of $0.05 and $0.03, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
April, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.27	$ 8.26	$ 8.05	$ 9.08	$ 9.14	$ 9.06
Average Weekly Earnings	$342.38	$343.62	$333.27	$371.37	$379.31	$379.61
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$292.38	$294.95	$295.71	$317.14	$325.59	$336.83

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.35	$ 8.27	$ 7.88	$ 8.21	$ 8.22	$ 7.96
Average Weekly Earnings	$345.69	$342.38	$320.72	$341.54	$342.77	$330.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.21	$293.89	$284.58	$291.67	$294.22	$293.11

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.12	$ 10.07	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.92	$412.87	$398.75
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$354.33	$354.39	$353.82

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.1 hour decline in overtime worked during April. This drop was the second consecutive monthly decline. Less business in the nondurable-good division led to a 0.2 hour reduction in overtime. Durable goods (+0.1) recorded a small increase. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours were up 0.3 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	3.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.9
Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.0	3.8

WORKWEEK DOWN SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek, at 41.4, experienced a loss of 0.2 hour during April. Overall, a shorter scheduled workweek was the primary cause. Nondurables, at 40.8, declined 0.3 hour. Within nondurables, less hours worked were seen in nearly all major industry groups. The most significant decrease in soft goods was observed in printing and publishing (-1.4). Notable hourly downturns were also displayed in chemicals and allied products (-0.7), food and kindred products (-0.6), apparel and other textile products (-0.3), and textile mill products (-0.2). The only major industry group in nondurables to experience a rise was paper and allied products (+0.4). Durables, at 42.6, were down 0.1 hour. Negative movement was seen in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.7); furniture and fixtures (-0.6); and machinery, except electrical (-0.3). Lumber and wood products, and electrical and electronic equipment suffered hourly losses of 0.1 each. Hourly gains were witnessed in instruments and related products (+1.0), and fabricated metal products (+0.1).

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing workers remained unchanged at 41.0, with a 0.1 hour rise in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX FALLS IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index fell 0.7 point to 110.6 in April. Production employment (-700) and average weekly hours (-0.2) were responsible for the decline. Nondurable goods (-1.1) experienced the largest decrease in output per hour. Durable goods (-0.1) were down slightly. April's productivity index was 2.1 points higher than the year-ago figure of 108.5.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
April, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.6	111.3	108.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.6	154.7	147.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.2	97.3	95.8
Textile Productivity Index	68.8	69.6	70.0
Apparel Productivity Index	100.7	101.8	99.4

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
April, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to April, 1988 from-	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All items	117.1	116.5	112.7	+0.5	+3.9

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Chemical Operator	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		Lancaster
Copywriter	15	Market Res. Anaylyst	15	15	X		$14,000	X		Sumter
Finishing Supervisor	64	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000	X		Gaffney
Rehabilitation Counselor	30	Recreation Director	06	17	X		$23,000	X		Columbia
Accountant	48	Accounts Payable	26	16	X		$15,600	X		Beaufort
Assistant Manager	18	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Senior Draftsman	59	Q. C. Inspector	18	15	X		$20,000	X		Florence
Meat Cutter	31	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,000		X	Kingstree
Truck Driver, Heavy	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		Chester
Fork Lift Driver	30	Mechanical Helper	18	12	X		$12,480		X	Hampton
Jailer	36	Security Guard	24	14	X		$12,064		X	Hampton
Manager, Sales	99	Administrative Assistant	99	16	X		$25,000		X	Columbia
Logistics Engineer	99	Manager, Supply	99	14	X		$28,000		X	Columbia

*There are currently more than 93,509 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1439.0	1424.7	1388.1	+ 14.3	+ 50.9
Total Private	1174.5	1160.9	1124.4	+ 13.6	+ 50.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	88.0	86.4	84.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.8	13.3	12.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.8	4.5	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	8.8	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Special Trade Contractors	42.6	41.7	41.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
Electrical Work	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.2	378.0	369.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	122.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Nondurable Goods	249.8	250.0	246.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	59.8	57.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.7	18.5	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.5	320.2	304.9	+ 6.3	+ 21.6
Wholesale Trade	57.9	57.7	56.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.8	32.7	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.1	25.0	24.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Retail Trade	268.6	262.5	248.7	+ 6.1	+ 19.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.9	11.5	11.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	5.9	6.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.1	31.9	30.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.2	19.2	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	44.9	44.7	43.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	41.7	41.8	41.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.8	64.8	63.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Banking	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.1	14.1	14.2	0.0	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.4	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Life Insurance	8.1	8.0	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	254.0	250.1	242.5	+ 3.9	+ 11.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.3	22.0	23.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Health Services	49.8	49.6	48.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	16.6	16.8	16.6	- 0.2	0.0
Educational Services	22.6	22.6	22.7	0.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.1	13.0	13.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total Government	264.5	263.8	263.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.1	38.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	89.2	88.6	84.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
State Education	38.4	38.1	34.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Other State Government	50.8	50.5	49.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	137.1	137.1	141.0	0.0	- 3.9
Local Education	78.6	78.7	84.1	- 0.1	- 5.5
Other Local Government	58.5	58.4	56.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Manufacturing	378.2	378.0	369.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	122.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	14.9	15.5	0.0	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.5	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.9	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.0	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	14.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	31.9	29.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.4	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.4	0.0	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.4	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.8	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	4.0	3.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	249.8	250.0	246.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.1	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.2	2.1	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	107.4	106.1	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.8	27.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.6	29.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.4	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.3	6.6	6.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.0	9.1	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.2	44.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.6	15.3	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.5	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.3	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.7	0.0	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.5	22.2	20.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.8	10.7	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1431.0	1433.8	1380.3	- 2.8	+ 50.7
Total Private	1173.9	1176.4	1124.0	- 2.5	+ 49.9
Construction	88.7	87.6	85.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.6
Manufacturing	379.4	379.7	370.7	- 0.3	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.3	122.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.8	15.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.0	14.9	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.0	31.8	29.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.8	22.5	21.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	251.0	251.4	247.9	- 0.4	+ 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.3	15.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	106.7	108.0	106.3	- 1.3	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.9	27.1	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.8	30.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.4	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.2	10.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.3	45.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	15.1	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.2	31.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.1	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.7	60.4	58.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.9	17.3	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.9	329.3	305.3	- 2.4	+21.6
Wholesale Trade	58.0	58.3	56.3	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Retail Trade	268.9	271.0	249.0	- 2.1	+19.9
General Merchandise Stores	33.1	32.9	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	46.2	43.8	- 1.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.7	65.4	63.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.2	14.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Services	250.9	252.4	239.6	- 1.5	+11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.5	22.2	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	21.5	21.6	21.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government	257.1	257.4	256.3	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.2	38.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Total State Government	87.3	86.5	82.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	131.8	132.7	135.6	- 0.9	- 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	COLUMBIA Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	315.2	311.8	306.9	234.7	232.9	224.5
Construction	21.9	21.3	20.4	14.1	14.0	13.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.9	10.7	10.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.1	100.6	99.4	30.5	29.9	28.6
Durable Goods	31.3	31.1	30.2	15.3	15.0	14.5
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Machinery, Except Eletrical	11.9	11.7	11.6	3.3	3.3	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Nondurable Goods	69.8	69.5	69.2	15.2	14.9	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.2	32.9	32.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.3	9.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	10.0	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.3	9.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.2	9.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72.7	71.6	70.6	51.5	51.0	49.2
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	15.7	13.3	13.0	12.5
Retail Trade	56.5	55.6	54.9	38.2	38.0	36.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.6	18.9	18.7	17.8
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	55.6	54.8	51.7	44.5	44.4	42.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.4	11.0
Health Services	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	7.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Total Government	40.0	39.7	42.0	64.4	64.2	62.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	8.4	8.0
Total State Government	13.8	13.7	12.5	36.0	35.9	35.1
Total Local Government	24.2	24.0	27.5	20.0	19.9	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	192.6	191.3	185.6	46.6	47.0	45.2
Construction	13.6	13.5	13.2	2.7	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing	20.3	20.0	19.5	13.4	13.8	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.4	11.3	2.4	2.7	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.2	11.0	11.1	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.0	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.6	46.3	45.8	9.6	9.6	9.3
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.2	38.1	37.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.5	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	40.9	40.7	39.2	9.7	9.7	9.5
Total Government	52.4	52.2	50.1	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Federal Government	19.9	19.8	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.3	14.3	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	18.1	17.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.4	51.5	49.9	50.3	50.3	49.5
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	19.0	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.3	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.8	8.5	8.5	8.2
Total Government	8.3	8.3	7.6	9.5	9.5	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From Mar. 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	669.7	663.7	646.9	6.0	22.8
Total Private	520.8	515.0	496.7	5.8	24.1
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.0	153.4	149.9	-0.4	3.1
Durable Goods	40.0	40.0	38.2	0.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.4	11.7	0.2	0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	113.0	113.4	111.7	-0.4	1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.7	45.0	-0.4	0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.7	11.4	-0.1	0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	-0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.6	38.3	-0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	13.5	-0.2	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.5	7.2	0.3	0.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161.7	158.3	148.5	3.4	13.2
Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.7	14.0	-0.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.5	6.2	-0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	147.1	143.6	134.5	3.5	12.6
General Merchandise Stores	24.4	24.4	23.3	0.0	1.1
Food Stores	21.0	20.9	20.4	0.1	0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.1	40.6	39.8	0.5	1.3
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.2	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	0.5
Services	144.4	142.2	138.1	2.2	6.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	13.8	14.5	1.4	0.7
Health Services	41.5	41.2	40.2	0.3	1.3
Hospitals	13.8	13.9	13.7	-0.1	0.1
Educational Services	13.5	13.6	13.6	-0.1	-0.1
Total Government	148.9	148.7	150.2	0.2	-1.3
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.0	-0.2
Total State Government	48.6	48.3	46.2	0.3	2.4
State Education	17.6	17.5	16.0	0.1	1.6
Other State Government	31.0	30.8	30.2	0.2	0.8
Total Local Government	88.3	89.0	92.4	-0.1	-3.5
Local Education	59.7	59.8	63.9	-0.1	-4.2
Other Local Government	29.2	29.2	28.5	0.0	0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

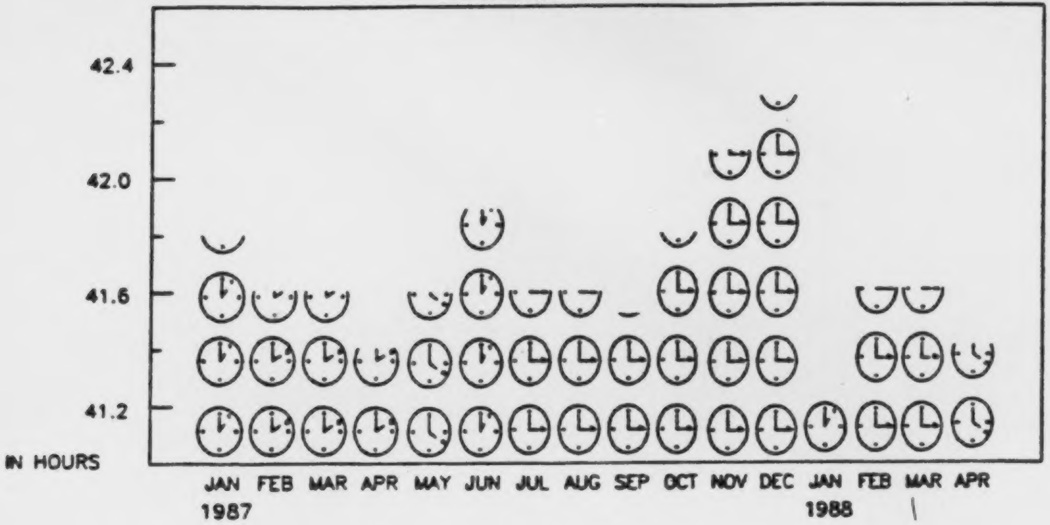
April, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.1	294.8	288.6	342.38	343.62	333.27	41.4	41.6	41.4	8.27	8.26	8.05
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.2	94.6	359.54	359.53	347.28	42.6	42.7	42.3	8.44	8.42	8.21
Lumber and Wood Products	12.1	12.3	12.6	309.00	310.58	308.79	41.2	41.3	42.3	7.50	7.52	7.30
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	284.21	290.90	270.92	40.2	40.8	39.9	7.07	7.13	6.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	414.60	422.51	409.84	44.2	44.9	44.5	9.38	9.41	9.21
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.4	339.86	338.62	319.14	40.8	40.7	39.4	8.33	8.32	8.10
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.0	22.8	21.3	385.88	385.42	365.40	43.9	44.2	43.5	8.79	8.72	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.3	386.21	387.41	356.97	44.7	45.1	43.8	8.64	8.59	8.15
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.2	16.9	16.0	333.26	334.90	309.67	42.4	42.5	40.8	7.86	7.88	7.59
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.8	4.8	346.46	338.02	329.26	43.2	42.2	40.8	8.02	8.01	8.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.7	196.6	194.0	333.74	335.79	327.18	40.8	41.1	41.0	8.18	8.17	7.98
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	300.70	307.22	281.95	40.2	40.8	39.6	7.48	7.53	7.12
Textile Mill Products	93.1	93.7	92.6	314.52	315.65	311.41	40.9	41.1	41.8	7.69	7.68	7.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.2	25.3	24.8	320.54	320.90	318.00	41.2	41.3	42.4	7.78	7.77	7.50
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.4	27.5	26.9	327.24	327.64	327.02	40.6	40.7	41.5	8.06	8.05	7.88
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	276.31	281.70	275.53	39.7	40.3	40.4	6.96	6.99	6.82
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.4	12.6	332.11	330.12	319.20	42.2	42.0	42.0	7.87	7.86	7.60
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.2	315.42	315.46	297.60	40.7	40.6	40.0	7.75	7.77	7.44
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	278.88	281.39	287.94	40.3	40.9	43.3	6.92	6.88	6.65
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	38.0	37.7	203.86	204.75	193.20	37.2	37.5	36.8	5.48	5.46	5.25
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	8.7	195.24	202.29	191.26	36.7	37.6	38.1	5.32	5.38	5.02
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.2	12.7	177.74	178.72	171.11	36.2	36.4	35.5	4.91	4.91	4.82
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.5	11.3	555.96	547.01	524.07	45.2	44.8	43.6	12.30	12.21	12.02
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	326.24	339.68	328.32	37.2	38.6	38.4	8.77	8.80	8.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	19.7	19.5	516.52	525.38	503.76	42.9	43.6	42.8	12.04	12.05	11.77

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

JANUARY, 1987–APRIL, 1988



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

JANUARY, 1987–APRIL, 1988

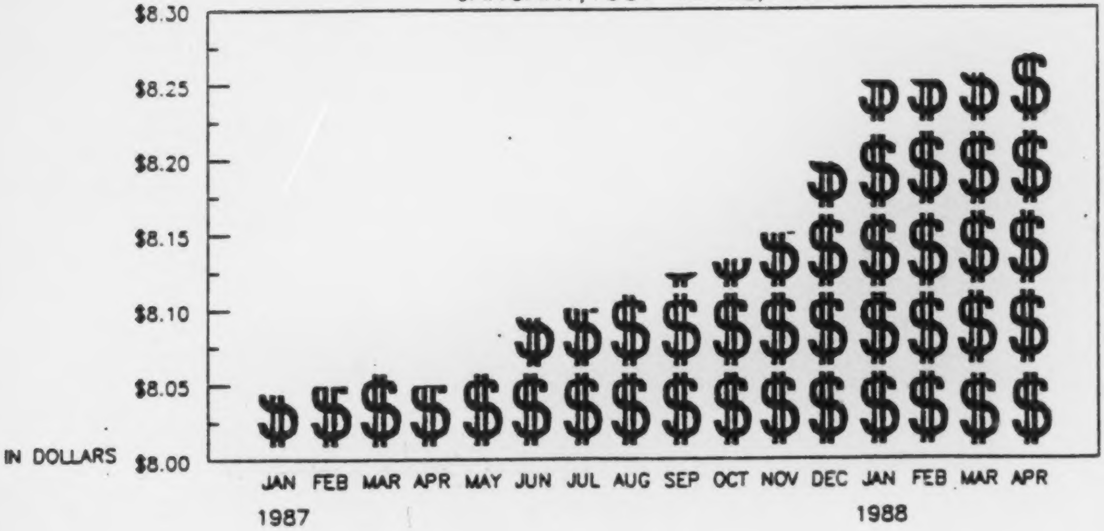


TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
April, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.6	14.1	371.37	379.31	379.61	40.9	41.5	41.9	9.08	9.14	9.06
Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.7	367.59	379.31	369.37	42.3	43.3	43.1	8.69	8.76	8.57
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.4	376.94	378.28	395.01	38.7	38.6	39.9	9.74	9.80	9.90

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	20.3	345.69	342.38	320.72	41.4	41.4	40.7	8.35	8.27	7.88
Durable Goods	9.8	9.9	9.7	325.56	317.09	300.12	40.9	40.6	41.0	7.96	7.81	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	311.54	312.34	299.83	38.7	38.8	40.3	8.05	8.05	7.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.6	1.6	340.63	332.29	340.62	40.6	39.7	42.0	8.39	8.37	8.11
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.0	10.6	363.66	365.43	340.17	41.8	42.1	40.4	8.70	8.68	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	320.54	322.56	295.51	41.9	42.0	41.1	7.65	7.68	7.19
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	194.34	196.91	183.26	39.5	39.7	37.4	4.92	4.96	4.90

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.9	75.2	341.54	342.77	330.34	41.6	41.7	41.5	8.21	8.22	7.96
Durable Goods	22.6	22.6	22.0	370.22	368.92	343.16	43.3	43.3	41.9	8.55	8.52	8.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	417.24	412.68	363.80	45.5	45.5	42.7	9.17	9.07	8.52
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.3	53.2	328.85	332.50	324.62	40.8	41.1	41.3	8.06	8.09	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.6	28.2	319.39	323.33	310.91	41.0	41.4	41.4	7.79	7.81	7.51
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.4	8.3	317.20	323.18	309.42	40.0	40.6	40.5	7.93	7.96	7.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.5	9.2	339.15	343.20	329.13	42.5	42.9	42.8	7.98	8.00	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	228.82	221.38	240.53	33.6	32.7	35.9	6.81	6.77	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	325.16	327.96	308.67	44.0	44.2	42.4	7.39	7.42	7.28
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.6	7.9	185.64	184.57	195.20	35.7	35.7	38.2	5.20	5.17	5.11
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	149.07	151.31	146.86	33.2	33.7	34.8	4.49	4.49	4.22
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	442.12	436.48	430.52	42.8	42.5	42.5	10.33	10.27	10.13

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

APRIL, 1988

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
Abbeville	6,840	6,820	6,480	3,550	3,610	3,410	3,290	3,210	3,070
Aiken	46,200	46,400	45,600	17,500	17,700	17,600	28,700	28,700	28,000
Allendale	3,140	3,080	3,070	1,210	1,200	1,190	1,930	1,880	1,880
Anderson	51,400	51,500	49,900	19,500	19,600	19,000	31,900	31,900	30,900
Bamberg	4,350	4,300	4,190	1,470	1,480	1,440	2,880	2,820	2,750
Barnwell	7,230	7,140	7,180	3,220	3,200	3,250	4,010	3,940	3,930
Beaufort	31,400	30,850	30,490	1,000	1,020	1,010	30,400	29,830	29,480
Berkeley	24,900	24,800	23,500	6,100	6,000	5,800	18,800	18,800	17,700
Calhoun	4,120	4,070	4,010	2,160	2,150	2,320	1,960	1,920	1,690
Charleston	149,800	148,800	144,800	9,500	9,300	9,300	140,300	139,500	135,500
Cherokee	17,740	17,610	17,250	8,740	8,770	8,500	9,000	8,840	8,750
Chester	12,040	11,890	11,580	5,490	5,510	5,550	6,550	6,380	6,030
Chesterfield	13,990	13,710	12,970	7,660	7,580	7,240	6,330	6,130	5,730
Clarendon	6,930	6,850	6,360	1,440	1,440	1,470	5,490	5,410	4,890
Colleton	10,200	10,040	9,250	2,360	2,370	2,180	7,840	7,670	7,070
Darlington	21,130	20,780	19,760	7,220	7,200	7,050	13,910	13,580	12,710
Dillon	9,550	9,580	9,350	3,550	3,720	3,580	6,000	5,860	5,770
Dorchester	17,900	17,700	17,300	4,700	4,700	4,400	13,200	13,000	12,900
Edgefield	4,870	4,810	4,540	1,970	1,980	2,050	2,900	2,830	2,490
Fairfield	6,450	6,350	6,240	2,280	2,280	2,200	4,170	4,070	4,040
Florence	50,300	50,300	49,500	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,300	36,400
Georgetown	16,910	16,640	15,860	4,610	4,620	4,350	12,300	12,020	11,510
Greenville	181,200	179,000	175,800	51,600	51,300	51,000	129,600	127,700	124,800
Greenwood	29,380	29,170	27,870	11,750	11,900	11,710	17,630	17,270	16,160
Hampton	5,370	5,300	4,960	1,650	1,670	1,640	3,720	3,630	3,320
Horry	58,400	55,970	57,780	5,530	5,510	5,390	52,870	50,460	52,390
Jasper	3,800	3,730	3,490	350	360	250	3,450	3,370	3,240
Kershaw	16,370	16,280	15,030	6,760	6,780	6,410	9,610	9,500	8,620
Lancaster	17,890	17,580	17,570	8,200	8,140	8,220	9,690	9,440	9,350
Laurens	18,130	17,840	17,790	7,730	7,710	7,550	10,400	10,130	10,240
Lee	3,370	3,300	3,120	1,020	1,000	970	2,350	2,300	2,150
Lexington	53,800	53,300	52,200	14,400	14,400	13,900	39,400	38,900	38,300
McCormick	2,000	1,980	1,850	770	770	760	1,230	1,210	1,090
Marion	11,590	11,610	11,460	5,250	5,240	5,160	6,340	6,370	6,300
Marlboro	9,300	9,190	8,510	4,450	4,470	4,320	4,850	4,720	4,190
Newberry	12,210	12,000	11,170	5,300	5,300	4,900	6,910	6,700	6,270
Oconee	23,730	23,310	22,640	10,020	9,900	9,950	13,710	13,410	12,690
Orangeburg	29,500	29,120	28,360	9,240	9,320	9,120	20,260	19,800	19,240
Pickens	33,800	33,500	34,300	12,000	12,000	11,700	21,800	21,500	22,600
Richland	180,400	179,600	172,300	15,600	15,500	14,700	164,800	164,100	157,600
Saluda	3,600	3,540	3,300	1,390	1,380	1,350	2,210	2,160	1,950
Spartanburg	100,200	99,300	96,900	37,500	37,300	36,700	62,700	62,000	60,200
Sumter	31,640	31,610	30,630	8,800	8,770	8,520	22,840	22,840	22,110
Union	10,480	10,480	10,290	5,810	5,800	5,610	4,670	4,680	4,680
Williamsburg	10,610	10,490	10,210	4,320	4,230	4,110	6,290	6,260	6,100
York	46,600	47,000	45,200	13,400	13,800	13,000	33,200	33,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
APRIL, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
ABBEVILLE____	10,670	10,740	10,460	640	680	820	6.0	6.3	7.8
AIKEN_________	59,900	59,730	59,580	3,710	3,830	3,140	6.2	6.4	5.3
ALLENDALE____	4,670	4,630	4,740	280	300	380	5.9	6.5	8.0
ANDERSON ____	66,630	67,110	66,680	2,800	3,490	3,890	4.2	5.2	5.8
BAMBERG______	6,470	6,500	6,520	440	510	630	6.8	7.8	9.6
BARNWELL_____	8,560	8,650	8,900	550	680	790	6.4	7.9	8.9
BEAUFORT_____	34,370	34,280	34,630	980	1,200	1,350	2.8	3.5	3.9
BERKELEY_____	52,430	51,870	51,350	1,920	1,880	2,440	3.7	3.6	4.7
CALHOUN______	5,260	5,230	5,210	290	300	350	5.4	5.7	6.8
CHARLESTON___	137,620	137,360	133,910	5,520	6,640	6,010	4.0	4.8	4.5
CHEROKEE_____	22,720	22,970	22,710	990	1,240	1,170	4.4	5.4	5.1
CHESTER______	13,950	13,980	14,030	840	910	1,120	6.0	6.5	8.0
CHESTERFIELD_	20,560	20,540	19,770	850	1,070	1,060	4.1	5.2	5.4
CLARENDON____	12,230	12,310	11,810	730	890	1,050	6.0	7.2	8.9
COLLETON_____	19,120	19,080	17,940	890	950	1,360	4.6	5.0	7.6
DARLINGTON___	28,150	28,080	27,380	1,650	1,830	2,120	5.9	6.5	7.7
DILLON_______	14,910	15,020	15,020	1,160	1,140	1,360	7.8	7.6	9.1
DORCHESTER___	35,000	34,670	34,310	1,230	1,260	1,620	3.5	3.6	4.7
EDGEFIELD____	7,570	7,590	7,280	310	370	330	4.1	4.9	4.5
FAIRFIELD____	8,670	8,670	8,750	580	640	700	6.7	7.3	8.0
FLORENCE_____	54,760	54,930	54,900	2,840	3,310	3,790	5.2	6.0	6.9
GEORGETOWN___	22,100	22,710	21,590	1,510	2,270	1,910	6.8	10.0	8.8
GREENVILLE___	166,900	165,290	165,640	5,390	6,040	6,500	3.2	3.7	3.9
GREENWOOD____	29,610	29,640	28,760	1,700	1,690	1,800	5.7	5.7	6.3
HAMPTON______	7,230	7,220	7,000	410	440	590	5.7	6.1	8.5
HORRY________	67,040	66,470	67,860	3,540	5,100	3,880	5.3	7.7	5.7
JASPER_______	6,730	6,820	6,450	270	390	380	4.0	5.8	5.9
KERSHAW______	19,280	19,460	18,330	910	1,030	1,140	4.7	5.3	6.2
LANCASTER____	24,580	24,290	25,250	1,280	1,200	1,970	5.2	4.9	7.8
LAURENS______	22,050	21,980	22,320	1,150	1,220	1,490	5.2	5.6	6.7
LEE__________	8,030	7,990	7,920	340	420	540	4.2	5.3	6.8
LEXINGTON____	95,750	94,900	92,720	2,590	2,620	2,940	2.7	2.8	3.2
McCORMICK____	13,080	13,250	2,710	1,260	1,480	260	9.7	11.2	9.6
MARION_______	2,790	2,840	14,500	230	300	1,600	8.4	10.7	11.0
MARLBORO_____	14,710	14,540	12,000	1,830	1,560	950	12.4	10.7	7.9
NEWBERRY_____	15,790	15,770	14,980	650	780	940	4.1	4.9	6.3
OCONEE_______	28,700	28,730	28,420	1,200	1,460	1,750	4.2	5.1	6.2
ORANGEBURG___	39,480	39,650	39,200	2,760	3,150	3,370	7.0	7.9	8.6
PICKENS______	47,440	46,460	46,880	2,480	2,130	2,580	5.2	4.6	5.5
RICHLAND_____	138,670	137,780	134,300	5,130	5,480	5,590	3.7	4.0	4.2
SALUDA_______	7,960	7,960	7,530	320	420	320	4.0	5.2	4.2
SPARTANBURG__	108,800	108,370	109,990	3,030	4,080	5,780	2.8	3.8	5.3
SUMTER_______	36,000	36,120	35,160	2,050	2,400	2,630	5.7	6.6	7.5
UNION________	14,120	14,300	14,320	720	960	1,070	5.1	6.7	7.5
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,490	16,460	16,120	1,110	1,360	1,250	6.7	8.3	7.8
YORK_________	69,210	68,160	67,950	3,000	2,370	3,870	4.3	3.5	5.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
ANDERSON	12,810	12,940	12,890	12,110	12,070	11,910	700	870	980	5.5	6.8	7.6
CHARLESTON	36,830	36,750	35,830	35,390	35,020	34,260	1,440	1,730	1,570	3.9	4.7	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,300	45,030	43,910	43,300	42,890	41,730	2,000	2,140	2,180	4.4	4.7	5.0
FLORENCE	15,100	15,140	15,120	14,360	14,270	14,130	740	860	990	4.9	5.7	6.5
GREENVILLE	32,360	32,080	32,160	31,110	30,670	30,650	1,250	1,410	1,510	3.9	4.4	4.7
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	11,950	12,280	11,700	11,300	11,780	450	650	490	3.7	5.4	4.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,970	22,030	21,440	20,630	20,420	19,980	1,340	1,610	1,460	6.1	7.3	6.8
ROCK HILL	22,030	21,660	21,690	20,900	20,760	20,220	1,130	900	1,470	5.1	4.1	6.8
SPARTANBURG	22,150	22,110	22,510	21,410	21,110	21,090	740	1,000	1,420	3.4	4.5	6.3
SUMTER	10,920	10,960	10,670	10,280	10,210	9,850	640	750	820	5.9	6.8	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.

7/18/88 57155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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May, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

SEASONAL GROWTH PUSHES JOB COUNT HIGHER

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina grew 10,600 in May to a record level of 1,450,700. Seasonal growth in both the private and public sectors continued to push the job count upward. This was the third consecutive month in which total employment set an all-time high, and the fourth consecutive month of growth above the 10,000 level. Six of seven major industries registered gains, with four groups riding the economic wave to record highs. Overall, the nonagricultural job count was 50,400 higher than the year-ago figure.

PRIVATE SECTOR AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Employers in the private sector added 10,000 jobs to payroll listings during the month, with services (+3,600) and trade (+3,500) accounting for much of the growth. The economic surge the last three months has proven to be a boon for the private sector, which has advanced 39,000. Services, at 258,200, was one of the industry groups experiencing record growth. Registering large gains were business services, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services. Losses

(Continued on page 3)

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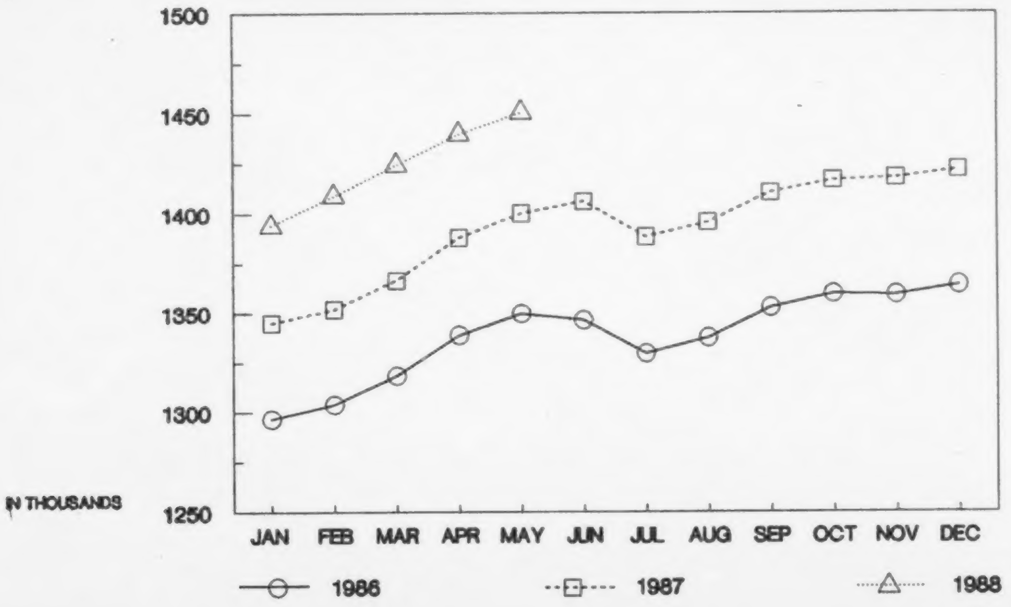
(Continued from front page)

were found in educational services and personal services. May's employment rise in trade left that group at 330,700, another all-time high. Of trade's 3,500 job additions, 3,200 were recorded in the retail division. Leading this advance were eating and drinking places, automotive dealers and service stations, and general merchandise stores. Wholesale trade added 300 positions to the job count. Services and trade, however, were not the only divisions experiencing healthy growth. Construction increased 2,200 to 90,600 during the month. This level will go in the record books, breaking the previous record of 89,700 set in June, 1986. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for practically all of the upturn. Finance, insurance, and real estate jumped 500, with the majority located in real estate, while transportation and public utilities gained 300 positions. Electric, gas, and sanitary services contributed 200 employees to the payrolls. The only major industry to report a decline in employment was manufacturing, which fell 100 to 377,800. Despite this drop, manufacturing stood 6,200 higher than the year-ago figure. Durable goods lost 100 employees, with electrical and electronic equipment (-200) experiencing the greatest downturn. The soft-good sector held steady from one month earlier as widespread growth was just enough to offset apparel and other textile products, which dropped 400 jobs. One bright spot within nondurables was the performance of textile mill products, which added 100 workers to the ranks. This was the first increase in textiles since November, 1987.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS MODERATE INCREASE

The public sector increased 600 in May to 265,100, an all-time high. Much of the increase occurred in the local division (+700), where other local government rose 400, and education added 300. State government was up 100, with an upturn in other state government (+200) more than offsetting a decline in educational institutions (-100). The federal workforce, at 38,100, was 200 lower than the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVEL
MONTH BY MONTH, JANUARY,1986-MAY,1988



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

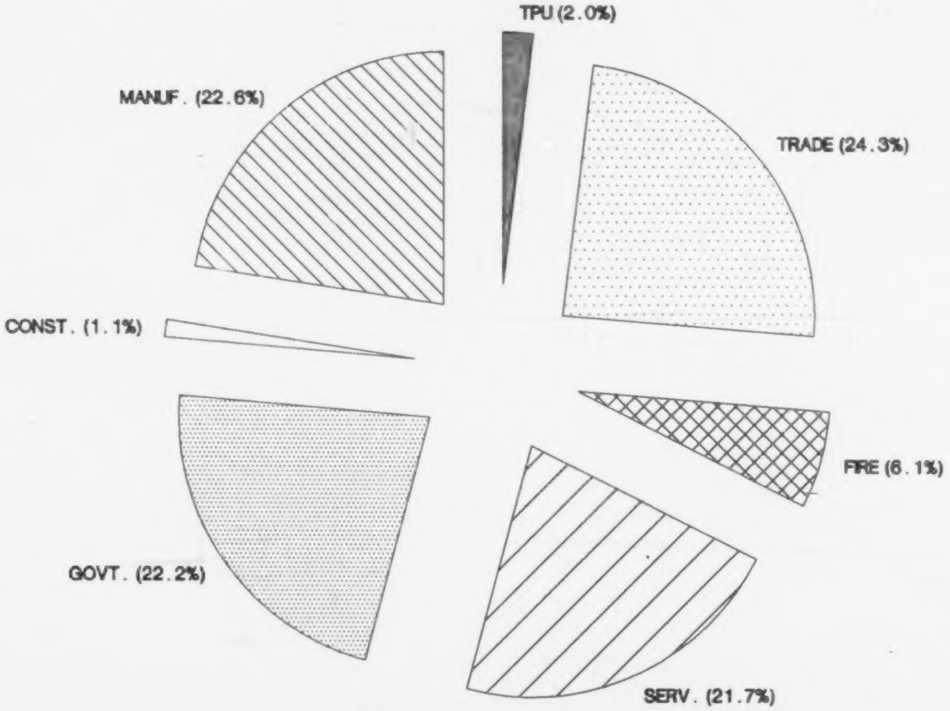
Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina, up 3,300, rose to a record high of 674,300 in May. Private employers, adding 3,000 females to the workforce, accounted for 91% of the growth. The public sector recorded a slight gain of 300 female workers.

In the private sector, trade (+1,700) and services (+1,600) were responsible for the seasonal expansion in female employment. Within trade, the retail division added 1,500 jobs and wholesale trade was up 200. The growth registered in services was attributed to the tourism upturn in hotels and other lodging places. Positive movement was also recorded in construction (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing (-800) was the only major division experiencing a reduction in female workers. Nondurable goods (-600) accounted for 75% of the decline and durable goods dropped 200 positions.

Female employment in the public sector, up 300, responded to increases in local government (+200) and state government (+100). Federal government employment declined 100. Overall, total nonfarm female employment was up 22,600 from the year-ago level of 671,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, MAY,1988

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SLIGHT RISE IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from a 15-year low of 4.5% in April to 4.6% in May. This rate represented 77,000 jobless individuals, a rise of 2,100 from the April level. The increase in unemployment was attributed mainly to the annual influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in May.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,673,400	1,648,600	1,642,100	1,660,500	1,643,600	1,629,200
Total Employment	1,596,400	1,573,700	1,550,100	1,581,100	1,566,500	1,534,800
Total Unemployment	77,000	74,900	92,000	79,400	77,100	94,400
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	228,990	225,090	223,070	239,050	235,230	228,280
Total Employment	219,830	216,330	213,050	231,130	227,420	219,580
Total Unemployment	9,160	8,760	10,020	7,920	7,810	8,700
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	328,040	323,560	325,280
Total Employment	316,740	312,540	310,090
Total Unemployment	11,290	11,020	15,200
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.4	4.7

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,775	120,264	119,695	120,978	121,323	119,907
Total Employment	114,222	113,905	112,377	114,195	114,713	112,334
Total Unemployment	6,553	6,359	7,318	6,783	6,610	7,573
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose 1,500 to 193,400 during May. This figure represented an increase of 4,600 above the year-ago level of 188,800. The private sector, propelled by tourism and seasonal influences, was the major contributor to the month's overall rise. The largest employment gain occurred in services (+400), which helped boost the private sector job count to 140,500. Trade employers added 300 workers to the payrolls, with the increase centered entirely in the retail division. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 200 positions each. As warmer weather continued to prevail, construction rose 100. Manufacturing, at 20,200, remained unchanged over the month. Total government, at 52,900, witnessed an upturn of 300 employees. Within the public sector, state government increased 200, while local government climbed 100. Federal government held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm employment recorded a rise of 1,800 to 236,000 in May. The majority of the increase occurred in the private sector, which rose 1,500 to 171,300. Employers in the trade (+500) industry contributed the largest advance. The retail division was responsible for 80% of this growth, while a 100 addition was recorded in the wholesale division. As a result of warmer weather, construction picked up 300 positions. Seasonality played a major role in the upturn of 300 workers in the service industry. Manufacturing added 200 jobs to its ranks, with all of the pickup in the durable-good sector. Also, transportation and public utilities climbed 200. Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 19,000 over the month. Total government, at 64,700, experienced an employment gain of 300. Local government was the sole contributor to this rise. Federal and state government remained unchanged at 8,400 and 36,100, respectively, from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

During May, total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose a moderate 800 to a record level of 316,000. Private employers added 1,200 jobs, while the public sector lost 400 positions. Construction and manufacturing, experiencing increases in new orders, gained 500 jobs each during the month. Within manufacturing, durable goods increased 300 and nondurable goods gained 200 workers. Positive movement in trade was attributed to the retail division, with an addition of 200 positions. Wholesale trade, at 16,200, remained unchanged for the month. Transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services were constant over the month. In the public sector, total government declined 400 to 39,600. The loss was recorded entirely in state government. Contributing to the decline was the on-set of the completion of spring terms at colleges and universities. Federal and local government recorded no changes from the previous month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate advanced 0.2 percentage point to 5.6% in May . . . for the first increase in six months. However, nonfarm listings continued to rise, adding 209,000 workers to the job count. This was the 23rd consecutive gain in payrolls, and provided further evidence that the economy continues to grow moderately. Another bit of good news concerned April's figures. Originally reported as a 174,000 increase, it was revised upward to 249,000. May's count was dominated by the service-producing sector, which accounted for 201,000 additions. Services led the way, rising 79,000. Other areas displaying strength during the month included retail trade (+45,000) and wholesale trade (+24,000). Finance, insurance, and real estate (-10,000) was down slightly from one month earlier. Goods-producing industries, strong in recent months, slowed somewhat in May, increasing a mere 8,000. Manufacturing added 16,000 jobs, with growth evident throughout durable goods. Construction (-6,000) fell for the first time since January. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, stood at 56.2. April's index was 62.7, while March registered 62.2.

The average workweek fell to 34.7 in May . . . a drop of 0.2 hour, while factory employees averaged 41.1 hours, 0.1 less than April. Overtime hours held steady at 4.0 during the month. Hourly pay rates increased in virtually every industry, as nonfarm personnel earned $0.06 more than April's figure of $9.22. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+$0.12) recorded the largest increase, with services and manufacturing adding $0.05 and $0.03 an hour, respectively to paychecks. Average weekly earnings rose $0.24 to $322.02, while factory employees earned $415.74 for a week's work, up $1.23.

Retail sales rose a minor 0.1% in May . . . as consumer spending began to weaken. This increase was, however, better than the 0.4% decline in April. That drop was attributed to the timing of Easter this year. The automobile industry is to be blamed for much of this lackluster growth. Excluding car sales, which do swing widely as dealers offer and withdraw incentives, retail sales advanced 0.5%. Sales by grocery stores, gas stations, drug stores, and apparel stores were up over the month, while restaurants and general merchandise stores reported less activity. Overall, sales of nondurable goods rose 0.5%, while durables fell 0.6%.

The Consumer Price Index increased a modest 0.3% in May . . . This rise, which amounts to an annual rate of 4.2%, underscores the view of many economists that inflation is not as near as many people believe. Higher prices for gasoline and medical costs were behind much of the increase. Two bright spots during the month concerned apparel prices and food costs. Women's apparel, up more than 7.0% in March and April, actually fell 0.4%, while food prices, up 0.7% in April, reported an advance of only 0.4%. However, the severe dry weather that much of the nation has been experiencing could begin showing up in the price of food as early as July.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities was up 0.4% in May . . . for the eighth consecutive monthly increase. More good news concerned the operating level, which at 82.9%, represented the highest level since March, 1980, when an 83.7% figure was recorded. Strength in automobiles and business equipment pushed output at factories up 0.4%. Overall, durable goods rose 0.9%, while nondurables slipped 0.1%. Utilities advanced 0.7%, while output at the nation's mines plunged 0.8%. This overall rise in industrial output, coupled with May's increase in retail sales, shows that economic growth is being led more by exports and less by consumer demand, a shift needed to shrink the trade deficit.

Personal income rose 0.3% during the month . . . Personal consumption expenditures, which include virtually everything except interest on debt, increased a moderate 0.5%. Disposable income--that income left after paying taxes--shot up 1.5%. This jump followed a 1.0% decline in April that was largely attributable to the April 15 tax bite. Consumer spending will likely weaken this summer as wages lag behind inflation.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During May, weather conditions across the state varied with some areas receiving scattered showers and other areas receiving no rain at all; meanwhile the Piedmont region received considerable hail damage accompanied with thunderstorms. Hail damage was light to heavy, causing damage to peaches, tobacco, cotton, and other field and vegetable crops. However, many areas reported crops looked good due to warmer overnight temperatures and adequate rainfall.

Corn was developing rapidly in areas receiving adequate rain, while some corn suffered light damage from heavy rains and hail. Overall, the condition for corn was rated good. Tobacco condition was rated fair to good statewide, although some fields were prematurely flowering due to cool nights. Hail damage to the peach crop was severe in the upper state, wiping out close to 1,000 acres. Despite considerable hail damage, peaches were rated as good statewide. Watermelons and cantaloups were rated in good condition. In general, nearly all vegetables were growing rapidly due to recent warm temperatures.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended May 29, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Soybeans	Planted	39
Watermelons	Planted	90
Spring Cukes	Planted	90
Cantaloups	Planted	86
Snap Beans	Planted	82
Cotton	Planted	98
Peanuts	Planted	94
Sorghum	Planted	42
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	41

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES UPWARD PACE IN MAY

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers climbed $0.01 to $8.28 during May. This figure was $0.22 higher than the year-ago level of $8.06. The soft-good sector advanced $0.02 to $8.20, while the hard-good sector remained unchanged at $8.45. Within nondurables, payroll gains were seen in paper and allied products (+$0.06), chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), food and kindred products (+$0.04), and printing and publishing (+$0.02). The only major industry group to record a decline was textile mill products (-$0.01). Apparel and other textile products held steady over the month. Within durables, the largest payroll increase was observed in fabricated metal products (+$0.08). Also showing positive movement were lumber and wood products (+$0.03), and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.01). The industry groups displaying negative movement were instruments and related products (-$0.09); stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.02); machinery, except electrical (-$0.02); and furniture and fixtures (-$0.01).

Nationally, the production payroll for manufacturing workers rose $0.03 to $10.14. Nondurables climbed $0.03, while durables advanced $0.02.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
May, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.28	$ 8.27	$ 8.06	$ 9.11	$ 9.07	$ 9.03
Average Weekly Earnings	$341.14	$342.38	$335.30	$372.60	$370.96	$376.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.33	$292.38	$296.46	$317.11	$316.79	$332.94

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.30	$ 8.30	$ 7.86	$ 8.25	$ 8.21	$ 7.97
Average Weekly Earnings	$342.79	$343.62	$319.90	$341.55	$339.89	$330.76
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.74	$293.44	$282.85	$290.68	$290.26	$292.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.14	$ 10.11	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$415.74	$414.51	$403.68
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.82	$353.98	$356.92

OVERTIME HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.2 hour decline in overtime hours during May. Durable goods saw a 0.2 drop in premium hours because of less business. Nondurable goods were down 0.1 hour for the month. Compared to a year ago, manufacturing production overtime hours decreased 0.2 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	4.1
Durable Goods	4.4	4.6	4.3
Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN MAY

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.2 hour to 41.2 in May. Durable goods lost 0.4 hour to 42.2, while nondurable goods remained unchanged at 40.7. Within durables, notable declines were seen in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.9); instruments and related products (-0.7); electrical and electronic epuipment (-0.6); and machinery, except electrical (-0.4). Lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products suffered minute losses of 0.1 hour each. The only major industry group to report a rise was furniture and fixtures (+0.6). Within the nondurable-good sector, hourly downturns were recorded in textile mill products (-0.2), and printing and publishing (-0.2). However, hourly rises were witnessed in paper and allied products (+0.5), food and kindred products (+0.2), apparel and other textile products (+0.2), and chemicals and allied products (+0.2). A shorter scheduled workweek was the overall contributor to the loss in weekly hours.

Throughout the nation, average weekly hours held steady at 41.0, accompanied by a 0.1 hour gain in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.7 point for the second consecutive month, to 110.0 in May. Production employment (-600) and average weekly hours (-0.2) were again responsible for the decline. Durable goods (-1.3) recorded the sharpest decrease in output per hour because of a 0.4 decline in average weekly hours. Nondurable goods fell 0.4 point for the month. May's productivity index was 0.4 point greater than the year-ago level of 109.6.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
May, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.0	110.7	109.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	153.2	154.5	149.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.8	96.2	96.1
Textile Productivity Index	68.4	68.8	70.7
Apparel Productivity Index	99.7	100.5	99.7

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to May, 1988 from-	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All items	117.5	117.1	113.1	+0.3	+3.9

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Professor	99	Chemist	46	19	X		$25,000		X	Clinton
Production Planning	99	Manager, Inventory Control	99	12	X		$22,000	X		Columbia
Electronic Technician	42	Drafter, Electric	42	14	X		$20,800	X		Florence
Quality Assurance Engineer	84	Administrative Assistant	01	15	X		$25,300	X		Georgetown
Manager, Trainee	07	Human Resource Advisor	24	16	X		$17,500	X		Greenville
Art Director	20	Asst. Creative	12	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Sales	30	Sales Clerk	24	12	X		$ 9,360		X	Hampton
Front End Loader	99	Truck Driver	48	10	X		$10,000		X	Kingstree
Purchasing Agent	11	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600		X	Lancaster
Q. C. Supervisor	99	Consultant	99	16	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Teacher, Early Childhood	48	None	N/A	17	X		$19,000		X	Marion
Supt., Construction	99	None	N/A	14	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Doffer	36	None	N/A	08	X		$13,000		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 93,250 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1450.7	1440.1	1400.3	+ 10.6	+ 50.4
Total Private	1185.6	1175.6	1137.3	+ 10.0	+ 48.3
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.6	88.4	86.8	+ 2.2	+ 3.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	13.8	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.0	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	42.6	42.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Electrical Work	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.8	377.9	371.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	128.0	128.1	124.2	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	247.4	0.0	+ 2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	60.1	57.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.5	18.6	17.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.1	8.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.2	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electric Services	9.5	9.4	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	330.7	327.2	309.9	+ 3.5	+ 20.8
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.8	56.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.8	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.3	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.0	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	7.9	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Retail Trade	272.6	269.4	253.6	+ 3.2	+ 19.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.0	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	6.3	0.0	- 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	32.6	32.1	31.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Department Stores	19.3	19.2	19.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Food Stores	45.2	44.9	44.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	41.9	41.7	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.3	65.8	64.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Banking	14.4	14.3	14.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.2	14.1	14.2	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.1	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.6	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	258.2	254.6	245.2	+ 3.6	+ 13.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.4	24.3	24.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	50.2	49.9	48.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	16.7	16.6	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	21.9	22.6	21.9	- 0.7	0.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.0	13.1	12.7	- 1.1	- 0.7
Total Government	265.1	264.5	263.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.3	38.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	89.2	89.1	83.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.8
State Education	38.2	38.3	33.7	- 0.1	+ 4.5
Other State Government	51.0	50.8	49.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	137.8	137.1	141.2	+ 0.7	- 3.4
Local Education	78.9	78.6	84.0	+ 0.3	- 5.1
Other Local Government	58.9	58.5	57.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Manufacturing	377.8	377.9	371.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	128.0	128.1	124.2	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.9	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.6	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.3	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.3	32.2	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.4	21.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.8	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	247.4	0.0	+ 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.3	15.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.2	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	106.4	106.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.7	27.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.5	30.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.4	9.7	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.1	6.3	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.9	10.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.0	9.0	9.4	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	45.2	44.5	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.6	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.1	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.4	5.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.9	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.2	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.5	22.5	21.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.8	10.8	9.9	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1434.7	1432.1	1384.7	+ 2.6	+ 50.0
Total Private	1176.7	1175.0	1128.9	+ 1.7	+ 47.8
Construction	89.7	89.1	85.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	378.3	379.1	372.1	- 0.8	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	127.8	128.1	124.0	- 0.3	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.0	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.9	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.0	32.0	30.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.6	21.6	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Nondurable Goods	250.5	251.0	248.1	- 0.5	+ 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	15.8	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	106.6	106.6	106.9	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.6	27.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	30.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.4	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.3	44.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.4	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	11.0	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.2	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.3	60.4	57.7	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.5	18.7	17.3	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.3	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	327.5	327.6	306.9	- 0.1	+20.6
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.9	56.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	269.4	269.7	250.6	- 0.3	+18.8
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	33.1	31.3	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Food Stores	44.8	45.0	44.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.9	65.7	64.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.6	15.6	14.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	253.4	251.5	240.7	+ 1.9	+12.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.3	22.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	21.3	21.5	21.3	- 0.2	0.0
Total Government	258.0	257.1	255.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.1	38.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.4	87.2	82.6	+ 1.2	+ 5.8
Total Local Government	131.6	131.8	134.9	- 0.2	- 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	316.1	315.3	309.7	236.0	234.2	226.1
Construction	22.4	21.9	21.3	14.4	14.1	13.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	10.9	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.6	101.1	100.1	30.1	29.9	28.9
Durable Goods	31.6	31.3	30.6	15.0	14.8	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Machinery, Except Eletrical	12.0	11.9	11.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.0	69.8	69.5	15.1	15.1	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.3	33.2	32.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.2	9.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.7	4.8	5.1	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.4	10.2
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72.9	72.7	70.9	52.1	51.6	49.6
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	15.8	13.3	13.2	12.6
Retail Trade	56.7	56.5	55.1	38.8	38.4	37.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.7	19.0	19.0	17.9
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	55.6	55.6	52.2	44.7	44.4	43.0
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.4	11.2
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.3	7.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	2.8
Total Government	39.6	40.0	42.0	64.7	64.4	62.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	8.4	8.1
Total State Government	13.4	13.8	12.5	36.1	36.1	35.0
Total Local Government	24.2	24.2	27.5	20.2	19.9	19.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	193.4	191.9	188.8	46.7	46.7	45.9
Construction	13.6	13.5	13.7	2.8	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.5	13.5	13.4	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.6	11.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.2	11.1	11.0	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	9.9	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.3	47.0	46.9	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.2	38.9	38.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	40.4	40.0	39.7	9.6	9.8	9.9
Total Government	52.9	52.6	50.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Total Federal Government	19.9	19.9	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.5	14.3	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.5	18.4	17.8	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.3	50.4	50.5	50.2	49.7
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.3	13.0	12.9	13.1
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.4	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total Government	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From Apr. 1988	Net Change From May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	674.3	671.0	651.7	3.3	22.6
Total Private	524.8	521.8	501.9	3.0	22.9
Construction	7.4	7.2	7.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	152.1	152.9	150.5	-0.8	1.6
Durable Goods	39.7	39.9	38.6	-0.2	1.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.3	9.2	8.8	0.1	0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.5	11.9	-0.3	0.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.3	3.3	-0.2	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	112.4	113.0	111.9	-0.6	0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.4	45.3	-0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.7	6.9	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.3	37.8	-0.3	0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.7	8.5	-0.1	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	13.3	-0.2	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.4	4.3	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.8	7.3	-0.1	0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.2	13.1	12.8	0.1	0.4
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	164.0	162.3	151.6	1.7	12.4
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.5	14.0	0.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.8	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.2	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	149.3	147.8	137.6	1.5	11.7
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	24.5	23.8	0.3	1.0
Food Stores	21.2	21.0	20.7	0.2	0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.4	41.2	40.2	0.2	1.2
Banking	11.3	11.1	11.3	0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.0	0.0	0.5
Services	146.3	144.7	139.3	1.6	7.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.9	15.2	15.1	0.7	0.8
Health Services	41.8	41.4	40.3	0.4	1.5
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.7	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	13.3	13.6	13.3	-0.3	0.0
Total Government	149.5	149.2	149.8	0.3	-0.3
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.0	-0.1
Total State Government	48.7	48.6	45.8	0.1	2.9
State Education	17.6	17.6	15.5	0.0	2.1
Other State Government	31.1	31.0	30.3	0.1	0.8
Total Local Government	89.3	89.1	92.4	0.2	-3.1
Local Education	59.9	59.8	63.8	0.1	-3.9
Other Local Government	29.4	29.3	28.6	0.1	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
MANUFACTURING	293.9	294.5	290.0	341.14	342.38	335.30	41.2	41.4	41.6	8.28	8.27	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.3	95.8	356.59	359.97	348.53	42.2	42.6	42.4	8.45	8.45	8.22
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.2	12.9	309.48	309.00	307.64	41.1	41.2	42.2	7.53	7.50	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	288.05	284.21	275.60	40.8	40.2	40.0	7.06	7.07	6.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.5	8.5	406.66	415.98	407.15	43.4	44.3	44.4	9.37	9.39	9.17
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	11.5	341.88	339.46	328.02	40.7	40.8	40.1	8.40	8.32	8.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.2	23.0	21.7	381.06	385.44	368.36	43.5	43.9	43.8	8.76	8.78	8.41
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	380.56	386.21	357.85	44.2	44.7	43.8	8.61	8.64	8.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.0	16.3	329.80	334.11	315.53	41.8	42.4	41.3	7.89	7.88	7.64
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.7	4.7	337.02	346.46	341.46	42.5	43.2	42.0	7.93	8.02	8.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.5	196.2	194.2	333.74	332.93	327.98	40.7	40.7	41.1	8.20	8.18	7.98
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.4	10.5	303.81	300.70	280.84	40.4	40.2	39.5	7.52	7.48	7.11
Textile Mill Products	92.9	93.0	93.1	312.58	314.52	313.32	40.7	40.9	42.0	7.68	7.69	7.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.2	25.2	24.8	316.61	320.54	319.60	40.8	41.2	42.5	7.76	7.78	7.52
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.4	27.0	325.62	327.24	326.65	40.5	40.6	41.4	8.04	8.06	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.4	8.7	273.53	276.31	278.66	39.3	39.7	40.8	6.96	6.96	6.83
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	12.2	12.6	326.88	329.33	316.84	41.8	41.9	41.8	7.82	7.86	7.58
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.3	306.06	315.42	306.47	39.8	40.7	40.7	7.69	7.75	7.53
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.8	283.85	280.95	291.02	40.9	40.6	43.5	6.94	6.92	6.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.8	37.2	204.40	203.31	198.22	37.3	37.1	37.4	5.48	5.48	5.30
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.9	8.6	191.86	195.24	193.92	36.2	36.7	38.4	5.30	5.32	5.05
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.1	12.5	181.06	177.74	175.68	36.8	36.2	36.0	4.92	4.91	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.2	559.46	550.59	530.20	45.3	44.8	44.0	12.35	12.29	12.05
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.9	330.00	331.01	333.45	37.5	37.7	39.0	8.80	8.78	8.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.8	19.5	521.51	516.52	495.76	43.1	42.9	42.3	12.10	12.04	11.72

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

1986-1988

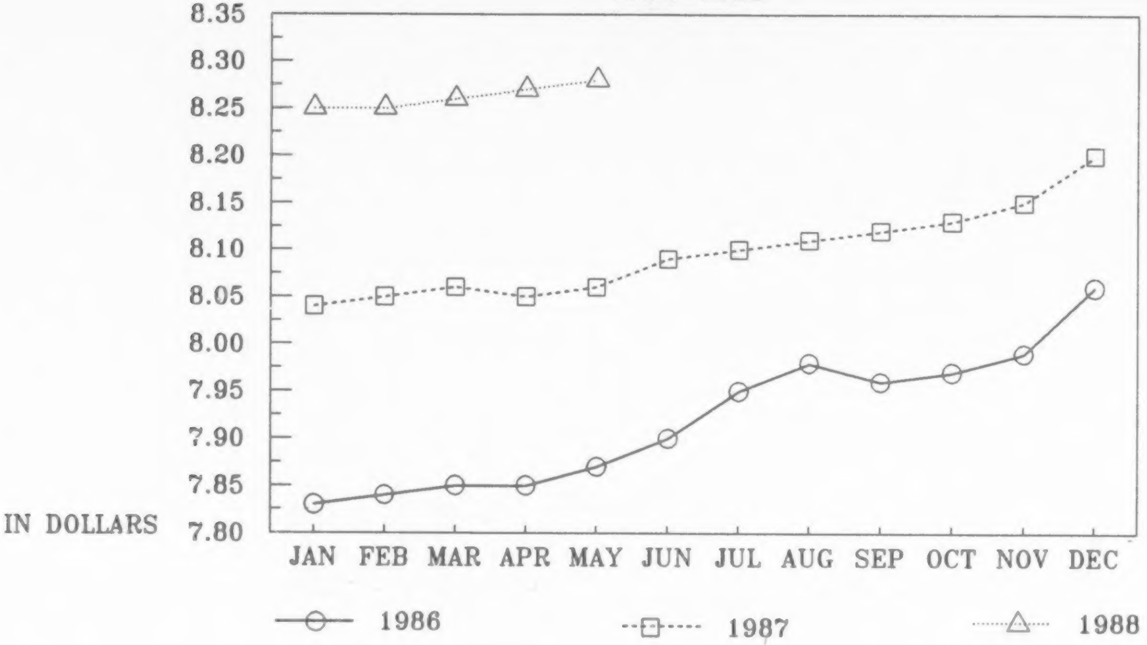


TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.2	372.60	370.96	376.55	40.9	40.9	41.7	9.11	9.07	9.03
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.7	369.73	367.16	365.94	42.4	42.3	42.8	8.72	8.68	8.55
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.8	377.51	375.96	393.60	38.6	38.6	40.0	9.78	9.74	9.84

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	20.2	342.79	343.62	319.90	41.3	41.4	40.7	8.30	8.30	7.86
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.7	328.34	320.31	296.30	41.3	40.7	40.7	7.95	7.87	7.28
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	327.16	311.54	302.94	39.8	38.7	40.5	8.22	8.05	7.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	339.42	338.12	325.60	40.6	40.3	40.7	8.36	8.39	8.00
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.5	355.14	364.56	342.69	41.2	42.0	40.7	8.62	8.68	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	315.12	320.54	301.60	41.3	41.9	41.6	7.63	7.65	7.25
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	196.40	194.74	184.50	40.0	39.5	37.5	4.91	4.93	4.92

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	76.2	76.0	75.4	341.55	339.89	330.76	41.4	41.4	41.5	8.25	8.21	7.97
Durable Goods	22.8	22.6	22.2	369.80	371.08	348.53	43.0	43.7	42.4	8.60	8.57	8.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	414.47	418.60	371.07	45.1	45.5	43.4	9.19	9.20	8.55
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.4	53.2	330.07	326.83	323.05	40.8	40.6	41.1	8.09	8.05	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.8	28.3	317.05	318.20	312.91	40.7	40.9	41.5	7.79	7.78	7.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.4	313.24	317.20	312.58	39.5	40.0	40.7	7.93	7.93	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.2	333.85	339.15	324.52	42.1	42.5	42.2	7.93	7.98	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	234.23	228.82	250.18	33.8	33.6	36.9	6.93	6.81	6.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	309.33	303.47	304.98	42.2	41.8	42.3	7.33	7.26	7.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	193.57	186.00	196.22	36.8	35.7	38.4	5.26	5.21	5.11
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	153.34	149.07	153.58	33.7	33.2	35.8	4.55	4.49	4.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	439.63	442.12	423.53	42.6	42.8	42.1	10.32	10.33	10.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)

MAY, 1988

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
Abbeville	6,970	6,870	6,520	3,530	3,550	3,460	3,440	3,320	3,060
Aiken	45,800	46,200	45,700	17,200	17,600	17,500	28,600	28,600	28,200
Allendale	3,210	3,160	3,030	1,240	1,220	1,200	1,970	1,940	1,830
Anderson	51,500	51,300	50,400	19,500	19,500	19,300	32,000	31,800	31,100
Bamberg	4,460	4,410	4,150	1,500	1,510	1,420	2,960	2,900	2,730
Barnwell	7,320	7,260	7,140	3,190	3,220	3,180	4,130	4,040	3,960
Beaufort	31,820	31,570	31,380	1,030	1,000	1,020	30,790	30,570	30,360
Berkeley	24,900	24,900	23,700	6,000	6,000	5,700	18,900	18,900	18,000
Calhoun	4,210	4,140	3,930	2,180	2,160	2,270	2,030	1,980	1,660
Charleston	150,500	149,200	147,700	9,500	9,500	9,400	141,000	139,700	138,300
Cherokee	17,980	17,760	17,360	8,560	8,680	8,560	9,420	9,080	8,800
Chester	12,230	12,100	11,600	5,490	5,510	5,580	6,740	6,590	6,020
Chesterfield	14,110	14,050	13,160	7,560	7,650	7,450	6,550	6,400	5,710
Clarendon	7,020	6,950	6,340	1,360	1,420	1,480	5,660	5,530	4,860
Colleton	10,360	10,250	9,320	2,370	2,370	2,230	7,990	7,880	7,090
Darlington	21,450	21,210	19,780	7,180	7,190	7,090	14,270	14,020	12,690
Dillon	9,820	9,610	9,360	3,600	3,550	3,600	6,220	6,060	5,760
Dorchester	18,000	17,800	17,400	4,700	4,700	4,400	13,300	13,100	13,000
Edgefield	4,970	4,890	4,520	1,990	1,970	2,060	2,980	2,920	2,460
Fairfield	6,460	6,480	6,170	2,300	2,280	2,210	4,160	4,200	3,960
Florence	50,500	50,200	49,700	13,000	12,900	13,100	37,500	37,300	36,600
Georgetown	17,070	16,840	15,840	4,600	4,620	4,380	12,470	12,220	11,460
Greenville	181,600	181,200	178,000	51,800	51,600	51,100	129,800	129,600	126,900
Greenwood	29,630	29,500	28,100	11,590	11,750	11,710	18,040	17,750	16,390
Hampton	5,480	5,400	5,010	1,660	1,650	1,640	3,820	3,750	3,370
Horry	59,180	58,120	59,970	5,440	5,510	5,430	53,740	52,610	54,540
Jasper	3,860	3,820	3,500	350	360	240	3,510	3,460	3,260
Kershaw	16,610	16,440	14,950	6,730	6,760	6,390	9,880	9,680	8,560
Lancaster	18,200	17,970	17,560	8,200	8,200	8,220	10,000	9,770	9,340
Laurens	18,390	18,180	17,720	7,730	7,710	7,660	10,660	10,470	10,060
Lee	3,440	3,370	3,150	1,040	1,020	1,030	2,400	2,350	2,120
Lexington	54,100	53,800	52,600	14,500	14,400	14,000	39,600	39,400	38,600
McCormick	2,060	2,020	1,830	790	770	750	1,270	1,250	1,080
Marion	11,810	11,650	11,410	5,250	5,270	5,190	6,560	6,380	6,220
Marlboro	9,420	9,310	8,530	4,450	4,450	4,280	4,970	4,860	4,250
Newberry	12,440	12,280	11,150	5,260	5,310	4,960	7,180	6,970	6,190
Oconee	24,060	23,840	22,460	9,970	10,030	9,740	14,090	13,810	12,720
Orangeburg	30,060	29,650	28,680	9,310	9,270	9,280	20,750	20,380	19,400
Pickens	33,900	33,900	33,500	12,100	12,000	11,800	21,800	21,900	21,700
Richland	181,900	180,400	173,500	15,600	15,500	14,900	166,300	164,900	158,600
Saluda	3,650	3,620	3,250	1,370	1,390	1,330	2,280	2,230	1,920
Spartanburg	100,600	100,200	98,200	37,700	37,500	37,200	62,900	62,700	61,000
Sumter	32,180	32,140	31,180	8,970	8,940	8,780	23,210	23,200	22,400
Union	10,650	10,640	10,510	5,900	5,890	5,730	4,750	4,750	4,780
Williamsburg	10,750	10,780	10,430	4,400	4,400	4,230	6,350	6,380	6,200
York	46,700	46,700	45,900	13,500	13,400	13,000	33,200	33,300	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MAY, 1988

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
ABBEVILLE____	10,880	10,690	10,580	690	650	820	6.4	6.1	7.8
AIKEN________	60,880	59,960	59,620	4,150	3,740	3,200	6.8	6.2	5.4
ALLENDALE____	4,820	4,680	4,920	300	280	550	6.2	6.0	11.1
ANDERSON ____	67,910	66,660	67,470	3,310	2,840	3,930	4.9	4.3	5.8
BAMBERG______	6,680	6,530	6,670	460	440	750	6.9	6.7	11.2
BARNWELL_____	8,670	8,580	9,170	540	550	1,030	6.2	6.4	11.2
BEAUFORT_____	34,840	34,450	35,740	990	990	1,270	2.8	2.9	3.6
BERKELEY_____	53,370	52,430	52,070	2,050	1,930	2,330	3.8	3.7	4.5
CALHOUN______	5,440	5,270	5,180	300	290	340	5.6	5.5	6.5
CHARLESTON___	140,060	137,650	136,380	5,850	5,580	6,320	4.2	4.1	4.6
CHEROKEE_____	22,970	22,660	23,040	1,060	1,000	1,250	4.6	4.4	5.4
CHESTER______	14,090	13,990	14,050	820	840	1,070	5.8	6.0	7.6
CHESTERFIELD_	20,810	20,580	20,220	930	850	1,090	4.5	4.1	5.4
CLARENDON____	12,540	12,230	11,940	830	740	1,070	6.6	6.1	8.9
COLLETON_____	19,460	19,160	18,060	940	900	1,280	4.8	4.7	7.1
DARLINGTON___	28,630	28,170	27,700	1,690	1,660	2,160	5.9	5.9	7.8
DILLON_______	15,230	14,960	15,150	1,020	1,170	1,300	6.7	7.8	8.6
DORCHESTER___	35,570	35,010	34,610	1,260	1,250	1,370	3.5	3.6	3.9
EDGEFIELD____	7,810	7,570	7,340	370	320	350	4.7	4.2	4.7
FAIRFIELD____	8,660	8,690	8,710	580	590	720	6.7	6.7	8.3
FLORENCE_____	55,740	54,760	55,280	3,050	2,870	3,810	5.5	5.2	6.9
GEORGETOWN___	22,140	21,990	21,500	1,440	1,540	1,740	6.5	7.0	8.1
GREENVILLE___	169,550	167,110	167,590	5,710	5,440	7,190	3.4	3.3	4.3
GREENWOOD____	29,760	29,640	29,160	1,790	1,720	1,870	6.0	5.8	6.4
HAMPTON______	7,400	7,250	7,080	430	420	550	5.8	5.7	7.8
HORRY________	67,710	66,580	70,830	3,390	3,580	3,940	5.0	5.4	5.6
JASPER_______	6,830	6,760	6,510	270	270	380	3.9	4.0	5.8
KERSHAW______	19,550	19,310	18,540	980	920	1,340	5.0	4.8	7.2
LANCASTER____	24,900	24,630	25,240	1,340	1,300	1,890	5.4	5.3	7.5
LAURENS______	22,260	22,050	22,500	1,170	1,160	1,640	5.2	5.3	7.3
LEE__________	8,300	8,010	8,100	380	340	520	4.5	4.3	6.4
LEXINGTON____	97,560	96,060	93,070	2,590	2,610	2,840	2.7	2.7	3.1
McCORMICK____	2,860	2,800	2,750	240	230	320	8.3	8.3	11.4
MARION_______	14,850	14,760	14,540	1,720	1,860	1,560	11.6	12.6	10.7
MARLBORO_____	13,230	13,080	12,110	1,250	1,270	940	9.4	9.7	7.7
NEWBERRY_____	16,050	15,830	15,050	670	660	960	4.2	4.2	6.3
OCONEE_______	29,060	28,750	28,370	1,350	1,210	1,820	4.7	4.2	6.4
ORANGEBURG___	40,180	39,550	39,780	2,760	2,770	3,200	6.9	7.0	8.1
PICKENS______	47,830	47,530	46,930	2,220	2,520	2,280	4.6	5.3	4.8
RICHLAND_____	141,480	139,170	135,210	5,330	5,200	5,860	3.8	3.7	4.3
SALUDA_______	8,100	7,970	7,530	320	320	330	3.9	4.1	4.3
SPARTANBURG__	110,660	108,920	110,770	3,360	3,050	5,730	3.0	2.8	5.2
SUMTER_______	36,610	36,060	35,670	2,170	2,070	2,590	5.9	5.7	7.3
UNION________	14,270	14,150	14,310	740	730	1,020	5.2	5.1	7.1
WILLIAMSBURG_	16,840	16,540	16,270	1,160	1,130	1,170	6.9	6.8	7.2
YORK_________	70,410	69,440	68,820	3,040	3,070	4,380	4.3	4.4	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
ANDERSON	13,090	12,820	13,040	12,260	12,110	12,050	830	710	990	6.3	5.5	7.6
CHARLESTON	37,480	36,840	36,490	35,950	35,380	34,840	1,530	1,460	1,650	4.1	4.0	4.5
COLUMBIA	46,220	45,460	44,220	44,140	43,430	41,940	2,080	2,030	2,290	4.5	4.5	5.2
FLORENCE	15,360	15,090	15,220	14,570	14,350	14,230	790	750	990	5.2	4.9	6.5
GREENVILLE	32,880	32,400	32,570	31,560	31,140	30,890	1,330	1,270	1,670	4.0	3.9	5.1
MYRTLE BEACH	12,280	12,060	12,820	11,850	11,610	12,320	430	450	500	3.5	3.8	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,380	21,990	21,850	20,960	20,630	20,320	1,420	1,360	1,530	6.3	6.2	7.0
ROCK HILL	22,410	22,110	21,990	21,260	20,950	20,340	1,150	1,160	1,660	5.1	5.2	7.5
SPARTANBURG	22,540	22,180	22,670	21,720	21,430	21,260	830	750	1,410	3.7	3.4	6.2
SUMTER	11,110	10,940	10,820	10,430	10,290	10,020	680	640	810	6.1	5.9	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor.

8/12/88 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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June, 1988

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AT NEW HIGH

PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH BOOSTS NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina rose 3,700 to 1,452,400 in June as widespread growth throughout the private sector offset seasonal losses in public employment. Five of seven major industries reached all-time highs as the nonagricultural job count registered a record level for the fourth consecutive month. Overall, payroll listings were 46,200 higher than one year ago.

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANSION CONTINUES

The private workforce increased 11,200 to 1,196,100 during the month, as the record-setting trade and service industries continued to fuel the expansion. Trade, at 334,000, advanced 3,900 to lead all divisions. Retail trade accounted for 3,300 new jobs, while the wholesale division added 600 workers. Within retail, eating and drinking places contributed the majority of new positions. Seasonal gains pushed the service job count up 2,200 to an all-time high of 260,400. Hotels and other lodging places began to reap the benefits of the summer season as

(Continued on page 3)

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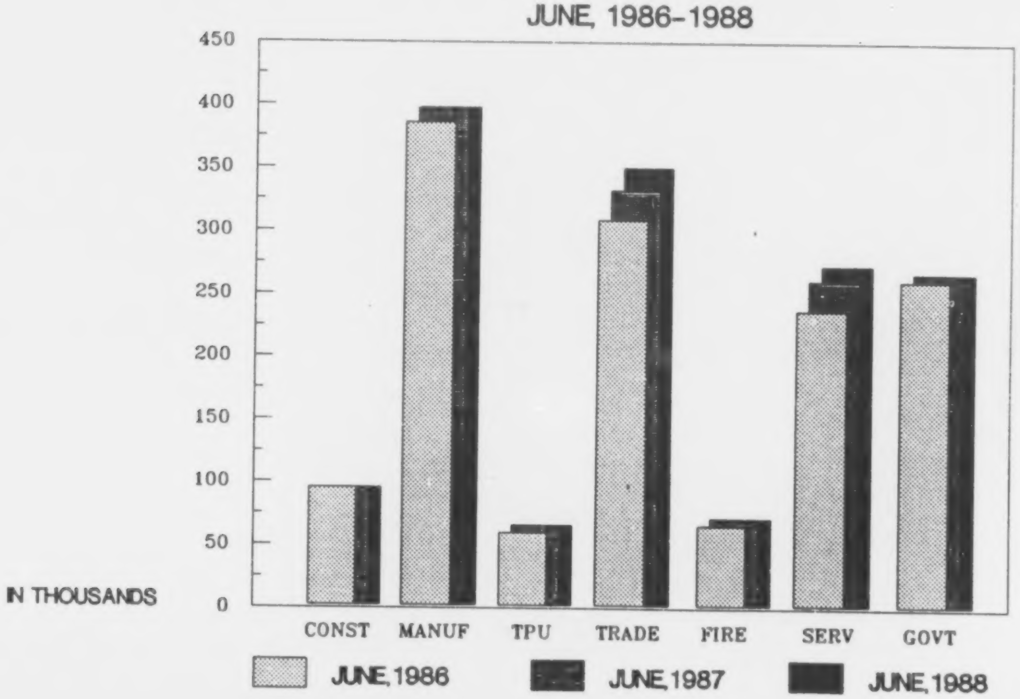
(Continued from front page)

employers added 1,100 workers to the ranks. Large gains were also seen in membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services, while heavy cutbacks dropped educational services 2,700. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced considerable growth as manufacturing rose 1,700 to 379,500. June's level, while not a record, was the highest figure since September, 1984. Durables (+900) were led by a 400 expansion in machinery, except electrical, while soft goods (+800) were pushed by an increase of 300 in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Favorable weather conditions provided the impetus for a 1,500 gain in construction. Special trade contractors (+1,100) accounted for practically all of the upturn which placed construction at an all-time high of 91,800. Real estate and banking combined to give finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,400) its largest monthly increase since April, 1986. Transportation and public utilities rose 400 to 61,000. These latter two industries produced the final record figures for the month.

SEASONAL LOSSES REDUCE PUBLIC COUNT

Public sector employment fell sharply in June as educational institutions began closing for the summer. Losing 7,500 jobs left government employment at 256,300. State education (-4,500) pulled total state government down 4,100, while a 4,400 loss in local schools dropped the local government job count 3,100. Other local government and other state government rose 1,300 and 400, respectively, while the federal workforce lost 300 positions. Overall, the public sector was 3,700 higher than one year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY



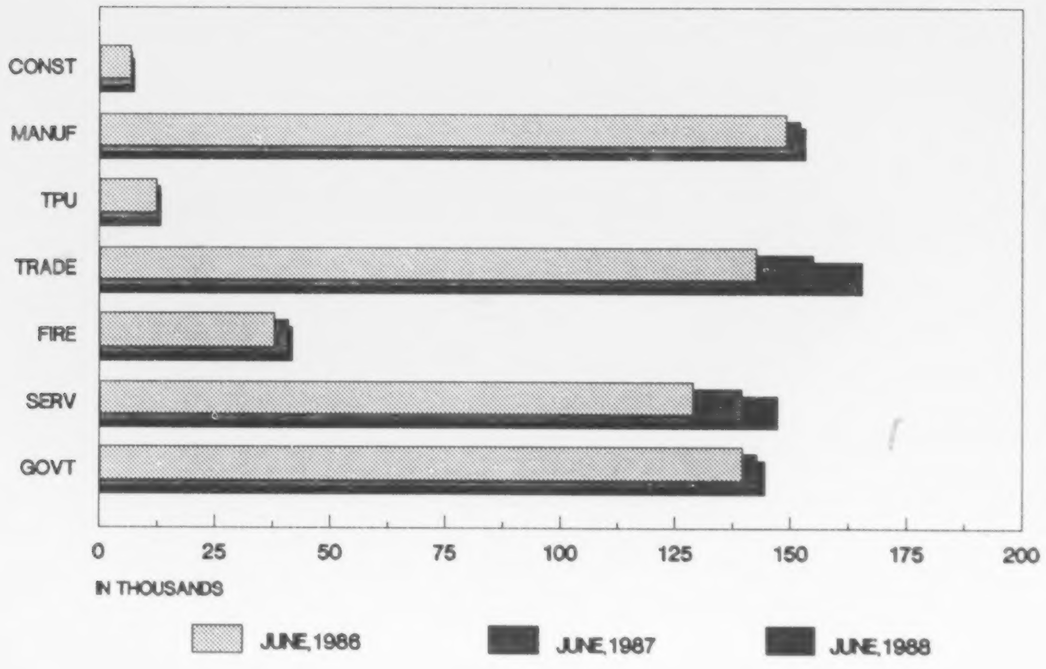
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose slightly in June to 673,900, up 600 from the previous month.

The seasonal reduction in school personnel at the end of the semester caused female employment in the public sector to fall 4,500 over the month. Educational job counts in local and state government dropped 3,300 and 2,000, respectively. Overall, the total local and state government workforce recorded losses of 2,600 and 1,800 each during the month. Some positive movements were experienced in other local (+700) and state (+200) government. Federal government employment declined 100.

In the private sector, female employment rose to 529,400. Expansion was registered in all major industry divisions. Seasonal activity within trade (+1,900) and services (+1,200) accounted for 60% of the growth. Retail trade (+1,800) again fueled the expansion in the trade industry with wholesale trade adding 100 workers. In services, hotels and other lodging places (+700) and health services (+400) led the way, and hospitals added 200 workers. Manufacturing also was a big gainer, adding 1,200 female employees. Nondurable goods (+1,000) recorded 83% of the manufacturing growth, and durable goods added 200. Positive gains were also registered in finance, insurance, and real estate (+400); construction (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+200). Compared to the year-ago level of 651,200, female employment in South Carolina was up 22,700.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, JUNE,1986-1988



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.6% to 4.7% in June. This rate represented 78,200 jobless individuals, an increase of 1,400 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.3% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,674,900	1,671,700	1,662,000	1,644,600	1,658,800	1,631,700
Total Employment	1,596,700	1,594,900	1,567,500	1,569,100	1,579,600	1,539,900
Total Unemployment	78,200	76,800	94,500	75,500	79,200	91,800
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.6	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.6

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,300	229,000	225,950	238,760	237,850	231,630
Total Employment	221,660	219,840	214,920	230,890	229,950	222,080
Total Unemployment	9,640	9,160	11,030	7,860	7,900	9,560
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	4.9	3.3	3.3	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	329,680	327,740	329,160
Total Employment	318,010	316,460	314,390
Total Unemployment	11,670	11,290	14,770
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	4.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,028	120,775	121,153	121,472	120,978	119,608
Total Employment	116,209	114,222	113,498	115,018	114,195	112,300
Total Unemployment	6,819	6,553	7,655	6,455	6,783	7,308
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.6	6.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to notable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonfarm employment rose 800 to a record level of 194,500 in June. The private sector experienced a significant rise of 1,300 jobs. The largest employment increase occurred in construction (+400), the result of favorable weather and new business contracts. Responding to widespread growth, manufacturing advanced 300. Also, finance, insurance, and real estate added 300 workers to its ranks. As a result of tourist-related activities, trade picked up 200 positions, a jump which stemmed entirely from the retail division. Positive movement was also seen in services (+100). In the public sector, government reported a moderate loss of 500 workers over the month. Local government was down 300 and state government decreased 200, due primarily to the closing of schools for summer vacation. Federal government remained unchanged at 20,000 from one month earlier.

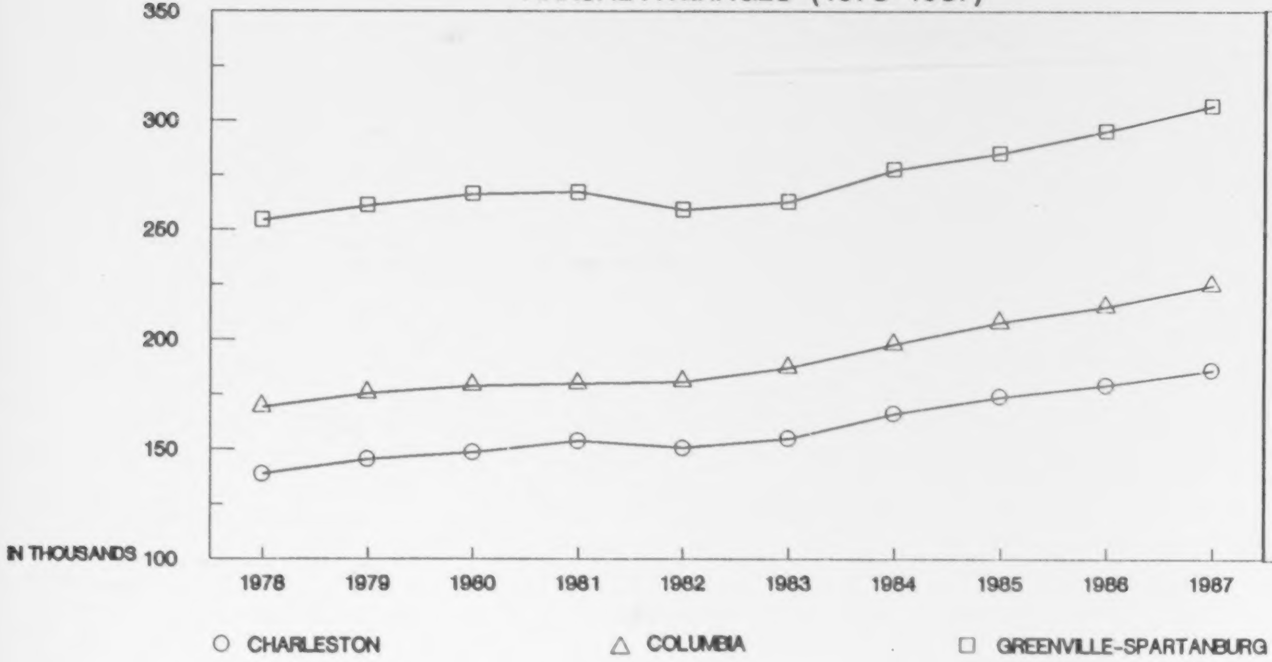
COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Employment in the Columbia area experienced a loss of 100 to 234,600 during June. The public sector was primarily responsible for the downturn. Within the public sector, government dropped 1,400 workers from the payrolls. As a result of reductions in educational institutions, state and local government decreased 1,000 and 500, respectively. However, federal government picked up 100 jobs. Overall, seasonal influences resulted in an addition of 1,300 positions in the private sector. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+400) recorded the largest advance in employment. Positive movement was also observed in construction (+300), manufacturing (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+300). Holding steady at 51,600 and 44,600 were trade and services, respectively.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The private sector fueled an increase of 1,100 in total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during June, pushing employment to a new record level of 317,100. Private employers added 1,400 workers to payrolls during the month while the public sector lost 300 positions. Construction and services added 500 and 300 jobs, respectively, with manufacturing and trade each adding 200. Within manufacturing, both durable and nondurable goods increased 100. The gain in trade was attributed solely to the retail division's continued expansion, which pushed total trade employment to a record high of 73,100. Positive movement was also recorded in transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). The public sector declined 300 to 39,300 because of seasonal drops in local government. Local government (-300) was responsible for the entire decline in public employment, while state government experienced a slight gain of 100 positions. Federal government remained unchanged for the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area was 6,500 above the year-ago level of 310,600.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT


ANNUAL AVERAGES (1978-1987)

EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

	CHAS	COLA	GR-SP
1978	138.7	169.3	254.5
1979	145.4	175.6	261.2
1980	148.6	179.2	266.4
1981	153.8	180.0	267.1
1982	150.6	181.0	259.2
1983	154.9	187.4	262.9
1984	166.3	198.2	277.7
1985	174.1	208.0	285.2
1986	179.3	215.3	295.4
1987	186.3	225.0	307.0

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.3% in June . . . down from 5.6% the previous month. A greater-than-normal surge in job growth pulled the rate to its lowest level since May, 1974, when it stood at 5.1%. Nonfarm payrolls increased for the 24th consecutive month, rising 346,000. Service-producing industries continued their upward march, adding 241,000 jobs to payroll listings. Services led the way, advancing 158,000. Other areas of notable strength included retail trade (+76,000), wholesale trade (+26,000), and transportation and public utilities (+23,000). The goods-producing sector was 105,000 higher than May, with construction (+56,000) and manufacturing (+45,000) accounting for practically all the growth. Government was the only major industry registering a loss, declining 57,000 as educational institutions began their summer vacation. The index of diffusion, which represents the percent of industries with employment rising, increased from 57.6 to 65.4. This figure is the highest since December, 1987, when a 68.4 was recorded.

Strength in single-family homes pushed housing starts up 5.1% in June . . . the largest increase since January, when building rose 9.9%. This advance, while a pleasant change from May's 12.6% drop, is likely to precede rough times for the construction industry, where rising interest rates are expected to curtail building for the rest of the year. Single-family homes surged 10.2% to an annual rate of 1.1 million units, while apartment construction fell 8.2% to 356,000 per year. Starts were strongest in the Northeast, climbing 17.6%, while gains of 7.9% and 2.9% were recorded in the West and South, respectively. The Midwest, down 3.7%, was the only region to experience a decline in housing starts. Building permits, usually a good indication of future activity, were 3.7% higher than May.

Retail sales were 0.5% higher in June . . . This advance was driven by a resurgence at auto showrooms. Car dealers, reeling from back-to-back months of plunging sales, responded with a 1.2% gain. Excluding the automobile industry, which is considered very erratic, sales grew 0.3%. Both nondurables and durables shared in this growth, rising 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Within nondurables, sales at gasoline stations and department stores were up, while sales at grocery stores declined. The hard-good sector registered negative movement in furniture, hardware, and building materials.

Americans worked longer weeks during June . . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm personnel rose to 34.8, an increase of 0.1 hour. The manufacturing workweek, at 41.0, held steady, as did factory overtime, which remained at 3.9 hours. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers was unchanged at $9.27, while factory wages advanced $0.02 to $10.16. Average weekly earnings for nonfarm employees increased from $321.67 to $322.60, while factory workers earned $417.58, up $2.85.

The Consumer Price Index rose a mild 0.3% in June . . . despite surging food costs. For the first half of 1988, prices grew at an annual rate of 4.4%, which is in line with what many economists believe inflation will do. The dry weather much of the nation has been experiencing began to take its toll at supermarkets in June, pushing food prices up 0.6%. Partially offsetting this gain, however, were apparel and energy, which declined 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively. If the volatile food and energy categories are excluded, consumer prices advanced 0.4%. Other areas of interest include medical care, which jumped 0.4%, and housing, which was up 0.3%.

Producer prices rose a moderate 0.4% in June . . . for the time being relieving any fear of a surge in inflation. Falling energy prices partly offset a 1.1% jump in the cost of food. Excluding these two categories, which tend to swing widely from month to month, prices advanced 0.3%. Other items posting significant gains included crude goods (+1.3%) and intermediate goods (+0.9%).

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities increased 0.4% from May . . . the ninth month in a row it has risen. Utility production led the way, jumping 2.6% as the extreme heat forced many people to run the air conditioning at peak. Mining output increased 0.6% after a 1.4% drop in May. Production at factories was 0.2% higher in June, with durables rising 0.3% and nondurables advancing 0.1%. Other areas of interest include business equipment (+0.5%), defense and space (+0.4%), and consumer goods (+0.1%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Scattered showers across the state eased a little of the drought conditions for most crops during June. However, additional rainfall will be needed for continued growth and late planting.

Field Crops . . . Several counties reported soybean planting was almost complete. Ratings indicated 2% very poor, 5% poor, 66% fair, and 27% good. The cotton crop continued to struggle, with squaring lagging considerably behind schedule. Ratings showed 2% very poor, 3% poor, 76% fair, and 19% good. Corn showed signs of improvement after very high temperatures and dry soils earlier in the month, but was rated in fair condition. The acreage in the pollination stage of development was losing yield potential each day without rain. The tobacco crop was holding up well and topping was very active. Conditions remained fair to good. Late sorghum planting continued in areas receiving rainfall, and was reported in fair condition.

Fruits and Vegetables . . . Peach harvest continued across the state with quality of most peaches being excellent. The crop was in need of additional moisture to help in fruit sizing. Blueberry harvest continued in Charleston and Pickens counties. Active tomato harvest began in the coastal counties, with good early yields reported. The pickle cucumber acreage in the Pee Dee was under stress and yields have been lower than expected. Statewide, watermelon harvest was increasing, with good quality melons moving to market. Condition was rated as fair. Cantaloup harvest was also underway and was rated fair to good.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended July 3, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Soybeans	Planted	92
Sorghum	Planted	77
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	81
Tobacco	Topped	63
Cotton	Squaring	43
Corn	Silked	72
Cantaloup	Harvested	33
Peaches	Harvested	35
Watermelons	Harvested	31

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

South Carolina's hourly payroll for manufacturing production workers rose $0.02 to $8.30 in June. Increases of $0.03 and $0.01 were seen in durable goods and nondurable goods, respectively. Durables, at $8.48, experienced its largest payroll addition in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.09). Positive movement was also witnessed in electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.06); machinery, except electrical (+$0.05); and fabricated metal products (+$0.03). The only industry group to record a decline was furniture and fixtures (-$0.04). Showing no change over the month were lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Nondurables, at $8.20, reported payroll gains in paper and allied products (+$0.11), chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), and textile mill products (+$0.03). Registering negative movement was food and kindred products (-$0.06). Apparel and other textile products, and printing and publishing remained unchanged from the previous month. Overall, premiums paid for piece work and overtime hours contributed to the month's upturn in hourly earnings.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers increased $0.02 to $10.16. Nondurable goods advanced $0.03, accompanied by a $0.02 rise in durable goods.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
June, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.30	$ 8.28	$ 8.09	$ 9.16	$ 9.11	$ 9.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$343.62	$341.14	$338.97	$375.56	$372.60	$381.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.20	$290.33	$298.65	$318.27	$317.11	$335.68

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.34	$ 8.30	$ 7.88	$ 8.24	$ 8.23	$ 7.98
Average Weekly Earnings	$344.44	$341.96	$327.02	$341.14	$339.08	$335.16
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.90	$291.03	$288.12	$289.10	$288.58	$295.30

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.16	$ 10.14	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$417.58	$414.73	$405.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.88	$352.96	$357.41

CONTRACT COMPLETIONS KINDLE UPTURN IN OVERTIME

The number of premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers moved upward 0.2 in June. Employers in durable and nondurable goods saw a need to increase both production employment and overtime as the demand for products became greater. The soft-good division experienced a 0.3 hour gain, while durables rose 0.1 hour. When compared with the year-ago level, overtime hours decreased 0.2 to 4.1 hours.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	3.9	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.7
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.6	4.2

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN JUNE

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek experienced a rise of 0.2 hour to 41.4 during June. The durable-good sector climbed 0.3 hour to 42.4. Within durables, positive movement was seen in all major industry groups. Instruments and related products (+0.9) recorded the largest hourly upturn. Notable increases were also observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.6); lumber and wood products (+0.5); and furniture and fixtures (+0.4). Fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment gained 0.3 hour each. The nondurable-good sector, at 40.9, advanced 0.2 hour. Within nondurables, hourly increases were reported in apparel and other textile products (+0.7), printing and publishing (+0.5), and food and kindred products (+0.2). Negative movement was registered in chemicals and allied products (-0.2). Textile mill products, and paper and allied products held steady from the previous month. Resulting from more overtime hours for piece work, average weekly hours picked up over the month.

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers gained 0.2 hour to 41.1, along with a 0.2 hour hike in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES IN JUNE

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 1.0 point to 111.1 in June. Production employment (+1,200) and average weekly hours (+0.2) spurred the increase, following a three-month decline. Apparel (+3.2) recorded the sharpest increase in output per hour reflecting a 0.7 hike in average weekly hours. Durable (+1.4) and nondurable (+1.0) goods also registered sharp increases during the month. These increases were attributed to upturns in average weekly hours. The textile productivity index held steady from the previous month. June's productivity index was 0.4 point lower than the year-ago level of 111.5.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
June, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	111.1	110.1	111.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.2	152.8	152.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	97.0	96.0	97.9
Textile Productivity Index	68.3	68.3	71.3
Apparel Productivity Index	102.9	99.7	101.0

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
June, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to June, 1988 from-	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	May 1988	June 1987
All items	118.0	117.5	113.5	+0.4	+4.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Manager, Marketing Services	63	Manuf. Eng. Analyst	36	15	X		$30,000	X		Florence
Pipefitter	99	Pipefitter Foreman	96	12	X		$16,640	X		Gaffney
Rodbuster	14	Groundskeeper	02	12	X		$19,500	X		Georgetown
Administrative Clerk	66	Home Economist	18	16	X		$20,000		X	Greenwood
Carpenter	11	Pipelayer	03	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Hampton
Forklift Operator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Kingstree
Teacher, Secondary School	03	Mgmt. Trainee	01	16	X		$20,000	X		Liberty
Drafter, Mechanical	99	Drafter, Civil	07	14	X		$18,720		X	Rock Hill
Electrical Engineer Technician	99	Electrical Specialist	61	14	X		$30,000	X		Seneca
Lab Tester	15	Forklift Operator	36	12	X		$11,960		X	Spartanburg
Chemical Engineer	59	Dir., Environmental	99	17	X		$30,000	X		Sumter
Public Accountant	99	Tax Accountant	99	16	X		$21,000	X		Sumter
Social Worker	84	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Beaufort

*There are currently more than 94,722 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Retail Trade	275.4	272.1	259.3	+ 3.3	+ 16.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.3	12.1	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.3	6.1	6.3	+ 0.2	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	32.4	32.5	31.0	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.3	19.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Food Stores	45.6	45.2	44.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	42.1	41.9	41.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.7	66.3	65.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
Banking	14.7	14.4	14.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.5	14.2	14.6	+ 0.3	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.6	15.5	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	260.4	258.2	246.3	+ 2.2	+ 14.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.4	25.3	25.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	50.7	50.1	49.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Hospitals	17.0	16.7	16.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Educational Services	19.0	21.7	19.3	- 2.7	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.3	11.9	11.2	- 1.6	- 0.9
Total Government	256.3	263.8	252.6	- 7.5	+ 3.7
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.1	38.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
Total State Government	83.8	87.9	79.7	- 4.1	+ 4.1
State Education	32.3	36.8	29.8	- 4.5	+ 2.5
Other State Government	51.5	51.1	49.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	134.7	137.8	134.4	- 3.1	+ 0.3
Local Education	74.5	78.9	75.8	- 4.4	- 1.3
Other Local Government	60.2	58.9	58.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1452.4	1448.7	1406.2	+ 3.7	+ 46.2
Total Private	1196.1	1184.9	1153.6	+ 11.2	+ 42.5
Mining	1.7	1.6	1.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Construction	91.8	90.3	88.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.3	14.0	13.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	5.1	4.9	4.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.2	9.1	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	43.6	43.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	8.5	8.3	8.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	379.5	377.8	376.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	128.5	127.6	126.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	250.2	249.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.0	60.6	58.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	18.7	18.5	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.6	9.5	9.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.0	330.1	316.4	+ 3.9	+ 17.6
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.0	57.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.8	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.4	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	25.2	25.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.1	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	106.5	107.7	0.0	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.7	27.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.5	30.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.4	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.9	6.1	7.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.1	9.0	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.0	44.8	44.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.8	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.2	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.1	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.2	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	10.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.8	4.6	4.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.7	0.0	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.7	22.4	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.1	10.8	10.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Manufacturing	379.5	377.8	376.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	128.5	127.6	126.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.8	16.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.5	5.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.4	0.0	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.8	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.4	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.9	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.7	32.3	30.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.0	21.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.5	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Appliances	2.1	2.2	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.7	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.5	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.1	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	251.0	250.2	249.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	60.5	58.4	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	18.4	18.5	17.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Communication	12.6	12.7	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.4	15.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.7	326.9	309.5	- 0.2	+17.2
Wholesale Trade	58.0	58.0	56.5	0.0	+ 1.5
Retail Trade	268.7	268.9	253.0	- 0.2	+15.7
General Merchandise Stores	32.7	32.8	31.3	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	44.8	44.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.3	65.9	64.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	255.4	253.4	241.5	+ 2.0	+13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.4	22.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	20.9	21.1	21.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Government	258.2	256.7	254.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Total Federal Government	37.2	38.0	37.9	- 0.8	- 0.7
Total State Government	86.9	87.1	82.6	- 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	134.1	131.6	133.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From: May 1988	Net Change From: June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1435.3	1432.7	1389.7	+ 2.6	+ 45.6
Total Private	1177.1	1176.0	1135.4	+ 1.1	+ 41.7
Construction	89.3	89.4	86.1	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Manufacturing	377.3	378.3	373.9	- 1.0	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	127.2	127.4	124.9	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.8	15.8	0.0	- 1.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.8	14.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	32.0	30.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.2	21.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	250.1	250.9	249.0	- 0.8	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	16.1	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	106.2	106.6	107.4	- 0.4	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.7	27.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.9	30.7	30.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.8	15.7	- 0.3	- 1.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.9	10.3	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	44.9	44.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.3	14.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.3	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.2	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.9	10.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	32.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.7	0.0	- 0.4

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TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	317.1	316.0	310.6	234.6	234.7	227.6
Construction	22.9	22.4	22.1	14.7	14.4	14.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.4	11.1	11.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.7	101.5	100.7	30.1	29.8	29.2
Durable Goods	31.6	31.5	30.8	15.0	14.9	14.8
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.9	3.3	3.3	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.1	70.0	69.9	15.1	14.9	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	33.4	33.3	32.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.5	9.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.6	2.3	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.7	4.7	5.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.7	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.4	7.7	3.1	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.1	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.3	9.1	- -	- -	- -
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.3	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.1	72.9	71.2	51.6	51.6	50.1
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	15.9	13.2	13.1	12.8
Retail Trade	56.9	56.7	55.3	38.4	38.5	37.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.0	11.9	19.3	18.9	18.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.2
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.2	6.1	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.8	1.8
Services	55.9	55.6	53.1	44.6	44.6	43.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.5	11.4
Health Services	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	8.1
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Total Government	39.3	39.6	40.1	63.3	64.7	61.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.5	8.4	8.1
Total State Government	13.5	13.4	12.4	35.1	36.1	34.5
Total Local Government	23.8	24.2	25.7	19.7	20.2	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.5	193.7	189.6	46.1	46.7	45.3
Construction	14.0	13.6	13.6	2.8	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing	20.6	20.3	19.7	13.4	13.5	13.1
Durable Goods	11.9	11.7	11.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.2	11.0	11.1	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.1	10.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.4	47.2	47.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	39.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.1	8.8	8.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Services	40.6	40.5	40.1	9.7	9.6	10.0
Total Government	52.6	53.1	49.9	5.9	6.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.3	14.5	13.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.3	18.6	17.6	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.5	50.5	50.3	50.5	49.5
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.5	14.6	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.9	8.4	8.5	8.4
Total Government	8.3	8.3	7.1	9.4	9.5	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1988

Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Net Change From May 1988	Net Change From June 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	673.9	673.3	651.2	0.6	22.7
Total Private	529.4	524.3	508.4	5.1	21.0
Construction	7.6	7.4	7.1	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	153.3	152.1	152.1	1.2	1.2
Durable Goods	40.0	39.8	39.1	0.2	0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.5	9.4	8.9	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.2	12.2	0.1	0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.3	112.3	113.0	1.0	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.3	5.6	0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.2	45.9	0.1	-0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.1	13.0	0.1	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.9	0.0	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.0	37.9	0.5	0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.6	8.6	0.1	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.8	13.1	0.0	-0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.2	13.2	0.2	0.2
Communication	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	165.6	163.7	155.0	1.9	10.6
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.6	14.1	0.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.9	0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.3
Retail Trade	150.9	149.1	140.9	1.8	10.0
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	24.7	23.6	0.1	1.2
Food Stores	21.3	21.2	20.9	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.8	41.4	41.0	0.4	0.8
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.5	0.1	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	147.3	146.1	139.6	1.2	7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.5	15.8	15.7	0.7	0.8
Health Services	42.1	41.7	40.9	0.4	1.2
Hospitals	14.1	13.9	13.8	0.2	0.3
Educational Services	11.5	13.1	11.6	-1.6	-0.1
Total Government	144.5	149.0	142.8	-4.5	1.7
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.5	11.7	-0.1	-0.3
Total State Government	46.3	48.1	44.2	-1.8	2.1
State Education	14.9	16.9	13.7	-2.0	1.2
Other State Government	31.4	31.2	30.5	0.2	0.9
Total Local Government	86.8	89.4	86.9	-2.6	-0.1
Local Education	56.7	60.0	57.6	-3.3	-0.9
Other Local Government	30.1	29.4	29.3	0.7	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1[illegible]	May 1988	June 1987
MANUFACTURING	295.4	294.2	293.0	343.62	341.14	338.97	41.4	41.2	41.9	8.30	8.28	8.09
DURABLE GOODS	98.6	98.4	96.7	359.55	355.74	352.67	42.4	42.1	42.8	8.48	8.45	8.24
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	13.1	312.50	308.73	302.74	41.5	41.0	41.7	7.53	7.53	7.26
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	289.22	288.05	281.88	41.2	40.8	40.5	7.02	7.06	6.96
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.6	8.5	421.80	412.16	415.80	44.4	43.8	45.0	9.50	9.41	9.24
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.1	11.6	345.24	341.50	331.70	41.1	40.8	40.5	8.40	8.37	8.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.2	21.9	384.56	380.62	375.22	43.7	43.5	44.3	8.80	8.75	8.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	382.73	377.54	360.60	44.4	43.9	44.3	8.62	8.60	8.14
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.6	332.31	327.44	325.71	41.8	41.5	42.3	7.95	7.89	7.70
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.8	343.01	335.86	349.54	43.2	42.3	43.1	7.94	7.94	8.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.8	195.8	196.3	335.38	333.33	331.61	40.9	40.7	41.4	8.20	8.19	8.01
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.4	10.8	302.88	303.81	282.03	40.6	40.4	39.5	7.46	7.52	7.14
Textile Mill Products	92.8	92.8	94.1	313.80	312.58	312.57	40.7	40.7	41.9	7.71	7.68	7.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.2	25.0	321.77	316.61	318.94	41.2	40.8	42.3	7.81	7.76	7.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.5	27.3	328.45	325.62	328.22	40.7	40.5	41.6	8.07	8.04	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	8.7	271.35	273.53	278.80	39.1	39.3	40.7	6.94	6.96	6.85
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	11.9	12.9	320.58	326.88	316.92	41.1	41.8	41.7	7.80	7.82	7.60
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	313.03	306.06	301.95	40.6	39.8	40.1	7.71	7.69	7.53
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.4	8.9	281.36	283.85	289.04	40.6	40.9	43.4	6.93	6.94	6.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.9	37.4	37.3	207.69	203.86	201.85	37.9	37.2	37.8	5.48	5.48	5.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	8.8	199.72	191.33	197.88	37.4	36.1	38.8	5.34	5.30	5.10
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	12.0	12.2	179.83	180.56	173.99	36.7	36.7	35.8	4.90	4.92	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.4	553.39	548.47	526.15	44.7	44.7	43.7	12.38	12.27	12.04
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.0	5.9	334.02	329.62	340.63	38.0	37.5	39.7	8.79	8.79	8.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.0	19.8	521.66	521.51	510.94	42.9	43.1	43.3	12.16	12.10	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.7	14.4	375.56	372.60	381.00	41.0	40.9	42.1	9.16	9.11	9.05
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.8	366.66	369.30	369.80	42.0	42.4	43.0	8.73	8.71	8.60
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.6	390.85	377.89	398.29	39.6	38.6	40.6	9.87	9.79	9.81

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	21.4	21.3	20.5	344.44	341.96	327.02	41.3	41.2	41.5	8.34	8.30	7.88
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.7	325.58	328.34	302.22	40.8	41.3	41.4	7.98	7.95	7.30
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	314.24	325.94	307.50	38.7	39.7	41.0	8.12	8.21	7.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	334.00	339.42	331.64	40.0	40.6	41.3	8.35	8.36	8.03
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.1	10.8	361.57	355.56	349.84	41.8	41.2	41.5	8.65	8.63	8.43
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	322.28	313.18	300.76	41.8	41.1	41.2	7.71	7.62	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	192.94	196.40	191.20	39.7	40.0	39.1	4.86	4.91	4.89

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
Industry	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
All Manufacturing	76.2	76.2	75.8	341.14	339.08	335.16	41.4	41.2	42.0	8.24	8.23	7.98
Durable Goods	22.8	22.8	22.2	372.81	365.50	352.21	43.3	42.5	42.9	8.61	8.60	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	419.98	413.55	381.36	45.6	45.0	44.5	9.21	9.19	8.57
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.4	53.6	328.86	327.24	328.22	40.7	40.6	41.6	8.08	8.06	7.89
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.8	28.6	316.68	317.05	314.84	40.6	40.7	41.7	7.80	7.79	7.55
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.4	313.63	313.24	314.11	39.5	39.5	40.9	7.94	7.93	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.3	334.70	333.48	330.07	42.1	42.0	42.7	7.95	7.94	7.73
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	239.02	234.23	253.57	34.0	33.8	37.4	7.03	6.93	6.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	309.54	309.33	311.71	42.0	42.2	42.7	7.37	7.33	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	194.99	193.57	202.67	37.0	36.8	38.9	5.27	5.26	5.21
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	154.58	153.34	156.80	33.9	33.7	35.8	4.56	4.55	4.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	435.87	439.63	422.26	42.4	42.6	42.1	10.28	10.32	10.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JUNE, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
Abbeville	7,030	6,940	6,560	3,570	3,520	3,530	3,460	3,420	3,030
Aiken	46,100	46,100	46,000	17,300	17,500	18,000	28,800	28,600	28,000
Allendale	3,240	3,200	2,930	1,250	1,240	1,220	1,990	1,960	1,710
Anderson	51,500	51,500	50,500	19,500	19,500	19,600	32,000	32,000	30,900
Bamberg	4,400	4,460	4,200	1,520	1,510	1,470	2,880	2,950	2,730
Barnwell	7,260	7,310	7,120	3,200	3,180	3,250	4,060	4,130	3,870
Beaufort	31,590	31,730	32,640	1,100	1,030	1,040	30,490	30,700	31,600
Berkeley	25,100	25,000	24,000	6,200	6,100	5,800	18,900	18,900	18,200
Calhoun	4,270	4,200	3,920	2,210	2,180	2,260	2,060	2,020	1,660
Charleston	151,100	150,600	148,200	9,700	9,500	9,400	141,400	141,100	138,800
Cherokee	18,140	17,940	17,210	8,580	8,570	8,640	9,560	9,370	8,570
Chester	12,380	12,200	11,660	5,530	5,490	5,680	6,850	6,710	5,980
Chesterfield	14,270	14,070	13,120	7,630	7,560	7,600	6,640	6,510	5,520
Clarendon	7,010	6,960	6,500	1,370	1,360	1,500	5,640	5,600	5,000
Colleton	10,350	10,330	9,500	2,370	2,360	2,290	7,980	7,970	7,210
Darlington	20,810	21,400	19,920	7,170	7,180	7,210	13,640	14,220	12,710
Dillon	9,950	9,790	8,960	3,650	3,600	3,750	6,300	6,190	5,210
Dorchester	18,300	18,100	17,400	4,700	4,700	4,500	13,600	13,400	12,900
Edgefield	5,000	4,950	4,530	1,970	1,980	2,040	3,030	2,970	2,490
Fairfield	6,650	6,540	6,220	2,340	2,300	2,280	4,310	4,240	3,940
Florence	50,300	50,500	49,500	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,500	36,400
Georgetown	17,260	17,030	16,070	4,570	4,600	4,380	12,690	12,430	11,690
Greenville	181,800	180,900	178,600	51,500	51,400	51,300	130,300	129,500	127,300
Greenwood	29,750	29,540	28,070	11,630	11,580	11,960	18,120	17,960	16,110
Hampton	5,380	5,480	5,070	1,690	1,680	1,650	3,690	3,800	3,420
Horry	61,200	59,350	59,670	5,540	5,430	5,270	55,660	53,920	54,400
Jasper	3,890	3,840	3,410	350	350	250	3,540	3,490	3,160
Kershaw	16,790	16,550	15,160	6,750	6,730	6,510	10,040	9,820	8,650
Lancaster	18,050	18,150	17,640	8,130	8,200	8,220	9,920	9,950	9,420
Laurens	18,130	18,340	17,910	7,770	7,730	7,780	10,360	10,610	10,130
Lee	3,220	3,430	3,120	1,050	1,040	1,070	2,170	2,390	2,050
Lexington	54,500	54,200	53,000	14,900	14,700	14,200	39,600	39,500	38,800
McCormick	1,990	2,050	1,870	810	790	770	1,180	1,260	1,100
Marion	12,020	11,750	11,450	5,260	5,230	5,250	6,760	6,520	6,200
Marlboro	9,430	9,400	8,530	4,460	4,450	4,330	4,970	4,950	4,200
Newberry	12,540	12,400	11,380	5,320	5,270	5,120	7,220	7,130	6,260
Oconee	24,390	24,050	22,930	10,100	10,030	9,880	14,290	14,020	13,050
Orangeburg	29,510	29,980	28,480	9,360	9,320	9,520	20,150	20,660	18,960
Pickens	33,800	33,800	33,400	12,100	12,100	11,900	21,700	21,700	21,500
Richland	180,100	180,500	174,600	15,200	15,100	15,000	164,900	165,400	159,600
Saluda	3,450	3,630	3,330	1,370	1,370	1,350	2,080	2,260	1,980
Spartanburg	101,500	101,300	98,600	38,100	38,000	37,500	63,400	63,300	61,100
Sumter	31,510	32,470	31,590	9,100	9,050	8,930	22,410	23,420	22,660
Union	10,530	10,750	10,640	5,930	5,950	5,890	4,600	4,800	4,750
Williamsburg	10,920	10,850	10,730	4,610	4,440	4,390	6,310	6,410	6,340
York	46,100	46,700	45,300	13,400	13,500	13,100	32,700	33,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JUNE, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,840	10,860	10,680	620	690	840	5.7	6.4	7.9
AIKEN........	60,930	60,800	60,320	4,130	4,030	3,240	6.8	6.6	5.4
ALLENDALE....	4,840	4,810	4,730	310	300	440	6.4	6.2	9.2
ANDERSON.....	67,760	67,870	68,280	3,170	3,300	4,090	4.7	4.9	6.0
BAMBERG......	6,490	6,680	6,700	420	460	660	6.5	6.9	9.9
BARNWELL.....	8,570	8,660	8,940	580	530	790	6.7	6.1	8.9
BEAUFORT.....	34,310	34,820	37,430	1,160	990	1,320	3.4	2.8	3.5
BERKELEY.....	53,820	53,380	52,650	2,070	2,060	2,480	3.8	3.9	4.7
CALHOUN......	5,440	5,430	5,250	290	300	360	5.3	5.6	6.8
CHARLESTON...	141,640	140,050	138,270	6,320	5,840	7,070	4.5	4.2	5.1
CHEROKEE.....	23,100	22,970	22,980	1,180	1,060	1,220	5.1	4.6	5.3
CHESTER......	14,240	14,080	14,290	920	810	1,170	6.4	5.8	8.2
CHESTERFIELD.	21,020	20,800	20,440	1,100	930	1,190	5.2	4.5	5.8
CLARENDON....	12,550	12,460	12,380	970	830	1,150	7.7	6.6	9.3
COLLETON.....	19,150	19,440	18,390	950	950	1,250	5.0	4.9	6.8
DARLINGTON...	27,770	28,630	28,290	1,840	1,690	2,410	6.6	5.9	8.5
DILLON.......	15,250	15,210	14,770	1,000	1,010	1,240	6.5	6.7	8.4
DORCHESTER...	35,840	35,570	35,030	1,250	1,260	1,490	3.5	3.6	4.2
EDGEFIELD....	7,730	7,800	7,520	330	370	440	4.2	4.7	5.8
FAIRFIELD....	8,770	8,780	8,860	550	580	760	6.2	6.6	8.6
FLORENCE.....	55,710	55,690	55,610	3,110	3,040	3,990	5.6	5.5	7.2
GEORGETOWN...	22,180	22,140	21,930	1,400	1,430	1,820	6.3	6.5	8.3
GREENVILLE...	170,790	169,390	169,580	6,300	5,690	6,960	3.7	3.4	4.1
GREENWOOD....	29,780	29,730	29,370	1,880	1,780	2,040	6.3	6.0	7.0
HAMPTON......	7,190	7,410	7,280	400	430	620	5.5	5.8	8.5
HORRY........	69,070	68,030	70,660	3,150	3,380	3,950	4.6	5.0	5.6
JASPER.......	6,860	6,820	6,530	290	270	410	4.2	3.9	6.3
KERSHAW......	19,650	19,520	18,770	1,010	980	1,300	5.1	5.0	6.9
LANCASTER....	24,750	24,900	25,380	1,500	1,360	1,880	6.1	5.4	7.4
LAURENS......	21,800	22,250	22,780	1,060	1,170	1,640	4.9	5.2	7.2
LEE..........	8,940	8,290	8,140	480	380	550	5.4	4.5	6.7
LEXINGTON....	97,360	97,050	94,200	2,480	2,570	2,950	2.5	2.6	3.1
McCORMICK....	2,800	2,860	2,800	230	240	300	8.3	8.3	10.7
MARION.......	14,620	14,820	14,560	1,370	1,720	1,490	9.3	11.6	10.2
MARLBORO.....	13,120	13,230	12,160	1,210	1,250	940	9.2	9.4	7.8
NEWBERRY.....	16,160	16,030	15,470	770	660	1,080	4.8	4.1	7.0
OCONEE.......	29,290	29,110	28,950	1,370	1,360	1,780	4.7	4.7	6.2
ORANGEBURG...	39,210	40,150	39,710	2,720	2,750	3,230	6.9	6.8	8.1
PICKENS......	47,580	47,800	47,520	1,790	2,240	2,250	3.8	4.7	4.7
RICHLAND.....	141,400	140,790	137,430	5,380	5,340	6,610	3.8	3.8	4.8
SALUDA.......	7,740	8,080	7,760	300	310	330	3.8	3.9	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	111,300	110,560	112,060	3,580	3,360	5,570	3.2	3.0	5.0
SUMTER.......	35,530	36,590	36,080	2,130	2,170	2,650	6.0	5.9	7.3
UNION........	14,130	14,270	14,500	810	740	1,060	5.7	5.2	7.3
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,930	16,850	16,820	1,130	1,180	1,300	6.7	7.0	7.7
YORK.........	71,020	70,250	69,660	3,280	3,010	4,160	4.6	4.3	6.0
CHAS MSA.....	231,300	229,000	225,950	9,640	9,160	11,030	4.2	4.0	4.9
COLA MSA.....	238,760	237,850	231,630	7,860	7,900	9,560	3.3	3.3	4.1
GRNV MSA.....	329,680	327,740	329,160	11,670	11,290	14,770	3.5	3.4	4.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987	JUNE 1988	MAY 1988	JUNE 1987
ANDERSON	13,050	13,080	13,200	12,250	12,250	12,180	800	830	1,030	6.1	6.3	7.8
CHARLESTON	37,900	37,480	37,000	36,250	35,960	35,150	1,650	1,520	1,840	4.4	4.1	5.0
COLUMBIA	46,200	46,000	44,990	44,100	43,920	42,410	2,100	2,080	2,580	4.5	4.5	5.7
FLORENCE	15,350	15,350	15,310	14,540	14,560	14,270	810	790	1,040	5.3	5.1	6.8
GREENVILLE	33,150	32,850	32,940	31,680	31,530	31,320	1,460	1,320	1,620	4.4	4.0	4.9
MYRTLE BEACH	12,540	12,340	12,790	12,140	11,910	12,290	400	430	500	3.2	3.5	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,670	22,380	22,210	21,140	20,960	20,500	1,540	1,420	1,720	6.8	6.3	7.7
ROCK HILL	22,620	22,360	22,250	21,380	21,220	20,670	1,240	1,140	1,570	5.5	5.1	7.1
SPARTANBURG	22,680	22,520	22,920	21,800	21,700	21,560	880	830	1,370	3.9	3.7	6.0
SUMTER	10,780	11,100	10,950	10,110	10,420	10,120	660	680	830	6.1	6.1	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC
EMPLOYMENT
TRENDS

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July, 1988

SEASONAL FACTORS REDUCE NONFARM COUNT

PUBLIC SECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR DECLINE IN JULY

Seasonal losses in the public sector dropped South Carolina's nonfarm job count to 1,432,600 in July. This figure was 20,400 lower than June, but still 44,200 higher than the year-ago level of 1,388,400. Practically all of the decline could be attributed to the closing of educational institutions for the summer. Elsewhere, private sector employment fell for the first time since January, decreasing 900.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DROP GOVERNMENT COUNT

The government workforce plunged 19,500 to 236,900 during the month, with the annual exodus of nonfaculty personnel accounting for the entire decrease. Local education dropped 19,900 employees from the ranks, while state schools lost another 800. Overall, local government fell 19,500, while the state division registered a decline of 300. Widespread growth pushed the federal job count up 300 to 38,200.

(Continued on page 3)

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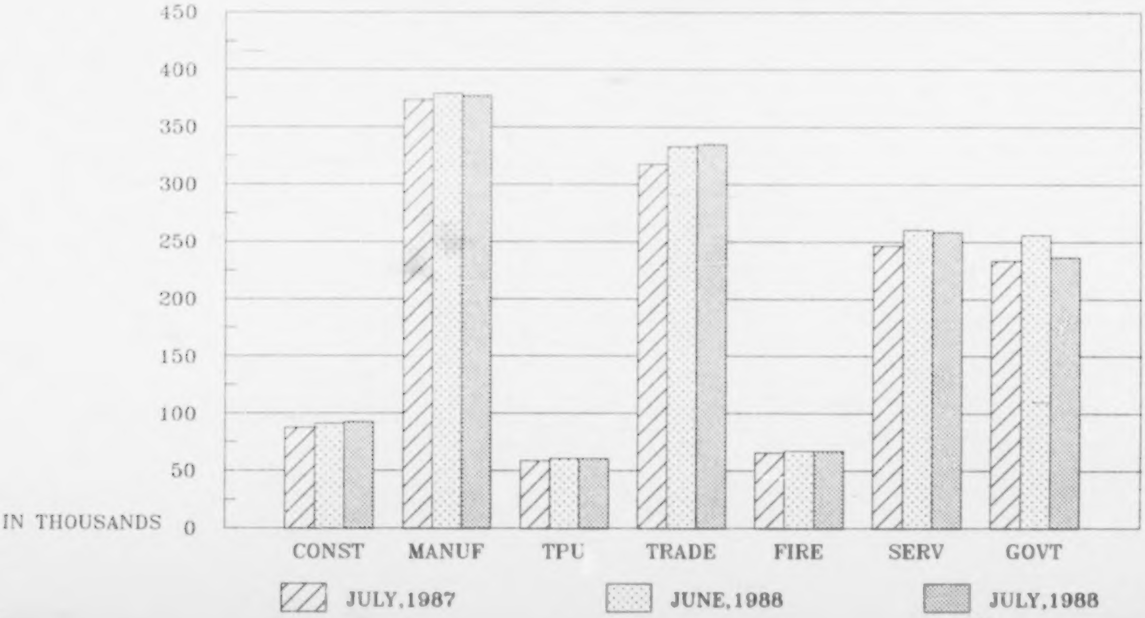
(Continued from front page)

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN JULY

Manufacturing and services were the only major industries to record losses in employment in the private sector during July. Declines in those divisions were more than enough to offset record highs in the four remaining industries as total private employment decreased 900 to 1,195,700. Manufacturing led the way, falling 2,100 to a level of 377,600. Nondurables accounted for practically all of the downturn, declining 2,000. Apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products, plagued by widespread layoffs due to inventory buildup and lack of orders, slipped 1,600 and 600, respectively. Service employment (-2,000), hit hard by a drop of 1,500 in education, was down 2,000 during the month. Other areas contributing to this downward trend included business services, social services, and personal services. A substantial upturn in jobs in membership organizations was the only bright spot in the service industry which traditionally experiences a sluggish month of July. Wholesale and retail trade rose 1,800 to 335,600, establishing an all-time high for the fourth consecutive month. All but 100 of the increase occurred in the retail division, with food stores (+900) accounting for nearly half the growth. Eating and drinking places, and furniture and home furnishings were responsible for the majority of the remaining upturn. New contracts and favorable weather were the motivating factors behind an increase in construction payrolls (+1,100). Much of this advance came in general building contracting, a very strong workforce in recent months. The two remaining industries, transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate, added 200 and 100, respectively. These gains, while not large compared to those of other industries, did push their respective workforces to record levels. Of special note, finance, insurance, and real estate has experienced a strong turnaround in recent months. After losing 2,000 workers during the final five months of 1987, the industry expanded its payrolls by 3,600 jobs through July of 1988.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY



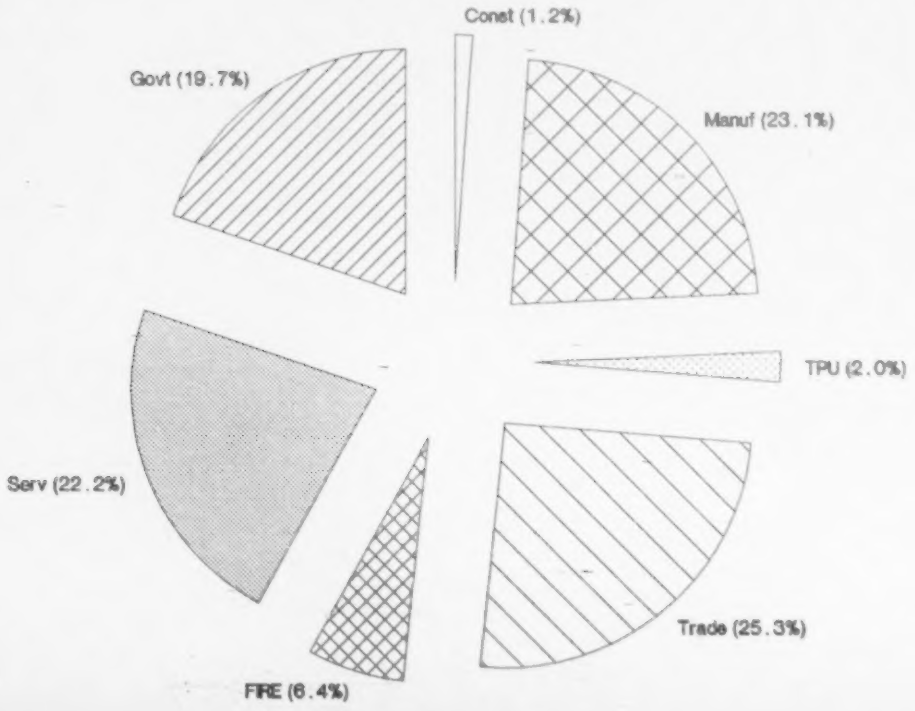
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT FALTERS IN JULY

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina was down 16,800 to 657,300 during July. The downturn in female jobs resulted from losses in both the public (-14,800) and private (-2,000) sectors.

In the public sector, seasonal downturns in local education employment continued to push the government female job count downward. Local government (-4,900) and state government (-100) were the losers while federal government added 200 workers. The private sector influenced by vacations and layoffs caused a decline in female-held jobs in July. Manufacturing (-1,700) experienced employment reductions in nondurable (-1,500) and durable (-200) goods. Services recorded a lower workforce count of 146,100 with educational services as the main detractor. Growth was registered in trade (+900), due mainly to tourism, with the retail division adding 700 female workers. The wholesale division had a moderate increase of 200. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+200) was up slightly for the month. The employment levels for construction, and transportation and public utilities held steady at 7,600 and 13,400, respectively. Compared to the year-ago level of 637,200, female employment in South Carolina was up 20,100.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, JULY, 1988

percent distribution



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate held steady at 4.7% in July. An expanding economy made it possible for many students to find summer work, thereby keeping unemployment from showing its traditional rise during the month. Record employment in construction; trade; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate stimulated the state's economy in July. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% for the month.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
July, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,665,000	1,675,600	1,634,100	1,659,500	1,645,300	1,628,600
Total Employment	1,586,300	1,597,100	1,539,500	1,587,100	1,569,500	1,540,300
Total Unemployment	78,700	78,500	94,600	72,400	75,800	88,300
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.6	5.4

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,620	232,110	222,380	238,070	237,430	228,340
Total Employment	222,010	222,400	211,360	230,050	229,570	219,140
Total Unemployment	9,600	9,700	11,020	8,010	7,860	9,210
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.2	5.0	3.4	3.3	4.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	326,550	330,460	320,510
Total Employment	314,290	318,760	305,750
Total Unemployment	12,250	11,700	14,760
Unemployment Rate	3.8	3.5	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,888	123,028	122,105	121,684	121,472	119,890
Total Employment	117,066	116,209	114,652	115,059	115,018	112,639
Total Unemployment	6,823	6,819	7,453	6,625	6,455	7,251
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose a modest 300 to 194,900 during July. The private sector was up 700 jobs, while the public sector lost 400 positions. Within the private sector, construction and trade employers added 300 workers each to the payrolls. Due to continued tourism along the coast, services advanced 200. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities (+100). Responding to negative movement was manufacturing (-100), with the total loss centered in durable goods. Also, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 100. Total government, at 52,300, experienced the largest downturn in local government (-300). State government was down 100, while federal government held steady at 20,000. The overall loss in the public sector was the result of seasonal cutbacks.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

During July, nonfarm employment in the Columbia area increased 1,000 to 232,700. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 225,700. An overall gain of 1,700 was experienced in the private sector, while a loss of 700 jobs was recorded in the public sector. As warmer weather continued to prevail, construction employers picked up 700 workers. Experiencing widespread growth, trade employment was up 600. The retail division and wholesale division contributed 300 each. Manufacturing increased 200, with the entire rise centered in durable goods. Positive movement was also witnessed in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and services (+100). Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged at 10,600 over the month. Total government, at 60,300, experienced seasonal declines in local government (-500) and state government (-200). The federal government sector held steady at 8,300 from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 6,200 to 311,000 during July. The public sector was the major loser as total state and local government saw a reduction of 5,200 workers. Local government (-4,800) and state government (-400) experienced seasonal downturns in employment as educational institutions geared down for the summer recess. The federal workforce held constant at 2,000 for the month. In the private sector, employment fell 1,000 to 277,000. Manufacturing employment was down 1,200 reflecting vacations and layoffs in nondurables (-900) and durables (-300). The construction job count was down 300 over the month. Small gains were experienced in trade (+400), due mainly to seasonality, with the retail division accounting for the entire increase. Transportation and public utilities registered a slight addition of 100 jobs. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and services recorded no changes in employment from the previous month. Compared to the year-ago figure of 306,000, employment was up 5,000 in the Greenville-Spartanburg area.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

U. S. trade deficit was down 14.9% in the second quarter . . . the largest quarterly improvement in five years. The reduction was helped by a record high level of exports and the first quarterly decline in imports in three years. Imports were down 0.8% to $109.6 billion from April to June.

The nation's unemployment rate rose to 5.4% in July . . . up one tenth of a percent from 5.3% in June. The slight increase resulted from 170,000 more Americans, 80 percent of them teen-agers, finding themselves out of work. Nonfarm payroll, however, increased for the 25th consecutive month, adding 283,000 new workers. The textile industry led the way, advancing 1,000 to 728,000, while retailing and manufacturing gained 80,000 and 70,000, respectively. Wholesale trade continued its steady climb adding another 25,000 workers. The apparel industry was a loser, dropping 7,000 jobs during the month, falling 0.6 percent to 1,089,000.

New housing construction rose 2.4 percent in July . . . paced by a 12 percent jump in multi-family housing starts. Overall, the increase pushed new housing construction to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.49 million units. The June-July rebound, after a sharp 12.1 percent drop in May, was attributed to stabilized mortgage rates. But the recent increase in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve renewed fears of rising interest rates. The result was a 5.4 percent drop in building permits, the sharpest decline in seven months, indicating a continued slowdown in future construction activity. Single-family housing construction was down 0.8 percent in July. Starts were up 12.1 and 9.2 percent in the Midwest and Northeast, respectively, but fell 1.2 percent in the South and 3.2 percent in the West.

Americans continued to work longer weeks in July . . . Average weekly hours for nonfarm workers rose 0.2 hour to 34.9. The average pay rate for nonagricultural workers rose to $9.32 from $9.28 in June. Average hourly pay for factory workers increased $0.02 to $10.18.

Retail sales rose 0.5% in July . . . This was the second consecutive 0.5% increase in monthly sales. Auto dealers again fueled the moderate gain, posting a 0.9% growth in car sales. Excluding the automobile industry, sales rose only 0.1% during the month. The lackluster increase resulted from declines in building materials and home furnishings with slow sales in the soft-good sector. Durable goods rose 0.7% and nondurable goods saw a 0.4% increase for the month.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4% in July . . . Wholesale prices rose at a sharp annual rate of 5.7 percent despite a smaller increase in food costs. Wholesale consumer food prices rose 0.4 percent during July, small compared to increases of 1.1 percent in June and 0.9 percent in May. However, retail food prices jumped 1.4 percent, the largest monthly increase since early 1984, primarily the result of drought conditions and seasonal price increases. Fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs, and poultry were some of the commodities which led the price surge.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

The Producer Price Index rose a moderate 0.5% in July . . . up from a 0.4 percent increase in June. In July, unlike previous months, the larger price increases were experienced across a wide spectrum of consumer and capital goods. These increases, which are usually experienced in the volatile food and energy sectors, triggered concerns about inflation. Men's apparel, drugs, home electronic equipment, tobacco products and construction equipment were some of the goods experiencing annualized inflation rates in the double digits. Wholesale prices for gasoline were up 3% but were offset by a 6.1% drop in home heating oil prices.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities jumped 0.8% during July . . . doubling a 0.4% increase in June. This increase was the largest since a 1.1% rise last October. Materials production rose 1.2% with paper, chemical, metals and coal output leading the way. Production at factories was 0.8% higher in July after a 0.2% gain in June. Utility production increased 0.6% following strong increases of 2.5% in June and 1.2% in May. Other areas of note included business equipment (+1.0%) and consumer goods (+0.3%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Numerous showers and thunderstorms improved crop conditions in most areas across the state during July. However, the hot, dry weather continued to take its toll on potential yields. Additional rainfall is needed to help soil moisture conditions.

Field Crops . . . The corn is starting to mature in more areas of the state at a slower than normal pace. Condition of corn remained fair. Soybean planting is virtually complete. Recent showers improved soybean condition, with ratings at 8% poor, 38% fair, and 54% good. Cotton farmers reported insect problems caused some loss of squares in some counties. Statewide condition was rated at 4% poor, 23% fair, and 73% good. Tobacco growers continued to actively harvest their crop with condition rated fair to good. The peanut crop remained in fair to good condition. Sorghum condition continued to be rated fair with early harvest running behind last year.

Fruits and Vegetables . . . The peach harvest continued at a brisk pace, with condition rated at fair to good. Some areas are beginning to wind down peach harvesting activities. The condition for watermelons remained fair to good, while cantaloups were in fair condition. The blueberry harvest was reported well underway in Pickens County. The tomato harvest was also in full swing with crop condition rated at fair to good. It was reported that harvesting should be complete in the coastal counties within a few weeks. Apples were reported in fair to good condition, with harvest expected to begin in the next few weeks.

Note: Approximately 8,800 seasonal farm workers were hired by growers in July.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended August 7, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Corn	Dough Stg	87
Cotton	Squaring	94
Sorghum	Planted	96
Soybeans	Blooming	48
Tobacco	Harvested	42
Peaches	Harvested	80
Watermelons	Harvested	89
Cantaloups	Harvested	82

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO MOVE UPWARD

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose $0.02 to $8.32 in July. Payroll gains of $0.02 and $0.01 were experienced in nondurables and durables, respectively. Nondurables, at $8.22, witnessed higher hourly earnings in chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), and paper and allied products (+$0.05). The industry groups suffering from payroll declines were printing and publishing (-$0.04), food and kindred products (-$0.02), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.02). Textile mill products held steady at $7.70 over the month. Durables, at $8.50, saw its largest payroll addition in lumber and wood products (+$0.11). Positive movement was also observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.08); electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.08); and instruments and related products (+$0.01). Negative movement was seen in furniture and fixtures (-$0.04), and fabricated metal products (-$0.04). Machinery, except electrical, remained unchanged at $8.81 from the previous month. Premiums paid for piece work were the overall contributor to the rise in average hourly earnings.

At the national level, an increase of $0.02 to $10.18 was experienced in the production payroll for manufacturing workers. Nondurables advanced $0.07, while durables remained constant at $10.70

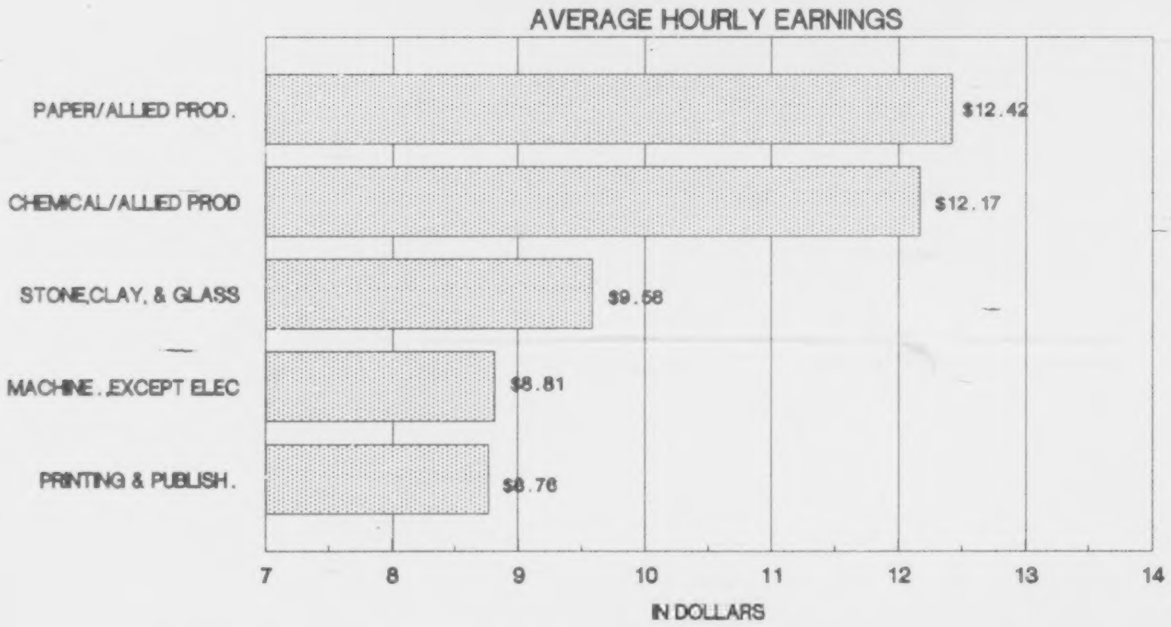
TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
July, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.32	$ 8.30	$ 8.10	$ 9.20	$ 9.16	$ 9.06
Average Weekly Earnings	$341.95	$343.62	$336.96	$377.20	$373.73	$375.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.57	$291.20	$296.10	$318.31	$316.72	$330.40

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.43	$ 8.34	$ 7.91	$ 8.24	$ 8.24	$ 7.98
Average Weekly Earnings	$349.84	$345.28	$323.52	$339.49	$341.14	$333.56
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.22	$292.61	$284.29	$286.49	$289.10	$293.11

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.18	$ 10.16	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.33	$418.59	$400.72
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$349.65	$354.74	$352.13

LEADING MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY, 1988



PREMIUM HOURS RECEDE IN JULY

The average number of overtime hours was lowered 0.1 hour in July, as layoffs and plant closings continued to plague the state's manufacturing sector. The reduction of premium hours was centered in the soft-good division, which experienced a loss of 0.1 overtime hour and 2,100 production employees. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were unchanged from 4.0.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.0	4.1	4.0
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.1
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.9	4.0

FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JULY

Reductions in both overtime and the workforce, due primarily to temporary layoffs, caused South Carolina's manufacturing workweek to drop 0.3 hour to 41.1 during July. Similar losses of 0.3 hour were seen in durable goods and nondurable goods. Durables, at 42.2, experienced hourly downturns in four out of seven major industry groups. The industry groups suffering from negative movement were machinery, except electrical (-1.0); electrical and electronic equipment (-0.7); fabricated metal products (-0.2); and instruments and related products (-0.1). However, hourly upturns were displayed in stone, clay, and glass products (+0.6); and lumber and wood products (+0.3). Furniture and fixtures showed no change from one month earlier. Nondurables, at 40.5, recorded significant decreases in food and kindred products (-1.0), and printing and publishing (-0.7). Notable declines were also reported in apparel and other textile products (-0.4), and textile mill products (-0.2). The only major industry group in soft goods to register an increase was paper and allied products (+0.5). Chemicals and allied products remained unchanged from the previous month.

Throughout the nation, the average workweek for manufacturing production workers lost 0.5 hour to 40.7, and a 0.1 hour decrease in overtime hours was also recorded.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN JULY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 1.7 point to 109.5 in July. Production employment (-2,500) and average weekly hours (-0.3), due to vacations and layoffs, triggered the decline. Apparel (-5.4) registered a drop in employment of 1,600 and average weekly hours (-0.4), recorded the sharpest decrease in output per hour. Nondurable (-1.8) and durable (-1.7) goods also registered sharp decreases during the month. The textile productivity index was also down 0.7 from the previous month. July's productivity index was 1.7 point higher than the year-ago level of 107.8.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
July, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.5	111.2	107.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	152.9	154.6	147.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.1	96.9	94.7
Textile Productivity Index	67.7	68.4	68.7
Apparel Productivity Index	97.8	103.2	99.1

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
July, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to July, 1988 from-	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	June 1988	July 1987
All items	118.5	118.0	113.8	+0.4	+4.1

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter, Mechanical	98	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Laboratory Tester	98	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Lancaster
Supr. Reinforced Steel	48	Rodbuster	72	11	X		$18,000	X		Georgetown
Personnel Manager	99	Office Manager	99	18	X		$30,000	X		Beaufort
Interviewer	44	Personnel Recruiter	11	14	X		$18,000		X	Kingstree
Medical Secretary	39	Staff Nurse	18	15	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Dispatcher	16	Machine Operator	14	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hampton
Procurement Clerk	99	None	N/A	12	X		$28,000		X	Rock Hill
Assembler, Small	08	None	N/A	GED-12th Grade	X		$10,000		X	Spartanburg
Adm. Assistant	99	Statistician, Analytical	99	18	X		$20,000	X		Columbia
Accountant	99	Controller	30	18	X		$26,000	X		Greenville
Calibration Lab. Technician	05	Lab. Technician	48	14	X		$11,440	X		Liberty
Pharmacy Clerk	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000		X	Myrtle Beach

*There are currently more than 95,201 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1432.6	1453.0	1388.4	- 20.4	+ 44.2
Total Private	1195.7	1196.6	1154.7	- 0.9	+ 41.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	93.0	91.9	88.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	14.3	13.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	9.2	8.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.5	44.7	43.2	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Electrical Work	8.6	8.5	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.6	379.7	374.4	- 2.1	+ 3.2
Durable Goods	128.6	128.7	125.7	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.0	248.7	- 2.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.3	61.1	59.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.7	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.4	3.6	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	12.6	12.7	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.6	15.5	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	9.7	9.6	9.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	335.6	333.8	318.3	+ 1.8	+ 17.3
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.4	57.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.0	32.9	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.5	25.5	25.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.2	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From:	
				June 1988	July 1987
Retail Trade	277.1	275.4	261.2	+ 1.7	+ 15.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.3	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.3	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.4	32.4	31.0	0.0	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.1	19.2	19.1	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	46.6	45.7	45.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	43.1	42.2	42.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	67.7	67.6	66.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking	14.8	14.7	14.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.5	14.6	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	5.8	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.6	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	258.9	260.9	247.1	- 2.0	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.4	26.4	25.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Health Services	51.1	50.8	49.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Hospitals	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	17.7	19.2	18.2	- 1.5	- 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.1	10.4	10.7	- 0.3	- 0.6
Total Government	236.9	256.4	233.7	- 19.5	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.9	38.4	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Total State Government	83.4	83.7	78.9	- 0.3	+ 4.5
State Education	31.4	32.2	28.8	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Other State Government	52.0	51.5	50.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	115.3	134.8	116.4	- 19.5	- 1.1
Local Education	54.6	74.5	57.6	- 19.9	- 3.0
Other Local Government	60.7	60.3	58.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Manufacturing	377.6	379.7	374.4	- 2.1	+ 3.2
Durable Goods	128.6	128.7	125.7	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.1	16.0	0.0	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.6	5.1	0.0	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.7	30.7	- 0.2	+ 1.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.1	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.2	6.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.2	21.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.9	8.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.4	5.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.9	3.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.0	251.0	248.7	- 2.0	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	16.1	0.0	- 0.5
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Textile Mill Products	105.8	106.4	106.8	- 0.6	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.6	27.4	- 0.5	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.6	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	5.9	6.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.1	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.1	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.4	45.0	43.9	- 1.6	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.6	9.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.2	6.9	- 0.3	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.4	14.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.4	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.6	2.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	9.0	9.1	- 0.6	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	16.4	16.2	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.4	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.0	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.2	32.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.3	14.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.7	21.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.1	11.1	10.1	0.0	+ 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	Net Change From: July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1438.2	1435.9	1394.3	+ 2.3	+ 43.9
Total Private	1181.8	1177.6	1141.2	+ 4.2	+ 40.6
Construction	91.3	89.4	86.5	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
Manufacturing	378.8	377.5	375.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.3
Durable Goods	129.2	127.4	126.2	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.9	15.9	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	15.8	15.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.5	32.2	30.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.2	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.1	22.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.6	250.1	249.3	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.6	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	106.3	106.1	107.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.4	27.6	27.7	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.8	30.0	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.1	9.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.5	15.5	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.9	10.4	0.0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.9	44.4	- 1.0	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.5	9.4	- 0.3	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.5	9.1	9.3	- 0.6	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.0	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.1	10.8	10.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.1	32.3	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.6	0.0	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From: June 1988	July 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.1	60.5	58.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Trucking and Warehousing	18.6	18.4	17.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	12.6	12.6	12.8	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.4	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	327.9	326.5	311.0	+ 1.4	+16.9
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.8	56.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Retail Trade	269.8	268.7	254.3	+ 1.1	+15.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	32.7	31.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	45.2	45.1	44.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.2	66.2	64.6	0.0	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.7	15.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	254.9	255.9	243.2	- 1.0	+11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.5	22.5	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Educational Services	20.6	21.2	21.1	- 0.6	- 0.5
Total Government	256.4	258.3	253.1	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.3	38.0	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Total State Government	86.9	86.8	82.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	131.6	134.2	132.9	- 2.6	- 1.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
JULY, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	311.0	317.2	306.0	232.7	231.7	225.7
Construction	22.7	23.0	21.9	15.2	14.5	13.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.1	-		-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.4	10.9	-		-
Manufacturing	100.6	101.8	100.5	30.3	30.1	29.2
Durable Goods	31.3	31.6	30.7	15.2	15.0	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.1	1.9	-		-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-		-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.8	3.4	3.3	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-		-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.6	-		-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.3	6.0	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	69.3	70.2	69.8	15.1	15.1	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.8
Textile Mill Products	32.9	33.4	32.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.0	9.5	9.3	-		-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.9	9.8	-		-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-		-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.6	-		-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	-		-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-		-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	9.1	9.4	2.2	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.5	1.6	-		-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.7	4.9	-		-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-		-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.5	7.7	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.8	4.0	-		-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	-		-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.3
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.8	-		-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.5	73.1	71.3	51.7	51.1	49.7
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	16.0	13.3	13.0	12.7
Retail Trade	57.3	56.9	55.3	38.4	38.1	37.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.1	5.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.3	19.2	18.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.5	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.2	6.2	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	55.9	55.9	52.9	44.9	44.8	43.6
Business Services	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	11.5
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.4	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	2.9
Total Government	34.0	39.2	36.0	60.3	61.0	60.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.3	8.1
Total State Government	13.0	13.4	12.0	33.2	33.4	33.6
Total Local Government	19.0	23.8	22.0	18.8	19.3	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.9	194.6	187.8	46.8	46.1	45.0
Construction	14.5	14.2	13.6	3.4	2.8	2.5
Manufacturing	20.3	20.4	19.5	13.5	13.4	13.0
Durable Goods	11.5	11.7	11.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.1	11.0	11.0	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.3	10.2	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.4	47.1	47.2	9.6	9.6	9.5
Wholesale Trade	8.1	7.9	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.3	39.2	39.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	9.0	8.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.1	40.9	40.0	9.7	9.7	9.9
Total Government	52.3	52.7	48.8	5.9	5.9	5.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.1	14.2	13.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	18.5	16.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.7	51.3	50.5	50.0	50.5	49.3
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.5	19.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.7	8.6	8.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	6.9	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.5	8.4
Total Government	7.8	8.2	7.0	9.2	9.5	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1988

Industry	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Net Change From June 1988	Net Change From July 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	657.3	674.1	637.2	-16.8	20.1
Total Private	527.8	529.8	508.6	-2.0	19.2
Construction	7.6	7.6	7.1	0.0	0.5
Manufacturing	151.8	153.5	150.8	-1.7	1.0
Durable Goods	39.8	40.0	38.9	-0.2	0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.3	9.5	8.9	-0.2	0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	113.5	111.9	-1.5	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.2	45.3	45.5	-0.1	-0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.6	11.5	-0.2	-0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	-0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	38.5	37.2	-1.5	-0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.7	8.5	-0.4	-0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.8	12.5	-0.4	-0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.3	0.1	0.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.4	13.4	13.1	0.0	0.3
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	166.5	165.6	156.1	0.9	10.4
Wholesale Trade	14.8	14.6	14.2	0.2	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.3	0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	151.7	151.0	141.9	0.7	9.8
General Merchandise Stores	24.7	24.8	23.7	-0.1	1.0
Food Stores	21.8	21.4	21.4	0.4	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	41.8	41.2	0.2	0.8
Banking	11.5	11.4	11.5	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
Services	146.1	147.5	139.9	-1.4	6.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.4	16.5	15.9	-0.1	0.5
Health Services	42.4	42.2	41.0	0.2	1.4
Hospitals	14.1	14.1	13.8	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	10.7	11.6	10.9	-0.9	-0.2
Total Government	129.5	144.3	128.6	-14.8	0.9
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.4	11.6	0.2	0.0
Total State Government	46.1	46.2	43.8	-0.1	2.3
State Education	14.4	14.8	13.2	-0.4	1.2
Other State Government	31.7	31.4	30.6	0.3	1.1
Total Local Government	71.8	86.7	73.2	-14.9	-1.4
Local Education	41.5	56.6	43.8	-15.1	-2.3
Other Local Government	30.3	30.1	29.4	0.2	0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
MANUFACTURING	293.2	295.7	291.6	341.95	343.62	336.96	41.1	41.4	41.6	8.32	8.30	8.10
DURABLE GOODS	98.2	98.6	96.6	358.70	360.82	349.82	42.2	42.5	42.3	8.50	8.49	8.27
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.4	13.1	318.17	311.33	298.70	41.7	41.4	41.2	7.63	7.52	7.25
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.0	287.58	289.22	279.50	41.2	41.2	40.1	6.98	7.02	6.97
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.5	432.06	422.75	426.40	45.1	44.5	45.8	9.58	9.50	9.31
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.2	11.6	342.33	345.65	326.80	40.9	41.1	40.0	8.37	8.41	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.2	23.4	22.1	379.71	388.52	369.32	43.1	44.1	43.5	8.81	8.81	8.49
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.4	396.34	393.93	356.83	45.4	45.7	43.2	8.73	8.62	8.26
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.8	16.8	16.3	331.25	333.52	314.06	41.2	41.9	41.0	8.04	7.96	7.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	344.49	344.86	353.16	42.9	43.0	43.6	8.03	8.02	8.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.0	197.1	195.0	332.91	334.56	330.42	40.5	40.8	41.2	8.22	8.20	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.6	10.8	294.62	302.88	269.47	39.6	40.6	37.9	7.44	7.46	7.11
Textile Mill Products	92.5	92.9	93.5	311.85	313.39	312.99	40.5	40.7	41.9	7.70	7.70	7.47
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	25.2	25.0	317.87	321.77	320.63	40.7	41.2	42.3	7.81	7.81	7.58
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	27.6	27.3	322.80	328.05	325.03	40.1	40.6	41.3	8.05	8.08	7.87
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.3	8.6	265.04	271.35	278.92	38.3	39.1	40.6	6.92	6.94	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.8	11.8	12.6	321.03	320.58	318.78	41.0	41.1	42.0	7.83	7.80	7.59
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	320.38	313.03	309.26	41.5	40.6	40.8	7.72	7.71	7.58
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	8.8	286.18	281.36	292.12	41.0	40.6	43.6	6.98	6.93	6.70
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	37.9	36.7	205.67	208.62	200.78	37.6	38.0	37.6	5.47	5.49	5.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.9	8.6	191.46	199.72	197.88	36.4	37.4	38.8	5.26	5.34	5.10
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	12.0	11.8	177.38	181.06	172.75	36.2	36.8	35.4	4.90	4.92	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.5	11.4	563.87	555.41	534.38	45.4	44.9	44.2	12.42	12.37	12.09
Printing and Publishing	6.1	6.1	6.0	326.75	334.40	330.50	37.3	38.0	38.7	8.76	8.80	8.54
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.1	19.7	525.74	523.15	499.70	43.2	43.2	42.6	12.17	12.11	11.73

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
July, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.9	14.2	377.20	373.73	375.99	41.0	40.8	41.5	9.20	9.16	9.06
Durable Goods	9.1	9.2	8.8	371.36	362.75	364.20	42.2	41.6	42.3	8.80	8.72	8.61
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	386.90	390.85	392.80	39.2	39.6	40.0	9.87	9.87	9.82

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	21.2	21.2	20.5	349.84	345.28	323.52	41.5	41.4	40.9	8.43	8.34	7.91
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.8	333.31	327.20	299.88	41.2	40.9	40.8	8.09	8.00	7.35
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	323.08	316.57	307.80	39.4	38.7	40.5	8.20	8.18	7.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.7	343.54	334.00	315.61	40.8	40.0	39.6	8.42	8.35	7.97
Nondurable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.7	364.04	361.57	346.88	41.7	41.8	41.1	8.73	8.65	8.44
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	322.34	322.28	294.92	41.7	41.8	40.4	7.73	7.71	7.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	189.60	194.31	189.83	39.5	39.9	38.9	4.80	4.87	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
All Manufacturing	75.6	76.4	75.8	339.49	341.14	333.56	41.2	41.4	41.8	8.24	8.24	7.98
Durable Goods	22.7	22.9	22.3	374.11	375.84	350.57	43.2	43.5	42.7	8.66	8.64	8.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.6	8.5	419.00	429.20	386.70	45.2	46.4	44.5	9.27	9.25	8.69
Nondurable Goods	52.9	53.5	53.5	325.22	326.02	326.60	40.4	40.5	41.5	8.05	8.05	7.87
Textile Mill Products	28.5	28.8	28.5	314.72	317.46	314.00	40.4	40.7	41.7	7.79	7.80	7.53
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.2	8.6	8.4	304.92	314.42	316.88	38.5	39.6	41.1	7.92	7.94	7.71
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	9.4	9.3	332.27	334.70	326.06	41.9	42.1	42.4	7.93	7.95	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	234.59	237.66	244.85	33.9	34.0	36.6	6.92	6.99	6.69
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.0	318.12	309.54	310.89	42.7	42.0	43.3	7.45	7.37	7.18
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.0	7.5	7.8	191.88	196.63	196.98	36.9	37.1	38.1	5.20	5.30	5.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.5	157.54	154.58	157.47	34.7	33.9	36.2	4.54	4.56	4.35
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	443.65	439.63	419.89	42.7	42.6	42.2	10.39	10.32	9.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
JULY, 1988

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
Area	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
Abbeville	6,930	7,080	6,480	3,520	3,570	3,510	3,410	3,510	2,970
Aiken	44,400	46,300	45,900	17,500	17,500	17,900	26,900	28,800	28,000
Allendale	3,070	3,200	2,870	1,260	1,260	1,210	1,810	1,940	1,660
Anderson	50,700	51,300	50,500	19,400	19,500	19,600	31,300	31,800	30,900
Bamberg	4,390	4,440	4,140	1,530	1,520	1,480	2,860	2,920	2,660
Barnwell	7,150	7,300	6,700	3,170	3,200	2,930	3,980	4,100	3,770
Beaufort	31,390	31,830	32,330	1,150	1,100	1,170	30,240	30,730	31,160
Berkeley	25,100	25,000	23,600	6,100	6,100	5,700	19,000	18,900	17,900
Calhoun	4,070	4,300	3,800	2,180	2,210	2,210	1,890	2,090	1,590
Charleston	151,400	151,300	146,900	9,500	9,600	9,300	141,900	141,700	137,600
Cherokee	17,630	17,970	16,960	8,480	8,570	8,640	9,150	9,400	8,320
Chester	12,250	12,470	11,370	5,510	5,530	5,570	6,740	6,940	5,800
Chesterfield	13,760	14,340	12,730	7,520	7,630	7,390	6,240	6,710	5,340
Clarendon	6,640	7,030	6,400	1,350	1,370	1,490	5,290	5,660	4,910
Colleton	9,980	10,430	9,380	2,370	2,370	2,310	7,610	8,060	7,070
Darlington	20,710	21,000	19,460	7,210	7,200	7,000	13,500	13,800	12,460
Dillon	9,510	9,790	8,930	3,660	3,660	3,770	5,850	6,130	5,160
Dorchester	18,400	18,300	17,300	4,700	4,700	4,500	13,700	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,780	4,980	4,430	1,950	1,970	2,010	2,830	3,010	2,420
Fairfield	6,480	6,660	6,160	2,310	2,340	2,300	4,170	4,320	3,860
Florence	50,000	50,500	49,300	13,000	13,000	13,000	37,000	37,500	36,300
Georgetown	17,130	17,380	15,620	4,610	4,570	4,160	12,520	12,810	11,460
Greenville	178,700	181,800	176,300	50,900	51,600	51,200	127,800	130,200	125,100
Greenwood	28,960	29,920	27,700	11,580	11,630	11,970	17,380	18,290	15,730
Hampton	5,340	5,420	5,010	1,680	1,690	1,650	3,660	3,730	3,360
Horry	60,060	61,600	58,720	5,540	5,540	5,420	54,520	56,060	53,300
Jasper	3,730	3,920	3,450	350	350	350	3,380	3,570	3,100
Kershaw	16,730	16,880	14,930	6,740	6,760	6,460	9,990	10,120	8,470
Lancaster	17,770	18,170	17,380	8,000	8,130	8,240	9,770	10,040	9,140
Laurens	17,830	18,310	17,690	7,620	7,810	7,820	10,210	10,500	9,870
Lee	3,220	3,240	3,070	1,080	1,050	1,060	2,140	2,190	2,010
Lexington	54,300	53,900	52,500	15,000	14,900	14,200	39,300	39,000	38,300
McCormick	1,950	2,000	1,840	800	810	770	1,150	1,190	1,070
Marion	11,720	12,090	11,250	5,160	5,250	5,210	6,560	6,840	6,040
Marlboro	9,000	9,500	8,320	4,390	4,460	4,250	4,610	5,040	4,070
Newberry	12,060	12,510	11,270	5,310	5,320	5,150	6,750	7,190	6,120
Oconee	23,650	24,680	22,480	10,020	10,110	9,820	13,630	14,570	12,660
Orangeburg	29,290	29,760	28,090	9,320	9,360	9,530	19,970	20,400	18,560
Pickens	32,600	33,900	32,500	12,000	12,100	11,900	20,600	21,800	20,600
Richland	178,400	177,800	173,200	15,300	15,200	15,000	163,100	162,600	158,200
Saluda	3,400	3,460	3,270	1,360	1,370	1,340	2,040	2,090	1,930
Spartanburg	99,700	101,500	97,200	37,700	38,100	37,400	62,000	63,400	59,800
Sumter	31,280	31,230	31,090	9,040	9,010	8,840	22,240	22,220	22,250
Union	10,540	10,490	10,470	5,920	5,870	5,810	4,620	4,620	4,660
Williamsburg	10,840	10,850	10,440	4,570	4,590	4,150	6,270	6,260	6,290
York	46,800	46,100	45,000	13,500	13,400	13,000	33,300	32,700	32,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
JULY, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
ABBEVILLE....	11,000	10,870	10,580	820	630	810	7.5	5.8	7.7
AIKEN........	60,860	61,090	59,460	3,610	4,110	3,190	5.9	6.7	5.4
ALLENDALE....	4,690	4,780	4,660	330	310	440	7.0	6.4	9.5
ANDERSON.....	67,830	67,700	67,500	3,630	3,180	4,100	5.4	4.7	6.1
BAMBERG......	6,590	6,520	6,640	490	430	700	7.5	6.6	10.6
BARNWELL.....	8,530	8,580	8,830	570	580	1,140	6.7	6.7	12.9
BEAUFORT.....	34,570	34,430	37,060	1,080	1,170	1,380	3.1	3.4	3.7
BERKELEY.....	53,910	53,970	51,920	2,070	2,050	2,580	3.8	3.8	5.0
CALHOUN......	5,270	5,450	5,130	330	290	390	6.2	5.3	7.6
CHARLESTON...	141,720	142,170	135,960	6,190	6,400	6,930	4.4	4.5	5.1
CHEROKEE.....	22,810	22,850	22,770	1,170	1,170	1,320	5.1	5.1	5.8
CHESTER......	14,540	14,280	14,120	1,170	920	1,310	8.1	6.4	9.3
CHESTERFIELD.	20,540	21,040	19,850	1,040	1,110	1,170	5.1	5.3	5.9
CLARENDON....	12,130	12,540	12,310	1,000	960	1,250	8.3	7.7	10.2
COLLETON.....	18,410	19,200	18,090	940	950	1,200	5.1	5.0	6.6
DARLINGTON...	27,870	27,890	27,740	1,790	1,850	2,430	6.4	6.6	8.8
DILLON.......	14,800	15,040	14,580	930	1,010	1,110	6.3	6.7	7.6
DORCHESTER...	35,990	35,960	34,490	1,340	1,260	1,510	3.7	3.5	4.4
EDGEFIELD....	7,530	7,680	7,330	320	330	390	4.3	4.3	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	8,680	8,760	8,730	510	550	710	5.9	6.3	8.2
FLORENCE.....	55,350	55,940	54,900	2,950	3,140	4,020	5.3	5.6	7.3
GEORGETOWN...	22,170	22,270	21,240	1,320	1,430	1,630	6.0	6.4	7.7
GREENVILLE...	168,560	171,210	164,140	5,980	6,330	5,980	3.6	3.7	3.6
GREENWOOD....	29,180	29,850	29,070	1,670	1,900	2,020	5.7	6.4	6.9
HAMPTON......	7,180	7,220	7,220	360	400	630	5.0	5.5	8.7
HORRY........	68,300	69,230	69,780	2,970	3,150	4,080	4.4	4.5	5.8
JASPER.......	6,730	6,870	6,610	300	280	390	4.4	4.1	5.9
KERSHAW......	19,840	19,660	18,650	1,060	1,010	1,400	5.4	5.1	7.5
LANCASTER....	24,500	24,830	24,950	1,360	1,520	1,740	5.6	6.1	7.0
LAURENS......	21,720	21,930	22,440	1,100	1,070	1,490	5.1	4.9	6.6
LEE..........	8,070	8,030	8,180	470	470	670	5.8	5.8	8.1
LEXINGTON....	97,120	96,810	93,360	2,590	2,480	3,310	2.7	2.6	3.5
McCORMICK....	2,810	2,800	2,750	260	230	280	9.2	8.3	10.3
MARION.......	14,370	14,640	14,260	1,310	1,370	1,380	9.1	9.4	9.7
MARLBORO.....	12,940	13,160	11,980	1,420	1,210	1,000	11.0	9.2	8.3
NEWBERRY.....	15,560	16,080	15,290	700	780	1,010	4.5	4.8	6.6
OCONEE.......	28,550	29,510	28,430	1,200	1,380	1,720	4.2	4.7	6.1
ORANGEBURG...	39,740	39,350	39,240	3,190	2,710	3,180	8.0	6.9	8.1
PICKENS......	48,000	47,700	47,550	2,750	1,800	3,520	5.7	3.8	7.4
RICHLAND.....	140,940	140,610	134,990	5,420	5,380	5,900	3.8	3.8	4.4
SALUDA.......	7,720	7,750	7,660	320	300	350	4.2	3.9	4.6
SPARTANBURG..	109,990	111,550	108,830	3,520	3,580	5,260	3.2	3.2	4.8
SUMTER.......	36,250	35,620	35,700	2,750	2,130	2,850	7.6	6.0	8.0
UNION........	14,320	14,250	14,230	820	820	1,020	5.7	5.7	7.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,840	16,990	16,360	1,060	1,120	1,280	6.3	6.6	7.9
YORK.........	70,000	70,940	68,580	2,560	3,290	4,410	3.7	4.6	6.4
CHAS MSA.....	231,620	232,110	222,380	9,600	9,700	11,020	4.1	4.2	5.0
COLA MSA.....	238,070	237,430	228,340	8,010	7,860	9,210	3.4	3.3	4.0
GRNV MSA.....	326,550	330,460	320,510	12,250	11,700	14,760	3.8	3.5	4.6

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,665.0	1,675.6	1,634.1	78.7	78.5	94.6	4.7	4.7	5.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JUNE 1988	JULY 1987
ANDERSON	13,090	13,040	13,060	12,180	12,240	12,030	910	800	1,030	7.0	6.1	7.9
CHARLESTON	37,920	38,040	36,380	36,310	36,370	34,570	1,610	1,670	1,810	4.3	4.4	5.0
COLUMBIA	46,050	45,940	44,150	43,940	43,840	41,850	2,120	2,100	2,300	4.6	4.6	5.2
FLORENCE	15,260	15,420	15,110	14,490	14,600	14,070	770	820	1,050	5.0	5.3	6.9
GREENVILLE	32,700	33,230	31,850	31,310	31,760	30,460	1,390	1,470	1,390	4.3	4.4	4.4
MYRTLE BEACH	12,410	12,570	12,620	12,030	12,170	12,100	380	400	520	3.0	3.2	4.1
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,670	22,760	21,840	21,170	21,210	20,160	1,500	1,550	1,680	6.6	6.8	7.7
ROCK HILL	22,250	22,600	21,920	21,280	21,350	20,250	970	1,240	1,670	4.3	5.5	7.6
SPARTANBURG	22,410	22,730	22,250	21,550	21,850	20,960	870	880	1,290	3.9	3.9	5.8
SUMTER	11,000	10,810	10,830	10,140	10,140	9,950	860	660	890	7.8	6.1	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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August, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GROWS IN AUGUST

NONFARM JOB COUNT EXPERIENCES POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Moderate growth throughout much of the private and public sectors was enough to push nonfarm employment in South Carolina up 4,900 in August to 1,435,000. All major industry divisions, with the exception of manufacturing, registered gains over the month. Overall, the nonagricultural job count was 39,200 higher than one year ago.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

The private sector workforce expanded 4,000 to 1,197,400 during the month. While this increase was smaller than normal for August, it did include record level employment in four industries. Leading this advance was trade, which rose 2,700 to an all-time high of 337,400. The retail division accounted for 78% of this gain. Considerable strength was seen in eating and drinking places, as well as general merchandise stores. Growth was also evident in wholesale trade (+600), which

(Continued on page 3)

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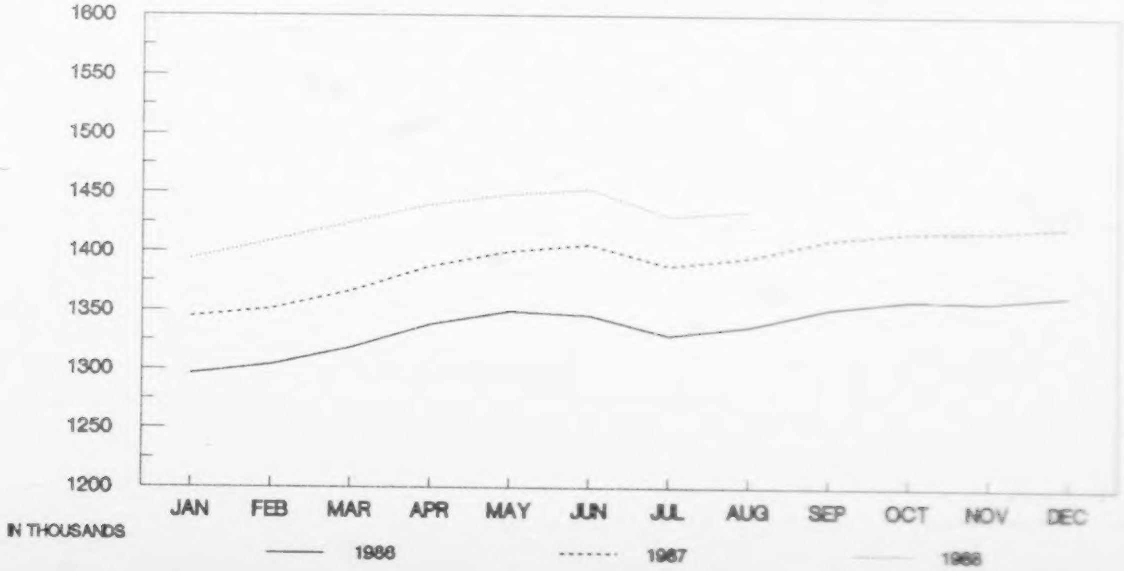
(Continued from front page)

posted its largest gain since June, 1987. New contracts and favorable weather conditions continued to push construction activity forward, as 1,300 workers were added to payrolls. This was the seventh consecutive increase, which placed construction employment at a record high of 93,500. Growth was concentrated in general building contracting which accounted for much of the expansion. Employment in services rose 1,200 as moderate losses in membership organizations were not enough to offset strong gains in business services. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+300); and transportation and public utilities (+100) climbed to 68,000 and 61,400, respectively. Both figures represented record levels for their respective industries. Temporary layoffs riddled the textile industry, lowering manufacturing employment 1,600 to 375,700. The downturn in August, as well as the decline in July can be attributed to lagging orders, which have been unable to match a buildup in inventory. Weaving mills, synthetics were the primary factor behind the layoffs, dropping 2,900 employees from payrolls. Overall, nondurable goods declined 2,400, while the hard-good sector added 800 workers to the job count. Areas of note within both sectors include apparel and other textile products (+700); machinery, except electrical (+600); and transportation equipment (+400).

PUBLIC SECTOR INCHES UPWARD

The government job count increased 900 in August, pushing the workforce total to 237,600, a gain of 2,100 over the same period a year ago. State and local education added 600 jobs each, as schools began to report for the new term. Other state government (-400), and other local government (-200) combined to hold their respective divisions to increases of 200 and 400. The federal workforce expanded 300 during the month to 38,300.



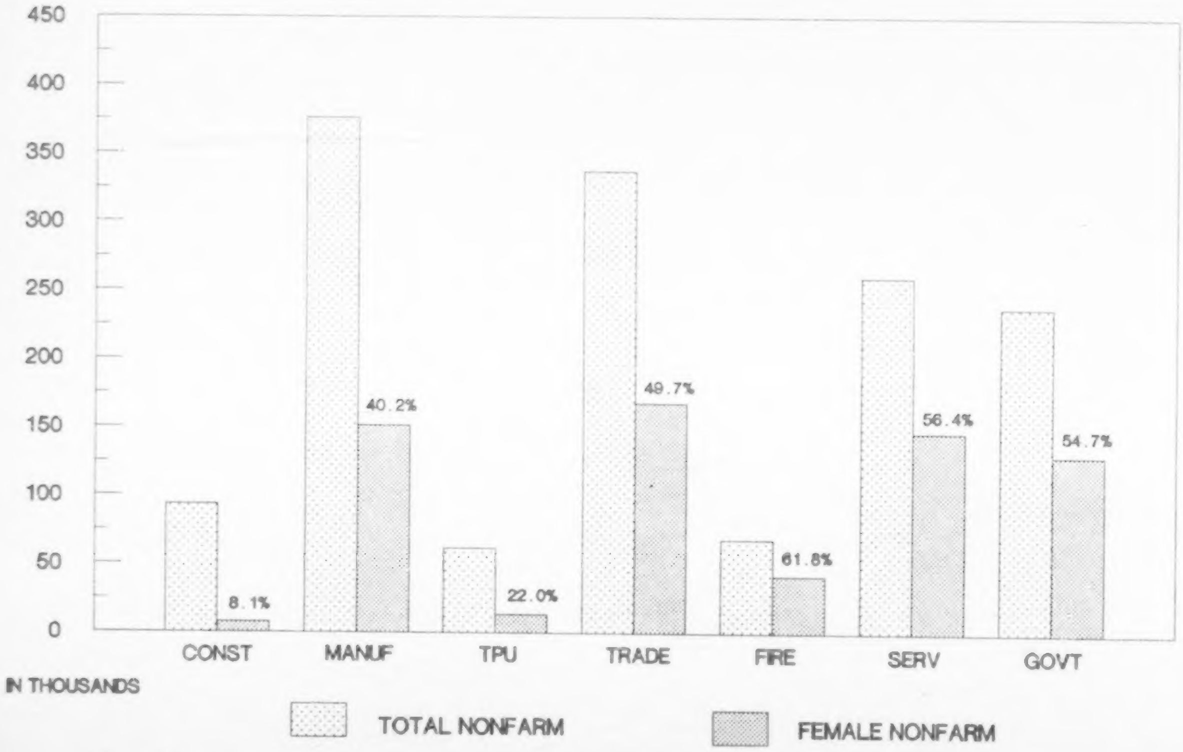
SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, 1986-1988

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD IN AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm female employment advanced to 659,000 workers in August. Employers added 2,400 females to payrolls following seasonal job losses and layoffs totaling 16,800 during July. Expansion in both the private and public sectors was responsible for the upturn in employment. In the private sector, trade accounted for 89% of the growth, adding 1,600 female employees. Within trade, seasonality pushed retail employment up 1,400 to 152,900. The wholesale division registered a moderate gain of 200 women workers. Services, influenced by increases in health-related jobs, posted an advance of 600. Transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100) shared in the monthly expansion. The construction job count held steady at 7,600 females for the month. Manufacturing, the only decliner, recorded a loss of 600 positions, due to unpaid vacations and layoffs in nondurable goods (-800). Durable goods provided a partial offset of 200.

In the public sector, female employment increased 600 to 130,000. Local education (+600) accounted for the entire increase in government employment. State government remained unchanged during the month. Federal employment held constant at 11,500 during August. With the public and private sectors combined, nonfarm female employment was up 18,400 above the the year-ago level of 640,600.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST, 1988



NOTE: The above graph displays nonfarm female employment as a percent of total nonfarm employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 4.7% to 4.8% in August. This rate represented 80,000 jobless individuals, an increase of 1,300 from the July level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to temporary layoffs in manufacturing. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,667,000	1,665,000	1,635,200	1,664,000	1,659,500	1,632,200
Total Employment	1,587,000	1,586,300	1,547,400	1,582,700	1,587,100	1,543,100
Total Unemployment	80,000	78,700	87,800	81,300	72,400	89,100
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	231,080	231,280	221,890	236,360	236,850	229,180
Total Employment	221,630	221,700	211,570	228,780	228,860	220,240
Total Unemployment	9,450	9,580	10,320	7,580	7,980	8,940
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.1	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	329,330	327,310	320,490
Total Employment	317,990	315,050	306,490
Total Unemployment	11,350	12,270	14,000
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.7	4.4

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	123,396	123,888	121,614	122,031	121,684	120,306
Total Employment	116,737	117,066	114,527	115,180	115,059	113,050
Total Unemployment	6,659	6,823	7,088	6,851	6,625	7,256
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonfarm employment increased 1,000 to 194,400 in August. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 187,400. The private sector was responsible for 80% of the overall rise. Trade, with an upturn of 400 jobs, due mainly to seasonal influences, experienced the largest gain in employment. The retail division contributed 300 to this addition, along with a 100 climb in the wholesale division. Employers in manufacturing picked up 300 positions over the month. Good weather conditions pushed construction employment up 200. Positive movement was also observed in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate, which advanced 100 each. The service industry (-300) was the only major group to record a decline. Total government, at 52,000, added 200 workers to the payrolls. State and local government saw an increase of 100 each, while federal government remained unchanged at 20,000.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Employment in the Columbia area rose 900 to 231,500 during August. The private sector was up 1,000 jobs, while the public sector reported a loss of 100 positions. Within the private sector, due mainly to recalls from temporary layoffs, manufacturing recorded the largest upturn of 400 employees. The entire rise was centered in nondurable goods. Employers in the service industry picked up 300 workers over the month. As a result of good weather conditions, construction added 200 jobs to the ranks. Positive movement was also witnessed in transportation and public utilities (+100), and wholesale and retail trade (+100). However, negative movement was observed in finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). Total government, at 60,300, experienced a loss of 200 positions in state government and an increase of 100 in local government. The federal government division held steady at 8,200 from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 2,400 to 313,300 during August, following the seasonal loss of 6,200 positions in July. The public sector led the rebound in employment adding 1,300 workers to its payrolls. State and local government, influenced by school re-openings, gained 1,000 and 300 positions, respectively. Federal employment held constant at 2,000 for the month. The private sector registered an increase of 1,100 employees during the month. Services recorded the largest gain, advancing 500 to 56,400. Manufacturing, experiencing a mixture of temporary layoffs and recalls, posted a moderate increase of 300. Trade (+300) benefited from increases in the retail (+200) and wholesale (+100) divisions. Transportation and public utilities were up 100 while finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 12,100 for the month. Construction was the only major industry experiencing a loss, down 100 during August. Compared to the year-ago level of 304,800, employment was up 8,500 in the Greenville-Spartanburg area.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point in August . . . to 5.6%. This increase from 5.4% marked the second consecutive upturn in the rate since it hit a 14-year low in June. Many economists contend, however, that the pace of economic growth remains strong despite the rise in unemployment. Overall, nonfarm payrolls added 219,000 jobs - up slightly from the figure of 200,000 created in July. Leading this advance was the service-producing sector, which added 227,000 employees to the ranks. Growth was seen throughout, with much of the increase occurring in services (+97,000) and government (+66,000). Goods-producing industries pulled the job count down slightly, losing 8,000 jobs. One notable area of concern was factory employment, which dropped for the first time since January, 1987. Losses in textiles and furniture lowered the workforce 5,000. Growth was registered, however, in export industries such as electrical equipment, paper, and chemicals.

Average weekly hours fell from 34.9 to 34.6 during the month . . . The manufacturing workweek experienced a similiar drop, falling 0.2 hour to 41.0, while overtime in factories declined to 3.8 hours, down from 3.9. The average pay rate held steady at $9.24, while factory workers, at $10.11, earned $0.05 less than in July. National weekly payrolls of $323.40 reflected a downturn of $0.92, while factory employees carried home paychecks totalling $412.49. This figure was $1.02 lower than the $413.51 earned the previous month.

The Producer Price Index surged 0.6% in August . . . as increases in food and energy pushed prices to a 6.9% compound annual rate. This advance, coming on the heels of a 0.5% rise in July, underscores the quickening pace of inflation in the economy. Energy prices were the primary factor behind the monthly increase, jumping 2.2%. Costs of food rose 0.4%, the same as in July. Prices excluding food and energy rose a moderate 0.3%, much better than the overall increase. Other areas of interest included capital equipment (+0.4%) and intermediate goods (+0.4%). Crude good prices followed July's drop of 1.1% with an increase of 1.1%.

Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 5.2% in August . . . as gasoline recorded its largest increase in twelve months. Fueled by a 3.0% advance at the pumps, the Consumer Price Index jumped 0.4% during the month. Other areas of notable interest included transportation (+0.9%), housing (+0.5%), and food and beverage (+0.5%). The rise in the cost of food was lower than the July gain (0.9%), indicating an easing of drought conditions across the nation. The one bright spot in the index involved apparel prices, which followed up a 0.6% decline in July with a 1.6% drop in August.

Retail sales fell 0.2% in August . . . as the volatile auto industry played havoc with buyers. Car sales, reflecting the sharpest drop in ten months, fell 1.8%. Excluding this industry, which tends to swing widely from month to month, sales rose 0.2%. Negative movement was recorded in home furnishings (-1.2%), which were affected by continuing low home sales. Overall, durable goods declined 1.0%, while nondurables were up 0.2%. Despite the downward trend over the month, retail sales for 1988 were 6.0% higher than the same period in 1987.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Housing starts fell 3.3% in August . . . as apartment construction dropped to its lowest level since June, 1982. The change in the tax laws of early 1987 continued to make investments in apartment units unattractive. Starts of multi-unit buildings declined 16.9% to an annual level of 350,000, while single-family homes rose 2.1% to 1,090,000. Construction suffered the greatest in the Northeast (-20.7%) and Midwest (-17.2%), while both the West (+14.3%) and South (+0.4%) registered gains. For the first eight months of 1988, starts lagged 9.9% behind the same period in 1987. Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, rose 1.9%.

Personal income rose just 0.2% in August . . . the worst showing since 0.4% decline in January. This advance, just half as great as inflation, provided evidence of a slowing economy. Personal consumption spending, which includes everything except interest payments on debt, registered an upturn of 0.5%. With spending increasing faster than income, the personal savings rate edged down from 4.2% to 3.9%.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Hot and dry weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during August. Crop conditions deteriorated rapidly due to the heat and drought stress. However, as of September 4, 1988, rains received over most of the state improved crop and pasture conditions, although harvesting was nearly impossible.

The soybean crop suffered early in August, but showed signs of improvement due to recent rains. Despite insect problems in many fields, yield prospects and quality continued to improve. The condition for soybeans was 8% poor, 41% fair, and 51% good. Some areas reported the cotton yields would be low due to dry weather conditions. Cotton was rated at 2% very poor, 1% poor, 93% fair, and 4% good, as chances for boll rot increased due to recent wet and rainy conditions. Corn harvest was slowed due to heavy rains making conditions too wet for machinery to get in fields. The condition for corn was rated at fair. Tobacco harvest continued with the crop rated as fair to good statewide. Peanuts were rated at fair to good, as rain proved helpful. Sorghum condition was fair to good overall.

Fall vegetable plantings were reported as looking good for this time of year. However, tomatoes and cucumbers showed signs of problems due to excessive rainfall. Considerable worm pressure was also evident. Condition for cucumbers was rated fair to good. Apple harvest continued to pick up while the crop remained in fair to good condition. Watermelon and cantaloup harvests were reported almost complete. The peach and grape crops continued to be rated in fair to good condition. The pecan crop was rated as fair to good statewide.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended September 4, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Apples	Harvested	11
Cantaloups	Harvested	96
Grapes	Harvested	30
Peaches	Harvested	99
Watermelons	Harvested	96
Corn	Matured	94
Cotton	Open Bolls	24
Peanuts	Harvested	1
Sorghum	Harvested	15
Tobacco	Harvested	81
Soybeans	Blooming	95

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO CLIMB IN AUGUST

During August, hourly wages of South Carolina's manufacturing production workers increased $0.01 to $8.33. Nondurables, at $8.23, rose $0.01. Within the soft-good sector, payroll gains were experienced in nearly all industry groups. Apparel and other textile products (+$0.06) recorded the largest upturn. Positive movement was also seen in textile mill products (+$0.03), paper and allied products (+$0.02), and printing and publishing (+0.01). The chemicals and allied products industry (-$0.09) was the only nondurable group to report a decline, and holding steady from one month earlier were food and kindred products. Durables, at $8.50, remained unchanged over the month. However, fabricated metal products rose $0.03, while lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical registered higher hourly earnings of $0.02 each. Negative movement occurred in furniture and fixtures (-$0.11), electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.08), and instruments and related products (-$0.01). The amount of premiums paid for overtime worked was the overall factor in the advance in hourly earnings.

On average, throughout the nation, hourly wages were reduced $0.05 to $10.11 for manufacturing workers. Durables and nondurables shared equally with losses of $0.05 each.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
August, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.33	$ 8.32	$ 8.11	$ 9.24	$ 9.20	$ 9.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$343.20	$341.95	$337.38	$376.99	$377.20	$376.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$288.40	$288.57	$294.91	$316.80	$318.31	$328.96

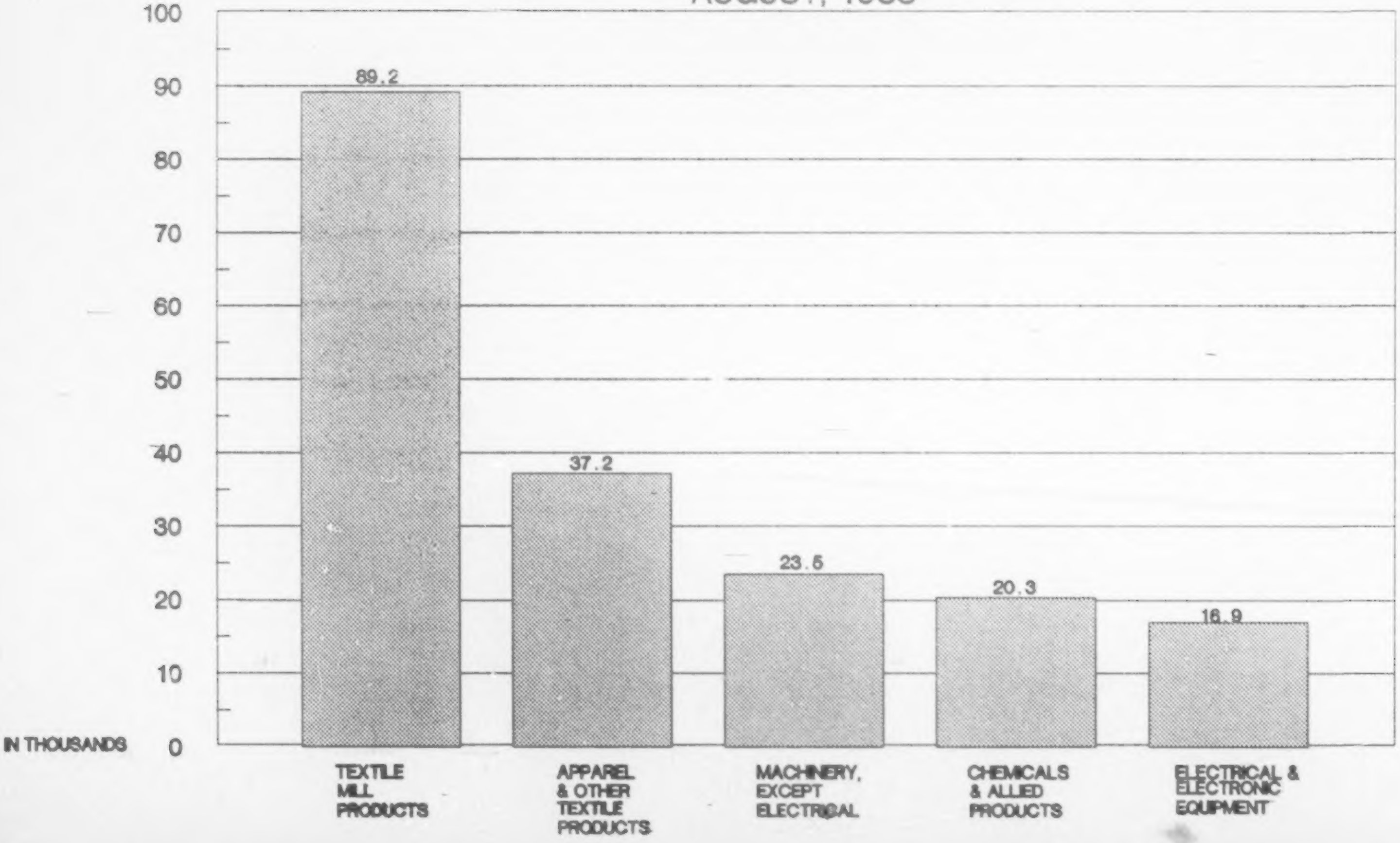
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.43	$ 8.43	$ 7.92	$ 8.25	$ 8.24	$ 7.99
Average Weekly Earnings	$350.69	$349.84	$326.30	$340.72	$340.31	$329.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$294.70	$295.22	$285.23	$286.32	$287.18	$288.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.11	$ 10.16	$ 9.86
Average Weekly Earnings	$412.49	$413.51	$403.27
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$346.63	$348.95	$352.51

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT

FIVE LEADING INDUSTRIES

AUGUST, 1988



FACTORY OVERTIME REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced an upturn in premium hours from July to August. The 0.2-hour climb in overtime resulted from contract completions after the lowering of production employment. Nondurable goods (+0.3) primarily caused the advance, while the hard-good division saw a drop of 0.1 hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours decreased 0.1 of an hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.2	4.0	4.3
Durable Goods	4.5	4.6	4.4
Nondurable Goods	4.1	3.8	4.2

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN AUGUST

The production workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing workers rose 0.1 hour to 41.2 during August. Nondurables saw an increase of 0.1 hour, while durables lost 0.1 hour. Nondurables, at 40.7, experienced an hourly upturn in textile mill products, which was the only major industry group to report a rise. Hourly downturns were witnessed in food and kindred products (-0.7), paper and allied products (-0.6), chemicals and allied products (-0.6), and apparel and other textile products (-0.4). Showing no change from the previous month was printing and publishing. Durables, at 42.1, recorded its largest hourly advance in furniture and fixtures (+0.9). Positive movement was also observed in machinery, except electrical (+0.5); and fabricated metal products (+0.1). However, hourly decreases were seen in instruments and related products (-0.9), electrical and electronic equipment (-0.6), and lumber and wood products (-0.4). Stone, clay, and glass products held steady over the month. Overall, increased premium hours contributed to the advance in the production workweek.

At the national level, the manufacturing production workweek picked up 0.1 hour to 40.8, accompanied by a 0.2 hour hike in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGED DOWN IN AUGUST

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.2 point to 109.2 in August. A reduction in manufacturing employment (-1,200), due mainly to layoffs, caused the decline. Nondurable goods experienced a 1.0 point decrease in output per hour as production employment shrank 2,100 for the month. Textiles were a heavy loser, dropping 1.4 points. Apparel registered a moderate increase of 0.8 point during the month. The durable-good sector advanced 1.0 point aided by increased employment of 900. August's productivity index was 0.3 point above the year-ago level of 108.9.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
August, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	109.2	109.4	108.9
Durable-Good Productivity Index	152.8	151.8	150.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.7	95.7	95.3
Textile Productivity Index	66.3	67.7	68.6
Apparel Productivity Index	99.4	98.6	99.9

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
August, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Aug., 1988 from-	
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All items	119.0	118.5	114.4	+0.4	+4.0

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Business Admin.	12	Clerk, General	18	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Program Coord.	83	Bookkeeper	83	12	X		$13,000		X	Hampton
Sales Rep. Women's Apparel	11	Manager, Credit & Collection	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Liberty
Pipefitter	05	Boilermaker	13	10	X		$19,200	X		Georgetown
Manager, Apts.	36	Compositor	43	12	X		$21,800	X		Greenville
Social Group Worker	99	None	N/A	13	X		$17,576		X	Kingstree
Psychologist	06	Professor	61	19	X		$22,500	X		Clinton
Art Director	99	None	N/A	17	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Production Supt.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,800	X		Gaffney
Mgr., Retail Store	46	Mgr., Fast Food Serv.	60	16	X		$22,000	X		Sumter
Shipping Supv.	99	None	N/A	16	X		$26,000		X	Marion
Chemical Eng.	27	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Beaufort
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,000		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 96,040 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1435.0	1430.1	1395.8	+ 4.9	+ 39.2
Total Private	1197.4	1193.4	1160.3	+ 4.0	+ 37.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	93.5	92.2	88.6	+ 1.3	+ 4.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.3	14.1	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.2	9.1	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	44.9	44.7	43.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Electrical Work	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	375.7	377.3	377.4	- 1.6	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	127.8	126.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Nondurable Goods	247.1	249.5	250.6	- 2.4	- 3.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.4	61.3	59.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	18.8	17.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Water Transportation	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.6	9.7	9.6	- 0.1	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	337.4	334.7	320.6	+ 2.7	+ 16.8
Wholesale Trade	59.0	58.4	57.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.1	32.8	31.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	25.6	25.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Retail Trade	278.4	276.3	263.2	+ 2.1	+ 15.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.2	12.2	11.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	32.6	32.3	31.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.0	19.2	+ 0.2	0.0
Food Stores	46.3	46.3	45.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Grocery Stores	42.9	42.8	42.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.0	67.7	65.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Banking	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.0	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.7	15.7	14.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Life Insurance	8.3	8.3	7.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	259.8	258.6	247.3	+ 1.2	+ 12.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26.3	26.4	25.1	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	51.5	51.0	49.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Hospitals	17.2	17.0	16.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	17.6	17.4	18.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.8	9.8	10.8	0.0	- 1.0
Total Government	237.6	236.7	235.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.0	38.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Total State Government	83.5	83.3	80.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
State Education	32.0	31.4	30.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Other State Government	51.5	51.9	49.9	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Total Local Government	115.8	115.4	116.7	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Local Education	55.3	54.7	57.7	+ 0.6	- 2.4
Other Local Government	60.5	60.7	59.0	- 0.2	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Manufacturing	375.7	377.3	377.4	- 1.6	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	127.8	126.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	15.1	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.6	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.0	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.2	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.0	32.4	30.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.5	1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	4.9	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.0	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.2	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.1	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.2	2.1	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.8	8.4	9.1	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.2	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.9	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	247.1	249.5	250.6	- 2.4	- 3.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.8	16.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Meat Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Textile Mill Products	102.2	105.7	108.1	- 3.5	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.1	27.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.8	30.7	30.5	- 2.9	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.3	9.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.7	15.8	- 0.3	- 1.4
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	5.8	6.0	6.9	- 0.2	- 1.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.8	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.2	43.5	44.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.0	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.1	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	5.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.4	2.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	8.4	9.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.4	16.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.5	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.5	33.4	32.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.7	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.2	11.1	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1438.0	1435.8	1399.2	+ 2.2	+ 38.8
Total Private	1181.3	1179.5	1144.7	+ 1.8	+ 36.6
Construction	91.4	90.5	86.6	+ 0.9	+ 4.8
Manufacturing	374.4	378.5	376.1	- 4.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	128.6	128.4	126.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	15.0	15.8	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.9	10.9	- 0.2	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.2	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	33.1	32.4	30.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.3	22.4	22.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	245.8	250.1	249.3	- 4.3	- 3.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.5	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	101.7	106.2	107.6	- 4.5	- 5.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.0	27.4	27.7	- 0.4	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	30.4	30.4	- 2.7	- 2.7
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.3	9.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.8	15.8	- 0.4	- 1.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.0	44.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.3	9.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.3	14.7	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.5	9.1	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.2	16.2	16.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.3	32.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Net Change From: July 1988	Net Change From: Aug. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.2	61.1	59.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.6	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.5	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	329.5	327.0	313.1	+ 2.5	+16.4
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.0	56.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Retail Trade	271.3	269.0	256.5	+ 2.3	+14.8
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	32.7	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	44.9	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.8	66.2	64.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Insurance Carriers	15.8	15.7	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Services	256.4	254.6	244.0	+ 1.8	+12.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.3	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Educational Services	20.3	20.2	21.4	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Total Government	256.7	256.3	254.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.7	38.5	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Total State Government	87.7	86.8	84.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.5
Total Local Government	130.8	131.8	131.8	- 1.0	- 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	313.3	310.9	304.8	231.5	230.6	226.0
Construction	22.6	22.7	21.9	14.8	14.6	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.3	10.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.9	100.6	101.1	30.3	29.9	29.0
Durable Goods	31.4	31.3	30.9	15.1	15.1	14.8
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.9	2.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.1	12.0	11.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
Nondurable Goods	69.5	69.3	70.2	15.2	14.8	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.9	33.4	2.1	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.0	9.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	10.0	10.0	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.3	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	8.5	9.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.4	7.7	3.2	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.6	10.5	10.2
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	73.8	73.5	71.4	50.6	50.5	50.1
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.0	13.0	13.1	12.6
Retail Trade	57.5	57.3	55.4	37.6	37.4	37.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.1	12.1	11.9	19.2	19.3	18.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	5.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	56.4	55.9	53.0	45.3	45.0	43.6
Business Services	-	-	-	11.9	11.7	11.7
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.7	3.6	2.9
Total Government	35.3	34.0	33.9	60.3	60.4	60.7
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	14.0	13.0	12.6	33.2	33.4	33.6
Total Local Government	19.3	19.0	19.3	18.9	18.8	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	194.4	193.4	187.4	46.3	46.8	45.2
Construction	14.2	14.0	13.7	2.7	3.4	2.5
Manufacturing	20.4	20.1	19.6	13.7	13.5	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.4	11.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.1	11.1	11.0	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.8	47.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.1	39.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	8.8	8.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.1	41.4	39.6	9.7	9.7	10.0
Total Government	52.0	51.8	48.4	5.9	5.9	5.1
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.0	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.0	13.9	13.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.0	17.9	16.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.9	50.6	50.8	50.7	50.0	49.2
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
Manufacturing	19.5	19.4	19.8	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.7	8.7	8.5	2.9	2.9	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.0	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.4	8.4
Total Government	7.8	7.7	6.9	9.2	9.2	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1988

Industry	August 1988	July 1988	August 1987	Net Change From July 1988	Net Change From August 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	659.0	656.6	640.6	2.4	18.4
Total Private	529.0	527.2	511.4	1.8	17.6
Construction	7.6	7.6	7.2	0.0	0.4
Manufacturing	151.1	151.7	152.1	-0.6	-1.0
Durable Goods	39.9	39.7	39.4	0.2	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.4	9.0	0.2	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	111.2	112.0	112.7	-0.8	-1.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.6	5.6	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	43.6	45.0	45.9	-1.4	-2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.0	-0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.0	13.2	13.1	-1.2	-1.1
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.6	6.8	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.1	37.5	0.5	0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.3	8.4	8.6	-0.1	-0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.4	12.8	0.0	-0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.3	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.4	0.1	0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.5	13.4	13.3	0.1	0.2
Communication	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	167.8	166.2	157.5	1.6	10.3
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.7	14.4	0.2	0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.3	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.5	0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	152.9	151.5	143.1	1.4	9.8
General Merchandise Stores	24.9	24.6	23.8	0.3	1.1
Food Stores	21.8	21.7	21.4	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.0	41.9	41.2	0.1	0.8
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.4	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	0.4
Services	146.6	146.0	139.7	0.6	6.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.3	16.5	15.7	-0.2	0.6
Health Services	42.8	42.4	40.9	0.4	1.9
Hospitals	14.3	14.1	13.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	10.6	10.5	11.1	0.1	-0.5
Total Government	130.0	129.4	129.2	0.6	0.8
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.0	-0.1
Total State Government	46.1	46.1	44.3	0.0	1.8
State Education	14.7	14.4	13.9	0.3	0.8
Other State Government	31.4	31.7	30.4	-0.3	1.0
Total Local Government	72.4	71.8	73.3	0.6	-0.9
Local Education	42.1	41.5	43.8	0.6	-1.7
Other Local Government	30.3	30.3	29.5	0.0	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
MANUFACTURING	291.9	293.1	294.0	343.20	341.95	337.38	41.2	41.1	41.6	8.33	8.32	8.11
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	97.5	97.5	357.85	358.70	351.07	42.1	42.2	42.4	8.50	8.50	8.28
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.2	12.9	315.94	318.17	304.72	41.3	41.7	41.8	7.65	7.63	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.1	4.0	289.23	287.58	290.58	42.1	41.2	41.1	6.87	6.98	7.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.4	8.6	432.51	431.61	433.38	45.1	45.1	46.4	9.59	9.57	9.34
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.2	11.8	344.83	342.76	329.25	41.1	41.0	40.3	8.39	8.36	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.2	22.0	384.99	379.71	370.20	43.6	43.1	43.4	8.83	8.81	8.53
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	394.60	399.42	357.30	45.2	45.7	43.1	8.73	8.74	8.29
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.7	16.9	323.95	332.03	313.80	40.8	41.4	40.7	7.94	8.02	7.71
Instruments and Related Products	4.3	4.2	4.8	336.42	344.06	349.06	42.0	42.9	43.2	8.01	8.02	8.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.5	195.6	196.5	334.96	333.73	331.25	40.7	40.6	41.3	8.23	8.22	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.6	10.7	10.8	291.26	296.46	279.63	39.2	39.9	39.0	7.43	7.43	7.17
Textile Mill Products	89.2	92.4	94.3	317.70	311.85	313.50	41.1	40.5	41.8	7.73	7.70	7.50
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.6	24.7	25.2	325.78	317.87	321.06	41.5	40.7	42.3	7.85	7.81	7.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	25.0	27.6	27.4	330.87	322.80	325.86	41.0	40.1	41.3	8.07	8.05	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.4	8.7	273.39	265.04	280.57	39.0	38.3	40.9	7.01	6.92	6.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.8	12.8	331.10	321.03	323.25	41.7	41.0	42.2	7.94	7.83	7.66
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.3	334.34	320.38	302.65	42.7	41.5	40.3	7.83	7.72	7.51
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.4	8.9	286.75	286.88	293.23	41.2	41.1	43.7	6.96	6.98	6.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	36.5	36.9	206.27	206.22	203.36	37.3	37.7	37.8	5.53	5.47	5.38
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.7	189.19	191.46	204.61	35.9	36.4	39.5	5.27	5.26	5.18
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	11.6	12.0	180.68	177.87	173.99	36.5	36.3	35.8	4.95	4.90	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	11.6	11.7	11.4	557.31	563.87	530.75	44.8	45.4	43.9	12.44	12.42	12.09
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.1	6.0	327.12	326.75	334.93	37.3	37.3	38.9	8.77	8.76	8.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.3	20.2	19.7	515.03	526.18	508.58	42.6	43.2	43.1	12.09	12.18	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.7	14.4	376.99	377.20	376.33	40.8	41.0	41.4	9.24	9.20	9.09
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.9	373.93	371.78	366.78	42.3	42.2	42.5	8.84	8.81	8.63
Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.7	5.5	381.54	385.73	392.63	38.5	39.2	39.7	9.91	9.84	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.6	21.1	20.5	350.69	349.84	326.20	41.6	41.5	41.2	8.43	8.43	7.92
Durable Goods	10.2	10.1	9.8	330.47	333.31	300.77	40.9	41.2	40.7	8.08	8.09	7.39
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	328.38	323.08	312.58	39.9	39.4	40.7	8.23	8.20	7.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.7	1.7	343.13	343.54	323.60	40.8	40.8	40.0	8.41	8.42	8.09
Nondurable Goods	11.4	11.0	10.7	368.41	364.46	350.27	42.2	41.7	41.6	8.73	8.74	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	332.21	322.34	300.94	42.7	41.7	41.0	7.78	7.73	7.34
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	1.9	1.8	195.77	189.60	192.57	40.2	39.5	39.3	4.87	4.80	4.90

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
All Manufacturing	75.9	75.6	76.1	340.72	340.31	329.99	41.3	41.3	41.3	8.25	8.24	7.99
Durable Goods	22.7	22.7	22.4	373.68	374.11	349.42	43.1	43.2	42.2	8.67	8.66	8.28
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.6	8.5	420.36	419.00	379.76	45.2	45.2	43.6	9.30	9.27	8.71
Nondurable Goods	53.2	52.9	53.7	327.24	325.22	322.26	40.6	40.4	41.0	8.06	8.05	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.2	28.5	28.9	320.99	314.72	310.65	41.1	40.4	41.2	7.81	7.79	7.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.2	8.5	311.26	304.92	311.04	39.3	38.5	40.5	7.92	7.92	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	8.9	9.5	9.5	344.00	332.69	325.01	43.0	41.9	42.1	8.00	7.94	7.72
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	239.43	234.59	247.52	34.6	33.9	36.4	6.92	6.92	6.80
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	328.19	318.12	312.18	43.7	42.7	43.0	7.51	7.45	7.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.0	7.6	194.76	192.77	193.88	36.2	37.0	37.5	5.38	5.21	5.17
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.3	1.5	162.73	157.54	160.37	35.3	34.7	36.2	4.61	4.54	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	445.12	443.65	421.88	42.8	42.7	42.4	10.40	10.39	9.95

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
Abbeville	7,000	6,980	6,600	3,560	3,560	3,560	3,440	3,420	3,040
Aiken	45,600	44,700	45,900	17,900	17,900	18,000	27,700	26,800	27,900
Allendale	3,180	3,020	2,900	1,260	1,200	1,200	1,920	1,820	1,700
Anderson	50,900	50,600	50,800	19,500	19,400	19,800	31,400	31,200	31,000
Bamberg	4,410	4,420	4,190	1,530	1,550	1,490	2,880	2,870	2,700
Barnwell	7,150	7,190	7,110	3,130	3,200	3,250	4,020	3,990	3,860
Beaufort	31,560	31,440	32,830	1,160	1,160	1,150	30,400	30,280	31,680
Berkeley	24,900	25,000	23,500	6,100	6,100	5,700	18,800	18,900	17,800
Calhoun	4,170	4,100	3,830	2,180	2,200	2,200	1,990	1,900	1,630
Charleston	151,200	150,200	146,600	9,600	9,400	9,400	141,600	140,800	137,200
Cherokee	17,560	17,740	17,280	8,310	8,570	8,760	9,250	9,170	8,520
Chester	11,270	12,020	11,550	4,780	5,570	5,610	6,490	6,450	5,940
Chesterfield	13,770	13,820	13,130	7,480	7,600	7,640	6,290	6,220	5,490
Clarendon	6,690	6,690	6,410	1,370	1,380	1,440	5,320	5,310	4,970
Colleton	10,090	10,040	9,520	2,390	2,380	2,290	7,700	7,660	7,230
Darlington	20,860	20,830	19,890	7,220	7,290	7,190	13,640	13,540	12,700
Dillon	9,570	9,550	9,050	3,660	3,690	3,800	5,910	5,860	5,250
Dorchester	18,300	18,200	17,300	4,700	4,600	4,500	13,600	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,820	4,790	4,500	1,960	1,950	2,020	2,860	2,840	2,480
Fairfield	6,650	6,480	6,430	2,320	2,290	2,330	4,330	4,190	4,100
Florence	50,100	50,000	49,200	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,100	37,000	36,100
Georgetown	17,180	17,200	16,020	3,560	3,570	4,370	13,620	13,630	11,650
Greenville	180,000	178,000	175,900	51,100	50,900	51,500	128,900	127,100	124,400
Greenwood	29,190	29,110	28,150	11,680	11,700	12,010	17,510	17,410	16,140
Hampton	5,380	5,380	5,090	1,700	1,710	1,670	3,680	3,670	3,420
Horry	60,290	60,340	58,950	5,540	5,590	5,480	54,750	54,750	53,470
Jasper	3,720	3,750	3,520	350	350	350	3,370	3,400	3,170
Kershaw	16,490	16,520	15,310	6,530	6,560	6,720	9,960	9,960	8,590
Lancaster	16,840	17,860	17,630	7,030	8,080	8,240	9,810	9,780	9,390
Laurens	17,770	17,930	17,850	7,480	7,690	7,750	10,290	10,240	10,100
Lee	3,240	3,230	3,080	1,080	1,090	1,060	2,160	2,140	2,020
Lexington	54,000	53,600	52,500	15,000	14,800	14,100	39,000	38,800	38,400
McCormick	1,970	1,970	1,880	800	810	780	1,170	1,160	1,100
Marion	11,830	11,790	11,540	5,200	5,200	5,330	6,630	6,590	6,210
Marlboro	9,350	9,050	8,550	4,410	4,430	4,400	4,940	4,620	4,150
Newberry	12,140	12,110	11,390	5,310	5,360	5,140	6,830	6,750	6,250
Oconee	23,840	23,770	22,900	9,930	10,110	9,820	13,910	13,660	13,080
Orangeburg	29,430	29,450	28,390	9,380	9,430	9,560	20,050	20,020	18,830
Pickens	32,900	32,600	32,100	12,000	12,000	12,000	20,900	20,600	20,100
Richland	177,500	177,000	173,500	15,300	15,100	14,900	162,200	161,900	158,600
Saluda	3,430	3,430	3,340	1,370	1,370	1,360	2,060	2,060	1,980
Spartanburg	100,400	99,600	96,800	37,800	37,700	37,600	62,600	61,900	59,200
Sumter	31,410	31,200	31,210	9,130	8,800	8,940	22,280	22,400	22,270
Union	10,600	10,610	10,610	5,960	5,960	5,890	4,640	4,650	4,720
Williamsburg	10,750	10,900	10,770	4,650	4,590	4,460	6,100	6,310	6,310
York	46,300	46,800	45,300	13,700	13,500	13,000	32,600	33,300	32,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
AUGUST, 1988

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,790	11,030	10,550	610	830	710	5.6	7.5	6.7
AIKEN........	60,790	60,950	59,840	3,490	3,620	3,170	5.7	5.9	5.3
ALLENDALE....	4,760	4,610	4,560	300	330	380	6.3	7.1	8.2
ANDERSON.....	67,450	67,880	67,620	2,750	3,620	3,560	4.1	5.3	5.3
BAMBERG......	6,750	6,620	6,570	670	500	630	9.9	7.5	9.6
BARNWELL.....	8,560	8,550	8,780	650	570	740	7.5	6.7	8.4
BEAUFORT.....	34,650	34,540	37,150	1,070	1,080	1,210	3.1	3.1	3.3
BERKELEY.....	53,690	53,820	51,740	1,940	2,060	2,350	3.6	3.8	4.5
CALHOUN......	5,520	5,280	5,110	490	320	400	9.0	6.1	7.9
CHARLESTON...	141,460	141,520	135,760	6,150	6,180	6,600	4.3	4.4	4.9
CHEROKEE.....	22,610	22,870	22,860	1,130	1,170	1,170	5.0	5.1	5.1
CHESTER......	14,640	14,250	14,000	2,370	1,170	1,100	16.2	8.2	7.8
CHESTERFIELD.	20,540	20,590	20,200	1,100	1,050	1,110	5.4	5.1	5.5
CLARENDON....	12,150	12,190	12,250	1,030	1,000	1,320	8.4	8.2	10.7
COLLETON.....	18,530	18,460	18,170	950	940	1,190	5.1	5.1	6.6
DARLINGTON...	27,970	27,950	27,920	1,840	1,790	2,350	6.6	6.4	8.4
DILLON.......	14,700	14,830	14,430	840	930	930	5.7	6.3	6.5
DORCHESTER...	35,940	35,940	34,390	1,350	1,340	1,370	3.8	3.7	4.0
EDGEFIELD....	7,530	7,530	7,330	300	320	370	4.0	4.3	5.1
FAIRFIELD....	8,900	8,650	8,990	540	510	680	6.1	5.9	7.6
FLORENCE.....	55,260	55,480	54,670	2,800	2,950	3,730	5.1	5.3	6.8
GEORGETOWN...	22,100	22,220	21,510	1,270	1,330	1,580	5.8	6.0	7.3
GREENVILLE...	169,050	168,960	165,510	4,560	5,990	6,970	2.7	3.5	4.2
GREENWOOD....	29,250	29,260	29,140	1,630	1,680	1,880	5.6	5.7	6.4
HAMPTON......	7,210	7,210	7,100	380	360	490	5.3	5.0	6.9
HORRY........	68,230	68,450	69,140	2,980	2,990	3,820	4.4	4.4	5.5
JASPER.......	6,660	6,750	6,640	260	300	370	3.8	4.4	5.5
KERSHAW......	19,790	19,560	18,750	1,350	1,060	1,230	6.8	5.4	6.5
LANCASTER....	25,230	24,550	25,010	3,400	1,360	1,660	13.5	5.6	6.6
LAURENS......	21,440	21,780	22,340	990	1,100	1,380	4.6	5.0	6.2
LEE..........	8,160	8,080	7,910	580	470	490	7.1	5.9	6.2
LEXINGTON....	96,310	96,620	93,490	2,300	2,580	2,990	2.4	2.7	3.2
McCORMICK....	2,790	2,830	2,790	230	260	290	8.3	9.2	10.4
MARION.......	14,250	14,420	14,330	1,160	1,320	1,280	8.2	9.2	8.9
MARLBORO.....	12,990	12,980	12,140	1,140	1,420	1,000	8.8	10.9	8.2
NEWBERRY.....	15,650	15,590	15,160	760	710	890	4.9	4.5	5.9
OCONEE.......	28,590	28,630	28,530	1,120	1,210	1,550	3.9	4.2	5.4
ORANGEBURG...	41,070	39,850	39,130	4,560	3,180	3,110	11.1	8.0	8.0
PICKENS......	47,290	48,110	46,130	1,500	2,750	1,990	3.2	5.7	4.3
RICHLAND.....	140,050	140,220	135,690	5,280	5,410	5,950	3.8	3.9	4.4
SALUDA.......	7,700	7,760	7,710	300	320	330	3.9	4.1	4.3
SPARTANBURG..	113,000	110,240	108,860	5,280	3,520	5,040	4.7	3.2	4.6
SUMTER.......	35,430	36,040	35,360	1,990	2,760	2,530	5.6	7.6	7.1
UNION........	14,530	14,350	14,320	1,000	820	960	6.9	5.7	6.7
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,510	16,870	16,750	950	1,060	1,350	5.8	6.3	8.0
YORK.........	70,570	70,120	68,800	2,660	2,560	3,620	3.8	3.6	5.3
CHAS MSA.....	231,080	231,280	221,890	9,450	9,580	10,320	4.1	4.1	4.7
COLA MSA.....	236,360	236,850	229,180	7,580	7,980	8,940	3.2	3.4	3.9
GRNV MSA.....	329,330	327,310	320,490	11,350	12,270	14,000	3.4	3.7	4.4
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,667.0	1,665.0	1,635.2	80.0	78.7	87.8	4.8	4.7	5.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
AUGUST, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987	AUG. 1988	JULY 1988	AUG. 1987
ANDERSON	12,960	13,100	13,040	12,270	12,190	12,150	690	910	890	5.3	6.9	6.8
CHARLESTON	37,850	37,870	36,330	36,250	36,260	34,600	1,610	1,610	1,720	4.2	4.3	4.7
COLUMBIA	45,750	45,820	44,380	43,690	43,710	42,060	2,060	2,110	2,320	4.5	4.6	5.2
FLORENCE	15,230	15,290	15,060	14,500	14,530	14,090	730	770	970	4.8	5.0	6.4
GREENVILLE	32,740	32,780	32,150	31,680	31,390	30,530	1,060	1,390	1,620	3.2	4.2	5.0
MYRTLE BEACH	12,400	12,440	12,520	12,020	12,060	12,030	380	380	480	3.0	3.0	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,630	22,640	21,780	21,130	21,140	20,180	1,490	1,500	1,600	6.6	6.6	7.4
ROCK HILL	22,440	22,290	21,940	21,430	21,320	20,570	1,010	970	1,370	4.5	4.3	6.2
SPARTANBURG	23,100	22,470	22,250	21,800	21,600	21,010	1,300	870	1,240	5.6	3.9	5.6
SUMTER	10,750	10,940	10,730	10,130	10,080	9,940	620	860	790	5.8	7.9	7.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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S7155-2
11/21/88

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX REVISION SEE PAGE 12

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September, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD LEVEL

SEASONAL GROWTH PUSHES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina surged 20,400 during the month to a record high of 1,453,300. This was the largest September increase in five years, and the largest monthly advance since April, 1987. The majority of this growth can be traced to the reopening of schools, which pushed the public sector workforce higher, while the private sector contributed an additional 800. When compared to year-ago levels, the number of persons on nonfarm payrolls rose 42,700.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS RECORDED IN GOVERNMENT

The public sector, benefitting from seasonal growth, rose to 257,800. This figure was 19,600 higher than the previous month, and 5,600 greater than the year-ago level. Education provided all of the increase, as the local and state divisions advanced 16,200 and 4,800, respectively. Local government, other than education, declined 900 as many municipalities released students working summer jobs. Other state government fell 300, while the federal workforce dropped 200.

(Continued on page 3)

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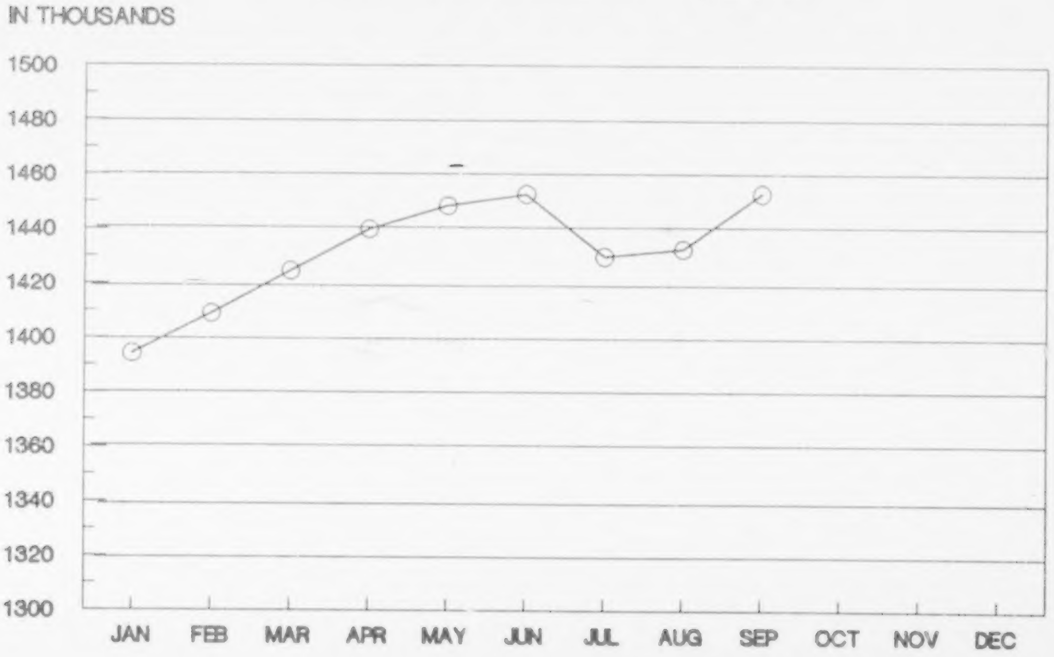
(Continued from front page)

PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS MODERATE INCREASE

Private sector employment rose 1,195,500, an increase of 800 during the month, and 37,100 over the year. Growth in the private sector during September is rare, with this advance being the first in five years, and only the second since 1964. All of this upturn can be attributed to the two industries registering increases - manufacturing and services. Factory employment rose a net 3,300, with nondurables jumping 3,500. Textile mill products, rebounding from temporary layoffs, advanced 3,600. All textile industries, with the exception of knitting mills (-100), recorded gains or held steady. Weaving mills, synthetics accounted for 89% of the increase in textiles. Other soft-good industries reporting substantial movement included apparel and other textile products (+400). Durable goods lost 200 jobs over the month, with the only bright spot being stone, clay, and glass products (+300). Offsetting trends were the story in services, which rose 2,100 to a record level of 261,400. A 4,400 increase in educational services, combined with substantial growth in business services and social services, was more than enough to offset seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places, membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services. Seasonality contributed heavily to downturns in the four remaining industries. A big decline in eating and drinking places dropped the trade job count 1,900. The entire decline occurred in the retail division, as wholesale trade remained constant. The loss of 800 jobs in special trade contracting was the primary factor behind construction, which fell 1,400 to 91,200. Finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 900, as seasonal influences pushed the real estate division much lower. Transportation and public utilities lost 400 positions, with electric, gas, and sanitary services accounting for 75% of the downturn. As with construction and real estate, seasonal factors can be targeted as the reason behind this decline.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT 1988



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose 14,500 to 672,900 during September. The public sector accounting for 96% of the growth, fueled the second consecutive monthly increase.

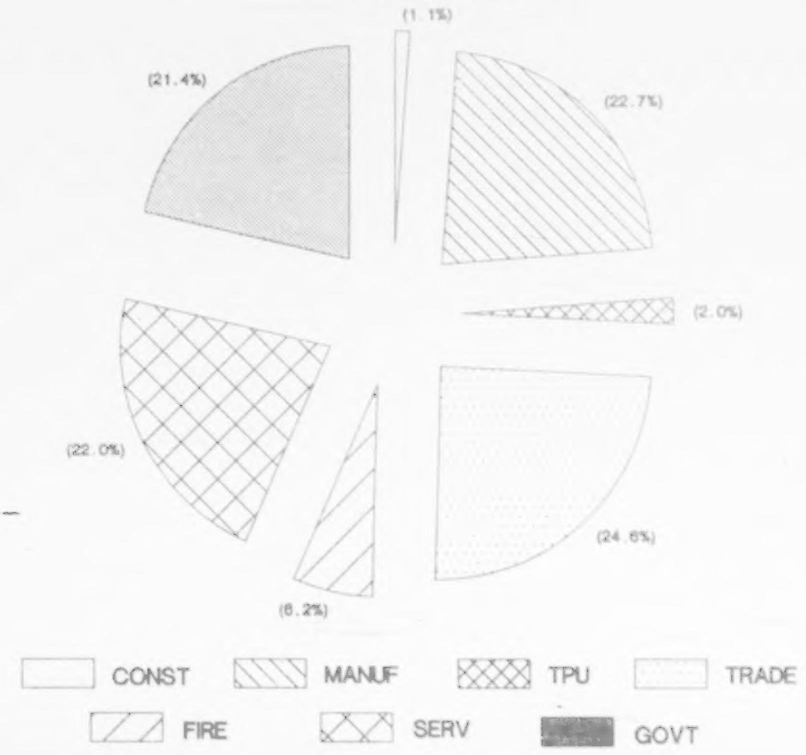
The public sector, influenced by the beginning of a new school year, added 13,900 females to its payrolls. State educational institutions added 2,200 employees while local educational employment climbed 12,400, pushing total government employment to 144,200. State and local government other than schools recorded losses of 200 and 500, respectively. Federal government employment held constant at 11,500 for the month.

In the private sector, female employment advanced 600 to 528,700 during September. Manufacturing (+1,500), benefited from increased employment in nondurables (+1,300) and durable (+200) goods. Services, responding to expansion in educational services, registered an addition of 1,400 positions. Reduced employment was experienced in the trade industry (-1,600) as tourism activities continued to decrease during the month. The retail division (-1,600) was responsible for the entire decline in trade, with wholesale trade holding steady over the month. Additional losses were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (-400); transportation and public utilities (-200); and construction (-100). Overall, total nonfarm female employment during September was 20,600 above the year-ago level of 652,300.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

SEPTEMBER, 1988

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 4.3% in September, the lowest figure recorded since December of 1973. This rate represented 72,400 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,600 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed largely to fall semester restaffing at state and local schools, together with recalls from layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,667,200	1,667,000	1,644,800	1,662,000	1,664,000	1,639,500
Total Employment	1,594,800	1,587,000	1,561,100	1,583,600	1,582,700	1,549,900
Total Unemployment	72,400	80,000	83,700	78,400	81,300	89,600
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,820	230,660	219,670	237,550	235,790	227,070
Total Employment	221,660	221,230	209,960	229,850	228,220	218,400
Total Unemployment	9,160	9,430	9,710	7,700	7,570	8,670
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	331,930	329,800	322,540
Total Employment	320,620	318,450	309,200
Total Unemployment	11,310	11,360	13,330
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.4	4.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	121,842	123,396	119,884	121,924	122,031	119,963
Total Employment	115,474	116,737	113,027	115,328	115,180	112,872
Total Unemployment	6,368	6,659	6,857	6,596	6,851	7,091
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Charleston area increased 2,200 to 196,300 during September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 53,200, added 1,400 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government reported the largest rise of 1,400, in addition to a 100 upturn in state government. However, federal government lost 100 employees over the month. Overall, employers in the private sector picked up 800 positions. The trade industry advanced 300, with 200 centered in the retail division and 100 recorded in the wholesale division. Also, a rise of 300 jobs was observed in services. Manufacturing (+200) was aided by increases of 100 each in durables and nondurables. Positive movement was also seen in construction (+100), and transportation and public utilities (+100). Finance, insurance, and real estate (-200) was the only major industry within the private sector to record a decline.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural employment rose 5,500 to 236,300 in September. This figure represented an increase of 10,300 above the year-ago level of 226,000. The public sector, with an advance of 5,300, was responsible for approximately 96% of the overall growth. Due mainly to staff members resuming their jobs, local government added 2,800 workers, along with an addition of 2,500 in state government. The federal government sector remained unchanged at 8,100 from one month earlier. Within the private sector, as a result of seasonal trends, trade employers recorded an upturn of 400, with the entire rise concentrated in the retail division. Also registering positive movement were construction (+200), and services (+100). However, negative movement was witnessed in finance, insurance, and real estate (-300); and manufacturing (-200). Employment in transportation and public utilities held steady at 10,600 over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area jumped 6,800 to 320,200 during September. This increase resulted from expansion in both the public and private sectors. Government posted the largest upturn, rising 5,600 to 41,000. Local government, influenced by the reopening of public schools, added 4,800 workers to its payrolls. State government provided an additional 800 jobs while federal government remained constant at 2,000 for the month. The private sector experienced a gain of 1,200 positions. Manufacturing was the leading contributor, adding 800 workers. Within manufacturing, durables and nondurables advanced 200 and 600, respectively. Other industries recording positive movement were services (+500); wholesale and retail trade (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Transportation and public utilities held steady during the month. Construction was the only major industry to lose employment, dropping 400 for the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during September was 10,800 above the year-ago level of 309,400.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Nationally, the unemployment rate fell to 5.4% in September . . . down 0.2 percentage point from the previous month. Greater-than-usual hiring in education pushed the rate to the point many economists consider full employment. Overall, nonfarm payrolls added 255,000 jobs during the month, with businesses accounting for only 140,000. Another area of notable interest was manufacturing employment, which fell for the second straight month. However, strong factory orders painted a positive picture for the coming months.

Average weekly hours rose in September . . . The average workweek was up 0.1 hour to 34.7, while average hours in factories increased from 41.0 to 41.2. Overtime was also higher, advancing 0.1 hour to 4.0. Average hourly pay in the manufacturing workplace rose from $10.12 to $10.27. This upturn follows a report by the Bureau of National Affairs which indicates that employers facing labor negotiations in 1989 expect wage increases to remain below 4% a year.

Wholesale prices rose moderately in September . . . as surging food prices were partially offset by dropping energy costs. The Producer Price Index, up 0.4% during the month, has been rising at an annual rate of 4.3% for the first nine months of 1988. Finished goods and intermediate goods experienced gains of 0.4% each, while crude materials fell 0.5%.

The Consumer Price Index increased 0.3% during the month . . . or at an annual rate of 4.1%. Higher apparel prices (+2.0%) combined with an increase of 0.8% in food costs to push consumer prices upward. The news could have been much worse had declining energy prices not offset much of the advance. Housing and transportation reported growth of 0.3% and 0.1%, respectively.

Housing starts, boosted by a reversal in apartment construction, rose 1.5% . . . in September. Apartment construction, down 13.0% in August, rebounded with a gain of 13.2% during the month. Single-family homes were down 2.3%, while building permits, a prime indication of future activity, fell 4.4%. Growth was seen in the Midwest (+6.3%), Northeast (+3.9%), and West (+2.3%), while construction in the South fell 1.9%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Stone Safety Corp.	Greenville	250	The Connecticut-based company will move its entire operation to the Upstate, bringing with it about 250 jobs. Stone Safety manufactures equipment for railway passenger cars and is expected to begin operations by mid-1989.
Dyke Industries	Aiken	65	Dyke Industries, a Little Rock, Arkansas firm, has located its manufacturing, sales, and distribution operations in Aiken. Wooden doors and windows, and steel doors will be produced at the plant, which should be fully operational by November 15.
Jockey International, Inc.	Abbeville	100	Jockey International is buying the Bloomsburg Mills facility in Abbeville County. As many as 100 jobs will be added at the plant, which will produce cotton yarn. Jockey is expected to take over operations in April, 1989.
Century II Inc.	Horry	100-200	Century II, a manufacturer of mobile construction cranes, will bring 200 jobs to Conway. About 100 of those positions will be filled by the end of the year.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO RISE

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers experienced an increase of $0.05 to $8.38 during September. Payroll gains of $0.06 and $0.05 were observed in durables and nondurables, respectively. Within the hard-good sector, significant upturns were seen in fabricated metal products (+$0.11); machinery, except electrical (+$0.09); and instruments and related products (+$0.09). Positive movement was also witnessed in electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.05); and stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.03). However, payroll declines were displayed in furniture and fixtures (-$0.10), and lumber and wood products (-$0.04). The soft-good sector reported higher hourly earnings in all major industry groups. Chemicals and allied products (+$0.13) recorded the largest payroll addition. Also, sizable increases were registered in textile mill products (+$0.09), and apparel and other textile products (+$0.08). Increased premiums for overtime worked contributed to the climb in the production payroll for manufacturing workers.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers reported a rise of $0.15 to $10.27. Durables and nondurables were up $0.15 and $0.12, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
September, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.38	$ 8.33	$ 8.12	$ 9.23	$ 9.26	$ 9.04
Average Weekly Earnings	$349.45	$343.20	$336.98	$381.20	$379.66	$370.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.69	$288.40	$293.03	$318.20	$319.04	$322.30

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.51	$ 8.43	$ 7.92	$ 8.29	$ 8.26	$ 8.03
Average Weekly Earnings	$353.16	$350.69	$321.55	$345.69	$341.14	$332.44
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$294.79	$294.70	$279.61	$288.56	$286.67	$289.08

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.27	$ 10.12	$ 9.99
Average Weekly Earnings	$425.18	$413.91	$407.59
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$354.91	$347.82	$354.43

OVERTIME HOURS EXPERIENCE AN UPTURN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour more overtime in September than in the previous month. Durable goods experienced an increase of 0.4 hour, while nondurable goods recorded a 0.1 hour rise over the month. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours were unchanged.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1988

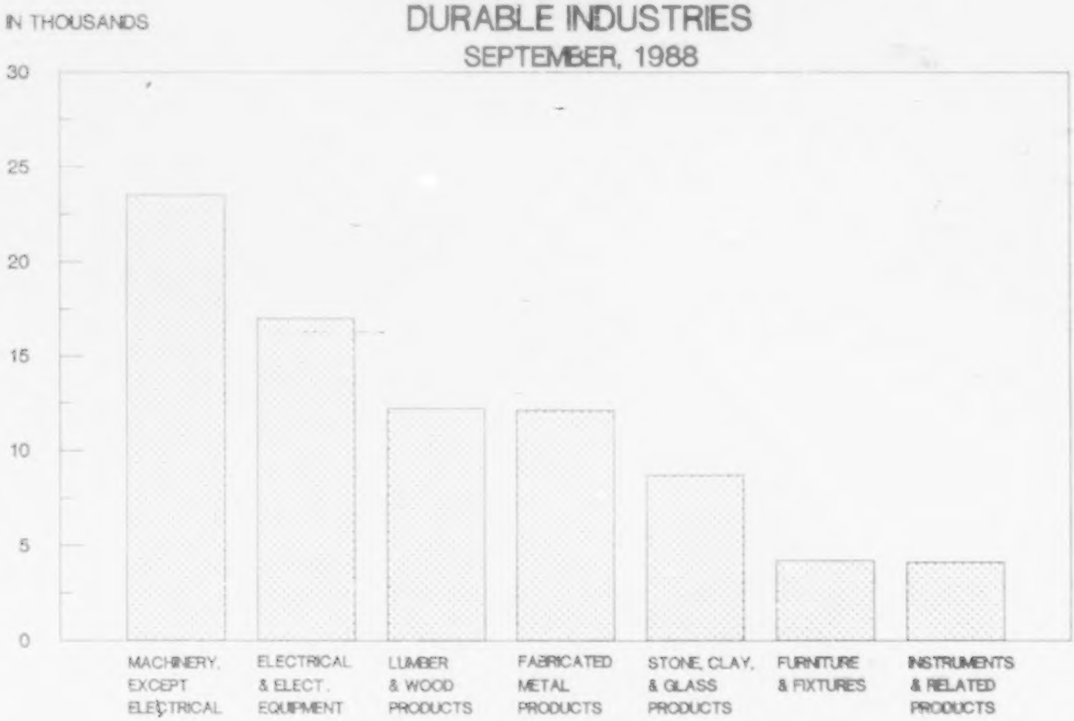
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.2	4.4
Durable Goods	5.0	4.6	4.0
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.6

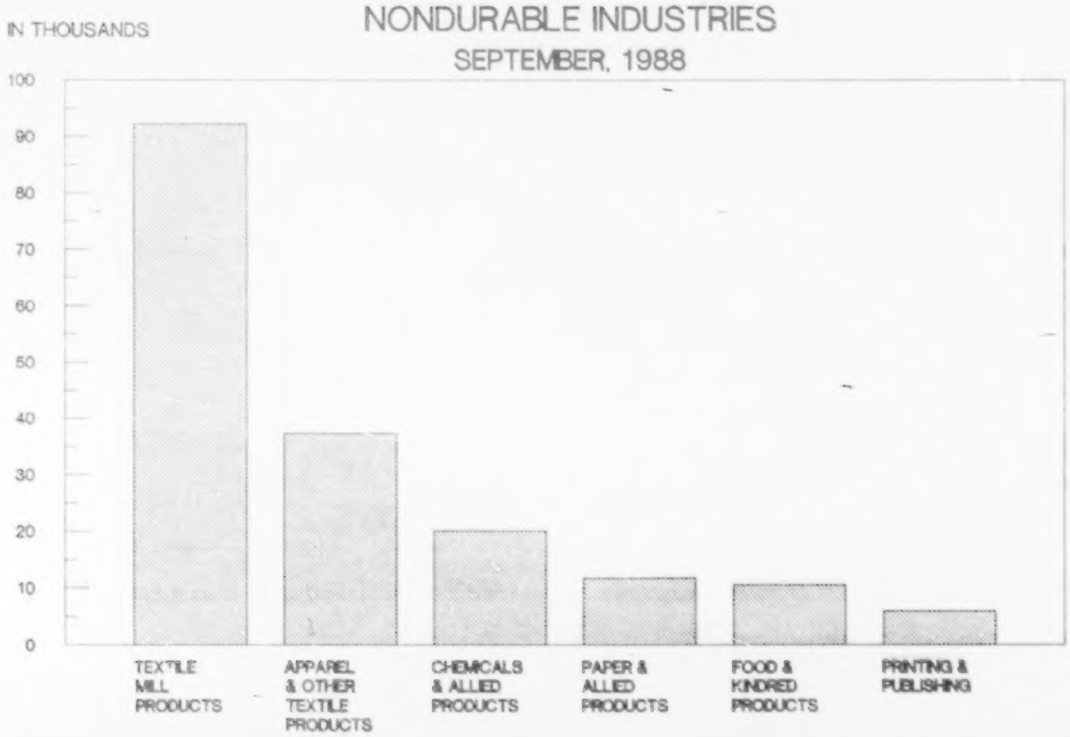
WEEKLY HOURS CLIMB IN SEPTEMBER

In response to longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime, hourly increases in both durables and nondurables caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to rise 0.5 hour to 41.7 in September. Durables, at 42.6, experienced significant advances in instruments and related products (+1.2), and electrical and electronic equipment (+1.0). Positive movement was also displayed in machinery, except electrical (+0.7); furniture and fixtures (+0.4); and fabricated metal products (+0.1). However, negative movement was recorded in lumber and wood products (-0.4); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.3). Nondurables, at 41.2, reported its largest hourly upturn in chemicals and allied products (+0.8). Notable gains were also observed in apparel and other textile products (+0.7), food and kindred products (+0.3), and textile mill products (+0.3). The only major industry group registering a decline was paper and allied products (-0.2). Printing and publishing remained unchanged over the month.

Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers rose 0.5 hour to 41.4, aided by a 0.4 hour addition in overtime hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT





PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 2.4 points to 107.2 during September. This increase was the first monthly gain following a two-month decline. Production employment (+3,300) and average weekly hours (+0.5), resulting from the recall of temporary layoffs, spurred the increase. Textiles (+4.3) registered the sharpest gain in output per hour, reflecting increased employment of 3,400 and a 0.3 hike in average weekly hours. Durable (+1.2) and nondurable (+2.7) goods both recorded sharp increases in output during the month. Within nondurables, apparel recorded a gain of 2.0. September's productivity index was 0.4 point higher than the year-ago level of 106.8.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.2	104.8	106.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.4	117.2	116.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.3	99.6	102.8
Textile Productivity Index	97.1	92.8	99.6
Apparel Productivity Index	98.2	96.2	95.9

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

The productivity index is a measure of the average change in production worker output per hour over a period of time for producing the final product of an industry. In simpler terms, the index is the amount of labor time required to produce a unit of output. It reflects the interrelated influences of technology; capital investment per worker; level of output; utilization of capacity; layout and flow of material; managerial skills; and the skills and efforts of the workforce. The method of estimation used is based on output per employee-hour for plant hours worked, and includes hours such as vacations, holidays and sick leave paid directly to the employee. The productivity index shown above represents industry averages for South Carolina. Effective with the September, 1988 index, productivity will be published based on the 1982-84 base period to correspond with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to Sept., 1988 from-	
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
All items	119.8	119.0	115.0	+0.7	+4.2

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000		X	Chester
Counselor	50	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000		X	Conway
Manager, Restaurant	40	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Secretary	99	Admin. Assistant	36	14		X	$15,000		X	Greenwood
Manager, Food Service	99	Personnel Manager	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Hampton
Environmental Analyst	99	Stock Clerk	99	13	X		$16,640	X		Kingstree
Construction Supt.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$21,000	X		Marion
Tax Examiner	99	Bookkeeper	99	16	X		$14,000	X		Sumter
Counselor	99	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Hartsville
Millwright Helper	24	None	N/A	10	X		$15,600	X		Gaffney
Sawmill Worker	08	Auto Mechanic	48	12	X		$ 9,984		X	Hampton
Managing Editor	11	Newswriter	99	14	X		$17,000	X		Liberty
Production Machine Operator	76	None	N/A	12	X		$16,600		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 97,507 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1453.3	1432.9	1410.6	+ 20.4	+ 42.7
Total Private	1195.5	1194.7	1158.4	+ 0.8	+ 37.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	91.2	92.6	87.1	- 1.4	+ 4.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.1	14.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.2	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	44.8	42.5	- 0.8	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.9	375.6	378.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.7	128.9	126.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Nondurable Goods	250.2	246.7	251.5	+ 3.5	- 1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.1	61.5	59.6	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	19.0	18.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.5	15.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.6	9.4	- 0.2	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.4	336.3	319.1	- 1.9	+ 15.3
Wholesale Trade	58.9	58.9	57.2	0.0	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	33.0	31.8	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.9	25.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1987
Retail Trade	275.5	277.4	261.9	- 1.9	+ 13.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.0	12.2	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.3	32.6	30.9	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Department Stores	18.9	19.2	19.1	- 0.3	- 0.2
Food Stores	46.4	46.3	45.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Grocery Stores	43.1	42.9	42.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.9	67.8	64.9	- 0.9	+ 2.0
Banking	14.6	14.7	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.5	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.6	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	261.4	259.3	247.8	+ 2.1	+ 13.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.7	26.2	23.8	- 1.5	+ 0.9
Health Services	51.3	51.2	49.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Hospitals	17.1	17.0	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	21.9	17.5	22.2	+ 4.4	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.5	9.8	13.0	+ 2.7	- 0.5
Total Government	257.8	238.2	252.2	+ 19.6	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.3	38.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.3	83.8	83.8	+ 4.5	+ 4.5
State Education	37.0	32.2	34.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.7
Other State Government	51.3	51.6	49.5	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	131.4	116.1	130.0	+ 15.3	+ 1.4
Local Education	71.8	55.6	72.1	+ 16.2	- 0.3
Other Local Government	59.6	60.5	57.9	- 0.9	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1987
Manufacturing	378.9	375.6	378.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.7	128.9	126.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	15.1	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.5	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.1	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.2	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.0	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.2	3.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	16.1	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.9	31.0	0.0	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.3	5.2	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.7	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.4	21.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.4	2.2	2.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.8	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.7	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.2	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.9	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.1	4.0	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	250.2	246.7	251.5	+ 3.5	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Meat Products	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1987
Textile Mill Products	105.6	102.0	108.6	+ 3.6	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.1	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	27.5	30.7	+ 3.2	0.0
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.5	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	5.8	6.9	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	10.5	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.5	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.3	44.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	6.9	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.1	14.6	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.3	5.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.6	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.1	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.4	16.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.1	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.7	4.6	- 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	33.5	32.6	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.3	14.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.8	21.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.2	11.2	10.5	0.0	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From: Aug. 1988	Net Change From: Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1445.7	1436.0	1403.3	+ 9.7	+ 42.4
Total Private	1186.2	1178.6	1149.5	+ 7.6	+ 36.7
Construction	90.7	90.5	86.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Manufacturing	377.2	374.3	376.5	+ 2.9	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.5	128.9	126.5	- 0.4	+ 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	15.1	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	10.7	10.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	33.0	30.9	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.3	21.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	248.7	245.4	250.0	+ 3.3	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	15.7	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	105.1	101.5	108.0	+ 3.6	- 2.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.1	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	27.4	30.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.5	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.4	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.5	44.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.1	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.4	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.3	16.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.1	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.4	32.5	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.3	14.5	- 0.2	- 0.4

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.0	61.3	59.5	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.8	17.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	330.4	328.4	315.3	+ 2.0	+15.1
Wholesale Trade	58.4	58.1	56.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Retail Trade	272.0	270.3	258.5	+ 1.7	+13.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	32.8	31.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.5	45.0	44.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.5	66.6	64.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.7	15.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	258.8	255.9	245.3	+ 2.9	+13.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.4	23.4	22.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.5	20.2	21.8	+ 1.3	- 0.3
Total Government	259.5	257.4	253.8	+ 2.1	+ 5.7
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.2	38.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.4	88.0	83.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	132.8	131.2	131.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	320.2	313.4	309.4	236.3	230.8	226.0
Construction	22.2	22.6	21.9	14.9	14.7	13.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.3	10.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.7	100.9	101.3	29.9	30.1	28.8
Durable Goods	31.6	31.4	31.0	15.0	15.2	14.5
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.3	12.1	12.0	3.5	3.5	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.1	69.5	70.3	14.9	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	33.2	32.5	33.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.5	9.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.3	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.4	7.5	3.2	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.6	3.7	3.9	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.9	11.3	10.6	10.6	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74.0	73.8	71.6	50.6	50.2	49.6
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.3	16.0	13.0	13.0	12.7
Retail Trade	57.8	57.5	55.6	37.6	37.2	36.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.1	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.2	12.1	11.9	18.9	19.2	18.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.2
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.9	1.8
Services	56.9	56.4	53.0	45.2	45.1	43.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.7	11.4
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	2.8
Total Government	41.0	35.4	38.1	65.8	60.5	61.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
Total State Government	14.9	14.1	13.1	35.8	33.3	33.9
Total Local Government	24.1	19.3	23.0	21.9	19.1	19.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	196.3	194.1	187.0	46.7	46.3	46.0
Construction	14.1	14.0	13.7	2.5	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	20.7	20.5	19.5	13.6	13.7	13.1
Durable Goods	11.8	11.7	11.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	8.1	11.0	11.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.3	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.9	46.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	9.0	8.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.8	41.5	40.1	9.6	9.7	9.7
Total Government	53.2	51.8	48.7	6.7	5.9	6.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.1	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.1	14.0	13.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.1	17.7	16.4	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.8	50.4	51.9	50.3	50.1	50.6
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.3	19.0	19.8	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.0	14.1	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.4	8.5	8.5
Total Government	7.9	7.8	8.1	9.5	9.2	9.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

				Net Change From	
Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	672.9	658.4	652.3	14.5	20.6
Total Private	528.7	528.1	511.0	0.6	17.7
Construction	7.4	7.5	7.1	-0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	152.6	151.1	152.8	1.5	-0.2
Durable Goods	40.1	39.9	39.6	0.2	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.6	9.1	0.0	0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	12.2	0.1	0.2
Instruments and Related Products	2.9	3.0	3.4	-0.1	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	112.5	111.2	113.2	1.3	-0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.6	5.5	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.9	43.4	46.2	1.5	-1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.4	11.7	0.1	-0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	11.8	13.2	1.4	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	-0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	37.9	37.8	0.1	0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	-0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.5	12.9	-0.1	-0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.4	-0.2	-0.1
Chemicals and Allied\Products	8.4	8.5	8.2	-0.1	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.5	0.1	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.5	13.3	-0.2	0.0
Communication	5.9	6.0	6.1	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	165.6	167.2	156.3	-1.6	9.3
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.3	0.0	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.3	7.9	-0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.4	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	150.7	152.3	142.0	-1.6	8.7
General Merchandise Stores	24.6	24.9	23.6	-0.3	1.0
Food Stores	21.7	21.8	21.3	-0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.6	42.0	40.8	-0.4	0.8
Banking	11.3	11.5	11.3	-0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	147.8	146.4	140.3	1.4	7.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.4	16.3	14.8	-0.9	0.6
Health Services	42.6	42.6	40.7	0.0	1.9
Hospitals	14.2	14.1	13.6	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	13.2	10.6	13.3	2.6	-0.1
Total Government	144.2	130.3	141.3	13.9	2.9
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	48.3	46.3	46.0	2.0	2.3
State Education	17.0	14.8	15.8	2.2	1.2
Other State Government	31.3	31.5	30.2	-0.2	1.1
Total Local Government	84.4	72.5	83.8	11.9	0.6
Local Education	54.6	42.2	54.8	12.4	-0.2
Other Local Government	29.8	30.3	29.0	-0.5	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

September, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.5	291.2	294.6	349.45	343.20	336.98	41.7	41.2	41.5	8.38	8.33	8.12
DURABLE GOODS	98.6	98.5	97.3	365.08	359.12	351.09	42.6	42.2	42.3	8.57	8.51	8.30
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.3	12.9	311.25	315.94	302.54	40.9	41.3	41.5	7.61	7.65	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.0	287.72	289.23	280.68	42.5	42.1	39.7	6.77	6.87	7.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.5	8.5	430.01	431.55	438.05	44.7	45.0	46.7	9.62	9.59	9.38
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.1	11.7	350.64	345.26	334.15	41.3	41.2	40.9	8.49	8.38	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.6	22.2	395.16	384.99	365.51	44.3	43.6	42.9	8.92	8.83	8.52
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	393.79	394.60	356.07	44.8	45.2	42.9	8.79	8.73	8.30
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	16.9	16.6	337.30	327.20	315.75	41.9	40.9	40.9	8.05	8.00	7.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.3	4.9	349.49	336.00	338.48	43.2	42.0	42.1	8.09	8.00	8.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.9	192.7	197.3	341.14	335.78	329.62	41.2	40.8	41.1	8.28	8.23	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.6	10.7	293.53	290.51	287.50	39.4	39.1	39.6	7.45	7.43	7.26
Textile Mill Products	92.2	88.8	94.8	323.75	317.70	310.09	41.4	41.1	41.4	7.82	7.73	7.49
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.8	24.6	25.4	325.48	325.78	318.78	41.2	41.5	42.0	7.90	7.85	7.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	24.7	27.6	333.74	330.87	321.88	40.8	41.0	40.9	8.18	8.07	7.87
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.6	280.90	273.39	272.05	39.9	39.0	39.6	7.04	7.01	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	11.7	12.9	345.17	330.59	315.47	43.2	41.9	41.4	7.99	7.89	7.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.4	342.26	334.34	301.50	43.6	42.7	40.2	7.85	7.83	7.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.9	295.81	286.47	295.21	41.9	41.1	43.8	7.06	6.97	6.74
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.2	37.3	213.92	207.00	200.30	38.2	37.5	37.3	5.60	5.52	5.37
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.5	8.7	198.97	193.57	197.89	37.4	36.8	38.5	5.32	5.26	5.14
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	11.7	12.1	184.39	179.94	169.26	37.1	36.5	34.9	4.97	4.93	4.85
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	557.86	558.11	527.02	44.7	44.9	43.7	12.48	12.43	12.06
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	5.9	328.61	327.12	333.29	37.3	37.3	38.8	8.81	8.77	8.59
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.3	19.7	531.57	516.24	508.58	43.5	42.7	43.1	12.22	12.09	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.9	15.0	14.4	381.20	379.66	370.64	41.3	41.0	41.0	9.23	9.26	9.04
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	378.78	374.36	362.06	42.8	42.3	42.1	8.85	8.85	8.60
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	5.6	385.92	386.28	385.73	39.1	38.9	39.4	9.87	9.93	9.79

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.4	21.6	20.2	353.16	350.69	321.55	41.5	41.6	40.6	8.51	8.43	7.92
Durable Goods	10.1	10.3	9.7	333.34	331.59	294.12	40.8	41.0	39.8	8.17	8.09	7.39
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.1	323.36	328.78	311.85	39.1	39.9	40.5	8.27	8.24	7.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	343.07	343.13	325.20	40.6	40.8	40.0	8.45	8.41	8.13
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.3	10.5	370.90	368.41	347.35	42.1	42.2	41.4	8.81	8.73	8.39
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	326.40	332.21	308.28	41.9	42.7	42.0	7.79	7.78	7.34
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	1.8	197.69	195.77	192.36	40.1	40.2	39.5	4.93	4.87	4.87

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.4	75.9	76.4	345.69	341.14	332.44	41.7	41.3	41.4	8.29	8.26	8.03
Durable Goods	22.6	22.7	22.4	379.31	373.23	349.44	43.3	42.9	42.0	8.76	8.70	8.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.7	8.5	429.55	420.36	374.95	45.6	45.2	42.9	9.42	9.30	8.74
Nondurable Goods	53.8	53.2	54.0	331.69	326.43	324.69	41.0	40.5	41.1	8.09	8.06	7.90
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.2	29.1	321.85	321.40	306.82	41.0	41.1	40.8	7.85	7.82	7.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.6	310.86	311.26	307.20	39.2	39.3	40.0	7.93	7.92	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	8.9	9.6	340.85	344.00	317.18	42.5	43.0	41.3	8.02	8.00	7.68
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	244.30	239.43	259.12	34.9	34.6	37.5	7.00	6.92	6.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	339.75	330.00	299.75	45.0	44.0	42.1	7.55	7.50	7.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	198.55	194.76	194.33	36.7	36.2	37.3	5.41	5.38	5.21
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.4	159.38	162.73	154.35	34.8	35.3	35.0	4.58	4.61	4.41
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	452.30	445.73	434.87	43.2	42.9	43.4	10.47	10.39	10.02

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987
Abbeville	7,020	6,850	6,670	3,620	3,530	3,570	3,400	3,320	3,100
Aiken	46,200	45,600	46,600	17,900	17,900	17,900	28,300	27,700	28,700
Allendale	3,290	3,180	3,010	1,220	1,260	1,190	2,070	1,920	1,820
Anderson	50,800	50,400	51,900	19,300	19,000	19,800	31,500	31,400	32,100
Bamberg	4,490	4,410	4,260	1,540	1,530	1,500	2,950	2,880	2,760
Barnwell	7,120	7,140	6,820	3,030	3,110	2,940	4,090	4,030	3,880
Beaufort	31,750	31,630	32,030	1,160	1,150	1,170	30,590	30,480	30,860
Berkeley	25,300	25,100	23,400	6,200	6,200	5,700	19,100	18,900	17,700
Calhoun	4,110	4,160	4,040	2,150	2,170	2,190	1,960	1,990	1,850
Charleston	152,500	150,700	146,300	9,700	9,600	9,300	142,800	141,100	137,000
Cherokee	17,610	17,540	17,490	8,510	8,270	8,820	9,100	9,270	8,670
Chester	11,910	11,250	11,600	5,500	4,750	5,600	6,410	6,500	6,000
Chesterfield	13,870	13,740	13,650	7,460	7,440	7,640	6,410	6,300	6,010
Clarendon	6,710	6,690	6,710	1,390	1,380	1,440	5,320	5,310	5,270
Colleton	10,220	10,080	9,960	2,360	2,370	2,330	7,860	7,710	7,630
Darlington	21,450	20,820	20,460	7,180	7,180	7,230	14,270	13,640	13,230
Dillon	9,620	9,560	9,500	3,660	3,650	3,810	5,960	5,910	5,690
Dorchester	18,500	18,300	17,300	4,800	4,700	4,500	13,700	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,830	4,810	4,740	1,950	1,940	2,000	2,880	2,870	2,740
Fairfield	6,740	6,680	6,410	2,330	2,340	2,340	4,410	4,340	4,070
Florence	50,300	50,100	50,600	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,100	37,500
Georgetown	16,960	17,100	16,430	4,610	4,590	4,340	12,350	12,510	12,090
Greenville	183,400	180,100	178,100	51,500	51,100	51,600	131,900	129,000	126,500
Greenwood	28,980	29,190	28,630	11,620	11,660	12,040	17,360	17,530	16,590
Hampton	5,500	5,380	5,280	1,690	1,690	1,680	3,810	3,690	3,600
Horry	58,700	60,080	58,300	5,480	5,510	5,490	53,220	54,570	52,810
Jasper	3,800	3,710	3,690	350	350	350	3,450	3,360	3,340
Kershaw	16,260	16,540	15,560	6,380	6,550	6,880	9,880	9,990	8,680
Lancaster	18,120	16,810	17,510	8,190	6,990	8,310	9,930	9,820	9,200
Laurens	18,400	17,810	17,920	7,780	7,510	7,810	10,620	10,300	10,110
Lee	3,440	3,230	3,330	1,080	1,080	1,050	2,360	2,150	2,280
Lexington	54,500	53,800	52,600	14,800	14,900	14,000	39,700	38,900	38,600
McCormick	2,070	1,970	1,970	790	790	780	1,280	1,180	1,190
Marion	11,850	11,800	11,630	5,120	5,170	5,270	6,730	6,630	6,360
Marlboro	9,330	9,330	9,080	4,370	4,390	4,450	4,960	4,940	4,630
Newberry	12,220	12,120	11,700	5,260	5,290	5,200	6,960	6,830	6,500
Oconee	24,140	23,970	23,630	10,170	10,050	10,160	13,970	13,920	13,470
Orangeburg	29,840	29,370	29,220	9,330	9,320	9,580	20,510	20,050	19,640
Pickens	34,300	32,900	33,100	12,100	12,000	12,000	22,200	20,900	21,100
Richland	181,800	177,000	173,400	15,100	15,200	14,800	166,700	161,800	158,600
Saluda	3,610	3,420	3,520	1,360	1,360	1,380	2,250	2,060	2,140
Spartanburg	102,500	100,400	98,200	38,100	37,800	37,700	64,400	62,600	60,500
Sumter	32,190	31,090	31,990	9,040	9,040	8,870	23,150	22,050	23,120
Union	10,610	10,490	10,740	5,860	5,900	5,970	4,750	4,590	4,770
Williamsburg	10,590	10,630	10,720	4,450	4,600	4,420	6,140	6,030	6,300
York	46,700	46,300	46,000	13,600	13,700	13,100	33,100	32,600	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
SEPTEMBER, 1988

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA:	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987
ABBEVILLE	10,840	10,620	10,680	600	610	700	5.5	5.7	6.6
AIKEN	59,940	60,840	59,170	3,300	3,480	2,820	5.5	5.7	4.8
ALLENDALE	4,940	4,770	4,690	360	300	340	7.2	6.3	7.2
ANDERSON	66,760	66,790	68,200	2,820	2,750	3,190	4.2	4.1	4.7
BAMBERG	6,670	6,770	6,610	450	670	530	6.8	9.9	8.0
BARNWELL	8,660	8,570	8,520	750	640	730	8.7	7.5	8.5
BEAUFORT	34,890	34,820	36,500	1,060	1,070	1,250	3.0	3.1	3.4
BERKELEY	53,650	53,590	51,340	1,900	1,940	2,320	3.5	3.6	4.5
CALHOUN	5,290	5,520	5,490	320	490	450	6.0	8.9	8.1
CHARLESTON	141,300	141,200	134,310	5,980	6,140	6,130	4.2	4.3	4.6
CHEROKEE	22,550	22,640	23,120	1,000	1,140	1,120	4.4	5.0	4.8
CHESTER	13,710	14,660	14,130	740	2,370	1,120	5.4	16.2	7.9
CHESTERFIELD	20,500	20,550	20,830	950	1,100	1,000	4.6	5.4	4.8
CLARENDON	11,950	12,180	12,580	780	1,030	1,100	6.5	8.4	8.7
COLLETON	19,070	18,560	19,400	940	950	1,080	4.9	5.1	5.6
DARLINGTON	28,510	28,010	28,740	1,610	1,850	2,280	5.6	6.6	7.9
DILLON	14,720	14,720	14,970	830	840	870	5.6	5.7	5.8
DORCHESTER	35,870	35,870	34,030	1,280	1,350	1,260	3.6	3.8	3.7
EDGEFIELD	7,520	7,530	7,730	280	300	410	3.7	4.0	5.3
FAIRFIELD	8,940	8,950	8,970	480	540	660	5.3	6.1	7.4
FLORENCE	55,050	55,300	55,550	2,790	2,800	3,390	5.1	5.1	6.1
GEORGETOWN	21,920	22,070	21,850	1,320	1,270	1,570	6.0	5.8	7.2
GREENVILLE	171,170	169,290	166,730	5,320	4,570	6,790	3.1	2.7	4.1
GREENWOOD	29,030	29,330	29,790	1,570	1,630	1,960	5.4	5.6	6.6
HAMPTON	7,370	7,220	7,390	410	380	500	5.5	5.3	6.8
HORRY	66,930	68,200	68,910	3,200	2,970	3,800	4.8	4.4	5.5
JASPER	6,780	6,660	6,860	310	260	390	4.6	3.8	5.7
KERSHAW	19,410	19,910	19,100	1,190	1,360	1,190	6.1	6.8	6.2
LANCASTER	24,770	25,250	24,830	1,260	3,400	1,510	5.1	13.5	6.1
LAURENS	22,070	21,550	22,570	910	990	1,430	4.1	4.6	6.3
LEE	8,370	8,170	8,280	480	580	440	5.7	7.1	5.3
LEXINGTON	96,820	96,080	92,840	2,370	2,300	3,090	2.4	2.4	3.3
McCORMICK	2,810	2,790	2,840	170	230	260	6.0	8.3	9.0
MARION	14,260	14,260	14,510	1,120	1,160	1,280	7.8	8.2	8.8
MARLBORO	12,940	13,000	12,800	1,100	1,140	950	8.5	8.7	7.4
NEWBERRY	16,010	15,680	15,760	890	770	900	5.6	4.9	5.7
OCONEE	29,110	28,830	29,510	1,230	1,130	1,510	4.2	3.9	5.1
ORANGEBURG	39,590	41,100	40,580	2,500	4,550	3,270	6.3	11.1	8.1
PICKENS	47,880	47,370	46,350	1,710	1,520	1,820	3.6	3.2	3.9
RICHLAND	140,720	139,710	134,230	5,330	5,270	5,580	3.8	3.8	4.2
SALUDA	7,900	7,700	8,100	250	300	400	3.2	3.9	4.9
SPARTANBURG	112,890	113,140	109,460	4,280	5,270	4,720	3.8	4.7	4.3
SUMTER	36,320	35,490	36,370	1,860	1,990	2,350	5.1	5.6	6.5
UNION	14,460	14,560	14,480	940	1,010	880	6.5	7.0	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG	16,280	16,530	16,740	900	950	1,270	5.5	5.8	7.6
YORK	70,050	70,630	68,330	2,590	2,660	3,060	3.7	3.8	4.5
CHAS MSA	230,820	230,660	219,670	9,160	9,430	9,710	4.0	4.1	4.4
COLA MSA	237,550	235,790	227,070	7,700	7,570	8,670	3.2	3.2	3.8
GRNV MSA	331,930	329,800	322,540	11,310	11,360	13,330	3.4	3.4	4.1
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA	1,667.2	1,667.0	1,644.8	72.4	80.0	83.7	4.3	4.8	5.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987
ANDERSON	12,840	12,840	13,130	12,130	12,150	12,330	710	690	800	5.5	5.4	6.1
CHARLESTON	37,810	37,780	35,940	36,250	36,180	34,340	1,560	1,600	1,600	4.1	4.2	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,970	45,640	43,890	43,900	43,590	41,710	2,080	2,060	2,180	4.5	4.5	5.0
FLORENCE	15,180	15,240	15,300	14,450	14,520	14,420	730	730	880	4.8	4.8	5.8
GREENVILLE	33,180	32,790	32,380	31,940	31,730	30,810	1,240	1,060	1,580	3.7	3.2	4.9
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	12,390	12,480	11,740	12,020	11,990	410	380	480	3.3	3.0	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,590	22,590	21,510	21,140	21,100	20,020	1,450	1,490	1,490	6.4	6.6	6.9
ROCK HILL	22,270	22,460	21,760	21,290	21,450	20,600	980	1,010	1,160	4.4	4.5	5.3
SPARTANBURG	23,030	23,130	22,360	21,980	21,830	21,200	1,050	1,290	1,160	4.6	5.6	5.2
SUMTER	11,020	10,760	11,030	10,440	10,140	10,300	580	620	730	5.3	5.8	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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